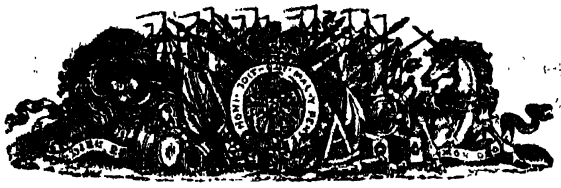
THE

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL CHRONICLE.



FROM JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1838.

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[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "Naval and Military Gazette."]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Leeds	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Newbridge	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 27		
4th L.do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Cahir	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dundalk	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Nottingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	
12th Ls.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 26	Portugal.
13th L.D	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Glasgow	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	1826	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St. George's B	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. Gds.					
1st bn.	Portman St. B	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus. Gds.					
1st bn.	Windsor	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	1829	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	Antigua	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Bombay	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Devonport	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Teplmre.	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		

* Ord. Home.

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
42d Foot	Dublin	. .	. .	Aug. 36	Ionian Ils.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Canterbury	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Plymouth.	3 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	28 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	3 Nov. 30		
54th do.	Madras*	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charles F.	5 Dec.		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon*	Cashel	June 28		
59th do.	Malta	Mullingar.	Sept. 34		
60th do.					
1st bn.	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon*	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 26		
64th do.	Jamaica	London-derry	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	17 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	2 Dec. 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Nenagh	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Buttevant	20 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G. H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Clare Cas.	4 Sept. 37		
74th do.	St. Lucia	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of G. H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	15 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	Hull	16 May 34		
84th do.	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth.	5 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore.	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Trinidad	Gosport	21 Oct. 36		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	St. Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 36		
92nd do.	Malta	Limerick	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 32		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Dublin §	. .	. .	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Birr	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do.	Bolton	. .	. .	June 37	C. of G. Hp.
99th do.	Athlone	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Brig.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. S. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			
1st W. I.	St. Lucia	COLONIAL CORPS.			
2nd do.	N. Providence & Honduras				
Ceylon [illegible] R.	Ceylon*				
[illegible] Mounted Rifles	Cape of G. H.				
R. Afr. C.	Sierra Leone				
R. Newf. Veteran Comps.	Newfoundld.				
R. Malta Fenc.	Malta				

§ Ord. to Chatham for New South Wales.

The Late Lt.-General the Earl of Carnwath.—We notice in our obituary the death of this gallant officer who was in his 71st year, having been born in 1768; he was restored to the forfeited honours of his ancestors by Act of Parliament in 1826. He was twice married; in 1789, to Jane, daughter of Mr. Parker, who died soon after; and, in 1794, to Andalusia, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Browne. By his first wife he had an only child, a daughter, who died at the early age of 11; by his second he had not less than 13 children, some of whom survive him. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son Lord Dalzell, now Earl of Carnwath, who was born in Sept. 1797. The late Earl was a Major in the army in 1798; Lieut. and Captain [illegible] Guards in May, 1803; Lieut.-Col. in the [illegible] of that year; Col. in Jan. 1812; Maj.-Gen. [illegible] 1814, and Lt.-Gen. 22d July, 1830. He served as Deputy-Adjutant-General in Ireland, and was on the staff in Belfast.

Canterbury Barracks.—There is now a prospect of these spacious and substantial barracks being completely occupied, it being reported that the various cavalry [illegible] may shortly be expected from Maidstone. In these days of economy it is something surprising that the Canterbury barracks, which are the [illegible] property of the Govern-ment, should have been so long nearly deserted, and Maidstone barracks, for which a heavy rental is paid, is overcrowded with soldiers.—*Kent Herald.*

Fermoy barracks are to be converted into a work-house.

Her Majesty's warrant to regiments to beat up for recruits extends to 24th April next.

Maj.-Gen. Sleigh is appointed Inspecting-General of Cavalry in Great Britain, vice Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Dalbiac.

Commissions from the Ranks.—We regret to find that some dissatisfaction has been excited amongst the officers of the Army by what is considered an undue proportion of appointments to commissions from the ranks. The general principle of such appointments is admitted, but it is contended that the practice is carried to a mischievous excess. —*U. S. Journal.*

CIRCULAR. [illegible]

Sir,—I have the honour to signify [illegible]

[illegible]

Officer Commanding [illegible]

Regiment of [illegible]

RECRUITING DEPARTMENT.

COPY. [illegible], 5th Dec., 1838.

Sir,—It having been decided that the Regiments of Infantry should be immediately recruited to their full establishment of 739 rank and file, I am to signify General Lord Hill's desire, that you will take such steps as may be necessary for completing the regiment with the least possible delay. In the case of regiments stationed abroad, not in India, it is intended that their recruiting shall be continued until they reach a strength of [illegible] rank and file, according to the principle of the Circular Order, dated 20th March last. I have, &c., J. Gardiner, Dep. Adjt.-Gen.

The Officer commanding regiment.

COPY. War-office, [illegible] Dec. 1838.

Sir,—I have the honour to signify to you that the Queen has been pleased to order the establishment of the regiment under your command to be augmented from the 5th instant, so as to consist of the numbers mentioned in the margin hereof. I have, &c., (Signed) Howick, Secretary at War.

Establishment of Regiments in India—9 service companies, 1 Colonel, 2 Lieut.-Cols., 2 Majors, 9 Captains, 20 Lieuts., 7 Ens., 1 Paymaster, 1 Adjt., 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surg., 2 Assist.-Surgs., 1 Surg.-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Serj., 1 Armourer-Serj., 1 School-master-Serj., 1 Orderly-room Clerk, 9 Colour-Serjeants, 27 Serjs., 36 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 12 Drummers, and 699 privates.—Total number, 837.

Ten companies; total, 853—viz., 1 depot company, 1 Capt., 2 Lieuts., 1 Ens., 1 Colour-Serj., 5 Serjs., 8 Corporals, 1 Drummer, privates, 0.—Total number, 16 companies.—Total, 10 companies.

Mortality of French General Officers.—During the last forty-five years, viz. from 1792 to 1837, it has been calculated that 281 French Generals have died of a violent death; of these 170 fell on the field of battle; 55 died in consequence of their wounds; 20 were sentenced to death and shot; 13 were assassinated; and 14 committed suicide.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

UNITED STATES AND REBELLION IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I am astonished the English Nation will allow themselves to be humbugged by the Americans. Do you think that France, or any other respectable nation, would permit an American steamer and two schooners, filled with armed men, to effect a landing on their shores, without a declaration of war being first declared, and not consider them as *pirates* and rebels, to be dealt with accordingly? It appears that our steamer, on coming up, fired at the Americans, who instantly hauled into their own waters, and were then supposed safe: as English, and an honourable nation, we ought to have instantly followed and destroyed them as *pirates*—France, Russia, or *America* would have done so. We seem afraid of offending the Americans. Is it not preferable to have them as open enemies, and attack them on their own shores, than to permit them to harass our colonies, under *mask* that the President does not sanction such aggression; at the same time numerous merchants and others are secretly at work supplying the rebels in Canada with men, money, and arms? The present expense for protecting the *Canadas* is nearly as much as if open war was declared. To cut the business short, we ought to attack the Southern States, emancipate the Negroes, who will join our army, then you will bring them to respect the laws of nations. Every *Pole*, *Frenchman*, or other *foreigner*, either found in arms or aiding and assisting the *rebels* with arms, ammunition, or other warlike stores, should be found guilty of *treason*, sentence of death passed accordingly; their leaders executed, the others transported for life to New South Wales, where escape is scarcely possible. The English nation cannot forget the late conduct of General *Jackson*, when commanding the United States army at *Florida*. Three British merchants sailed from Nassau, New Providence, to trade with the Florida Indians; from the best information obtained, it appears they knew nothing of the General's proclamation, prohibiting arms, ammunition, &c.; they were apprehended disposing of a few cwt. of gunpowder, *tried*, *convicted*, and *hanged*, by order of the said Jackson. Shall we allow those Americans, after treating our countrymen in the above way, to send an armed steamer, with two schooners, filled with pirates (as we are not at war with the United States), to land their men with impunity on our shores? If we do, we deserve to be degraded in the eyes of every European nation. America, in an evasive way, is doing every thing in her power to injure us; she, in some measure, forces Great Britain to keep up a large army in *Canada*, partly supplies our troops with provisions, and receives English hard cash in return. This mode of warfare is highly beneficial to the United States: it injures Great Britain more than if open hostilities were declared. If such were the case, each party would have to pay their own *quota*; but as things go on, the whole expense is laid on *John Bull*. The point ought to be decided as follows:—if you supply armed men, or admit rebels to arm themselves in your territory, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion in the *Canadas*, in that case we ought instantly to declare war against America. With an additional army [illegible], numerous gun-boats, steamers, and [illegible] we may hope to capture New York, Boston, Charlestown, and Philadelphia; blockade the Chesapeake, settle the boundary question, and any other question, as you please. England can afford 100,000,000*l.* in *war*; a similar amount expend[illegible]

United States will bring ruin on them: five years' hostility would completely knock them up.

The next point is to raise the needful. I hope, Mr. Editor, every Englishman is ready to come forward in a just cause, to give cheerfully a small portion of his property to save the remainder—compound! If one per cent. were laid on all *real and personal property* (which of course includes lands, ships, houses, goods, &c.) throughout the United Kingdom, including the Colonies, that sum would realise *400,000,000l.*, consequently reduce our national debt to that amount, it is no great sum for a man to sacrifice 10*l.* out of 1,000*l.* to save the remainder. By such reduction of *debt*, taxes on tea, sugar, wine, spirits, beer, &c., would be reduced *one half!* This saving of taxes to the consumer would in four or five years make up to each individual, whose property amounted to 1,000*l.*, the sum of one per cent., or 10*l.* in the 1,000*l.*, taken from the above property.

An Old Seaman.

THE BAYONET AND THE DRILL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Pending the promised communications from the Baron de Bereager, and the probable one from *Maitre des Armes*, on the Bayonet, permit me to call the attention of your numerous readers, especially those in authority, to a few subjects promised in my last; but prior to this, I must congratulate Baron de B. on the proposed form of the bayonet, viz., two-edged, with a central rib, as one universally recommended, of invaluable service (if unfixed) in storming, allowing the firelock to be slung, and relieving the men *from the* danger of being impaled during the escalade. Will the Baron favour us with a description of his *patent* bayonet? It is frequently alluded to by him, but we know nothing of its form or principle. Leaving then the improvement of the weapon to your able correspondents, may I be allowed to throw out a few suggestions for the improvement of the man, and thus render him in body and mind, as well as appointments, a *truly efficient soldier?* To attain this, is it not essential to remove or soften all seeming difficulties on his first entering the service, rendering his drill as attractive as possible, infusing a spirit of emulation, and, by throwing open to him amusement for his leisure hours, restrain him from seeking excitement in those dens of iniquity and vice—the soldier's curse, a pot-house? I propose, Mr. Editor, if favoured with a share of your columns, to consider these subjects in their due order, and if I succeed in calling the attention of those who rule us to the correction of *one* evil, or induce my comrades to refrain from one vice, I shall be amply repaid. I trust I need not disclaim any the slightest intention to cavil, but there are evils, Mr. Editor, which are seen in their full effect by those only who witness their daily working, and it is with this view *alone* I am induced to notice them, that they may be corrected by those who have the power, and also the will, (as I will know) if the necessity is once proved to their satisfaction.

Cheveron.

Chatham, 27th Dec., 1838.

THE ARMY, NAVY, AND COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The marrowless bones of a miser, who has wasted away through starvation, can never excite commiseration: so neither will the fallacies of a nation, which, through niggardly thrift, saps its own strength, under the specious pretext of economy. The monstrous folly of patriotic parsimony, which has so blightingly ruled the destinies of our Army and Navy for years, is daily developing itself to an astounding extent. Nor will this specious economy bear the test of investigation; for the sums contributed by England to Prussia, Holland, and Spain, would have supported an Army adequate to save us from the disgrace of acquiescing in the partition of Poland, and strengthening an ill-concealed foe—would have maintained a fleet competent to decide whether the pass of the Dardanelles should not be open to British ships, without the humiliation of a British diplomatist passing without a pennant at the mast-head of his steamer, as well as chastise the aggressors of commerce, in the case of the *Vixen*; and would likewise have enabled Great Britain to stamp a decision on the affairs of ill-fated Spain, widely different from the cold-blooded butcheries now devastating that country. Look to Great Britain, and what is she? A sandhill emerging out of the sea? No. A vast empire extending from Europe to Asia, Africa, and America; and whose possessions are scattered over the German, Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian Oceans; in every sea, and every gulf, nay, on whose dominions the sun never goes down. Is such a nation to circumscribe her Army and Navy to the mere requisite establishment of neighbouring States with scarce a Colonial possession? Not France or Russia need to maintain a Navy beyond a becoming dignity during peace, though their extent of territory may demand a numerous Army. But even this latter force should be watched with an eye of scrutiny by England, especially as regards Russia; for the *invasion of India* has been the feverish dream of that power since the days of Catherine. And knowing this, what is the condition of India at this moment? Threatened by a numerous army of savage hordes, united by the prospect of plunder, at the instigation of Russia, without an adequate force to dispute even their passage, much less to oppose any disaffection of chiefs from within; whilst a space, requiring four or five months to pass over, intervenes between England and India, even had we the troops to transmit! It has been a beautiful fallacy that "Russia cannot march into India;" she has, however, shown us that she may wage war through the medium of millions surrounding the territory. But the niggardly thrift of our patriotic economists has sapped the strength and the defences of our Colonies; and, however averse we may be to keep up an extensive army, the ocean being the high road to the Colonies, our right to its supremacy is indispensable, be the cost what it may; and to secure this, the Navy of England should at all times be equivalent to the combined Naval forces of both Russia and France, as its lowest estimate. This niggardly thrift of patriotic parsimony has placed England at this moment in a most pitiful plight; agitation in Ireland; anarchy in England; rebellion in Canada, coupled with desertions from the Army; and India assailed! Yet an Army insufficient for her wants, and a Navy whose numerical strength is far short of the combined armaments of her ancient rivals. In the Mediterranean, the African ports appear thronged with the armies of France; and the harbours of Egypt spangled with war-ships. If we cross to the Morea, and taking a peep through the Dardanelles—for we must not presume to *sail* through in these peaceable times—we see the navy of Russia careering the Black Sea, in the pride of superior numbers, with the assurance, moreover, that that of the Sultan is at their disposal, in return for promised *protection* which England declined to afford him the means of refusing. But is it at the close of the thirty-eighth year of the nineteenth century that we are first to awaken to the fact with which history abounds; viz., "that treaties are maintained only so long as suits the convenience of parties?" What though it be unprofitable to France to acquiesce in a war with Great Britain? Does she not owe us a grudge indelible as the spots on the leopard? And will she not sacrifice that which the whole nation despises, "commerce and trade," if she could but inflict the mortal stab! What guarantee have we that, with ports on the African shores, she would not coalesce with Russia, Egypt, and Turkey; and at a time too, when we are least prepared to resist such a combination of strength? Is the violation of treaties with Britain a novelty, on the part either of Russia or France? And was it not developed as far back as 1830 that, "it was certainly the policy of France to keep peace with England until the naval power of Russia should be able to defy that of Britain?" Since that time both Russia and France have progressively added to their naval strength. Our rulers have been repeatedly warned, that the moment when seamen are wanted is not the moment for devising encouragement for them to enter: and if they imagine that such men as we require for Petty and Warrant Officers will dedicate themselves to the Service, now that the widows are deprived of their pensions, they are wofully mistaken. War cannot be far distant; Turkey has not forgotten the fate of her fleet off Navarin; France retains a vivid remembrance of Trafalgar and Waterloo; Russia is dazzled with the gems of the East; and Egypt is strongly supposed to be favourable to France. And England, dear England, is controlled by a faction of parliamentary brawlers, who mislead the nation with the cry of economy; and whose practice is to reconcile enemies and rebels by the sacrifice of their friends. Hence the swarms of Polish refugee patriots, begging their bread through England; hence the yoke imposed upon Turkey; hence an Army insufficient for the protection of the British Empire, assailed by rebels within or freebooters without; and hence, should we submit to the dictates of the traitors of Canada, will be the loss of that Colony to Great Britain; and though last not least, hence the degradation of the Army and Navy of England! Must the remnant of her heroic "dead weight" retire to the gloom of a prison through want; and the orphans and widows of her warriors be consigned to separate cells in the pauper bastiles, with which this land of *freedom* has been so profusely studded by the patriotic economists! This is surely "sapping the energies of the country under a specious pretext of economy,' and wantonly exposing her to the fate of the "marrowless miser." And to whom shall she appeal in the hour of her necessity? Is it to the agitators of Ireland, the anarchists of England, or the rebels of Canada, whom she has evinced every disposition to conciliate? No;—her dependence is placed on the despised remnant of "dead weight," which she well knows will never desert her, despite their unmerited treatment.

An Old Sailor.

ENGINEERS, R.N.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In the columns of your Paper, a few weeks back, I observed the suggestion of a "Naval Officer" relative to the conducting Her Majesty's steam-vessels into action in the event of war. I wish to know from this gentleman what plea he has for classing the Engineers of the British Navy with such a band of desperadoes as he had to deal with in his expedition to Portugal? He has cast a serious odium upon the character of the Engineers of the service, by stating that they are not to be trusted in the hour of need. What does he know of this class of officers, that he takes so great a liberty with them and their reputation? Nothing, that I can see, as he has not been employed under our Government in a position to be able to judge of their merits or demerits. As to his persuading the public that a Lieutenant or a Mate can regulate the machinery better than the Engineer, it is absurd. By the way this officer speaks of Engineers in the Navy, it is evident that he knows nothing of them; but should he at any time feel desirous of becoming better acquainted with this subject, by making it known through the medium of your Paper, he will receive from me such an answer as my humble ability and knowledge of these officers will permit, founded on truth and impartiality.

Canterbury, Dec. 30th. C. H. R.

[This is certainly, what we suggested, an abridgment of the former epistle. We have struck out personalities, which no correspondent should attempt to intrude on the Readers of the *N. & M. G.*—Ed.]

FEMALE EMANCIPATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your notice of "Rambles in Canada" (*N. & M. G. 22d Dec.*) emboldens my calling your attention to a Military Paper, "Scenes in the Life of an Adventurer," published in the *New Monthly Magazine*. It exemplifies the justice of your comments on the ladies of Mrs. J——'s class. The French female peasant, who served in the army, had no delicate habits nor station to sacrifice, nor did she strive to invade man's province of erudition. She evinces more respect for the sacredness of her sex than do some of our popular authoresses. One of her adventures shows that an English woman needs no masculine apprenticeship to prepare her for bravely defending a wounded parent's life, and her own honour; though her courage could but last while thus fearfully required. The nondescripts who volunteer for scenes of peril and indecorum know little of the moral fortitude which so often hides beneath the unpedantic modesty which soldiers, sailors, sages, and all true men, expect in women.

For your defence of their best rights, I offer you the respectful gratitude of A Stay-at-Home.

1st January, 1839.

[Our Correspondent has our best thanks. The Military Paper referred to, is one of many clever articles in that justly popular periodical, the *New Monthly Magazine*, which will interest the Services.—Ed.]

RELIEF OF CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Being a constant reader of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, my attention has frequently been called to your observations on the Rotation System of Relief for Regiments on Colonial Service. In your Paper of last Saturday, you mentioned that the Canadian rebellion had prevented its operations—at least for a time—and that the 54th and 16th could not be expected to return to this country on account of the warlike state of affairs in India. Now, as I consider that system is calculated to give general satisfaction to the Army, I wish to show you a plan that would, in my humble opinion, help to bring it about, at least so far as to enable the authorities to withdraw those two regiments in the course of the ensuing year. The corps in New South Wales have been ordered to recruit to 769, which gives 110 duty-men to each more than they have at present.

The following is the strength of the depots at Chatham of the regiments in that colony:—

Corps.	Present with the Depot.	Wanting.	Total.
28th Regt.	84	110	194
50th do.	60	113	173
80th do.	58	100	158
51st do.	250	100	350
Total required to complete the corps in the Colony	452	423	875

I consider, that if the four hundred and twenty-three men were raised, and the eight hundred and seventy-five men embarked about July next, the 21st and 50th might both proceed to India, and New South Wales be better off for duty soldiers than at present; and I should advise that one hundred of the youngest and best-conducted military convicts might be allowed a chance of redeeming their characters in the 21st and 80th regiments—I mean one hundred in each of these corps. There are a number in New South Wales transported from regiments in Canada for their past attempts at desertion, and also a number from this country who would, if given a chance, not only redeem their character, but render good service to their country against her enemies in the East Indies. I would also recommend, that in place of the Infantry being employed on the Mounted Police, that ten or twelve light active Dragoons, from the regiments of Cavalry on home service, be selected and sent out as convict guards, and on their arrival relieve a portion of the Infantry from that duty, until the whole are entirely brought under their respective corps. By this arrangement a much better disciplined force of Police would be established, the ranks of the Infantry would remain unbroken, and their discipline as corps much better preserved. A

veteran company might also be formed, to take the duty of the small detachments in New South Wales, on the same plan as the Newfoundland Company: not worn-out men, but active men, who might wish to become settlers in the colony after a certain period of service; their pensions at all times would enable the Government to call on their service after discharged should the colony become disturbed. This arrangement would be for the benefit of the service and the good of the colony. AN OLD SOLDIER.

Chatham, Dec. 27th, 1838.

WELSH REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—You will oblige an old subscriber by giving place in your columns to a few observations upon *Arthur's* last letter, headed "Welsh Regiments." It may seem unnecessary to enter into any very serious notice of a proposition which would give to the small principality of Wales an exclusively national army of her own (clad in a fancy dress of many colours), because I believe that such an idea could never be conceived excepting by the "*intense pride*" (as *Arthur* has himself very happily expressed it) of a Cambrian Briton. Here is Wales, a remote, thinly populated, and very ignorant part of the kingdom, with, according to the census of 1831, about 800,000 people; and, I believe, something above 500,000 acres of land. To this section of the British Empire *Arthur* proposes to give a national army, under national officers only; wisely, however, requiring us to give back to his Welsh Federation the English counties westward of the Severn. He proposes that the four Welsh regiments (Welsh as *he* calls them, for Monmouthshire and Shropshire are *English* counties, at the present period at least) should each have an additional battalion, in preference to every other corps in the Service; he would give the principality eight regiments of militia, each of eight companies, far above the present strength (for many of these Welsh corps are only companies), and eight companies of dismounted Yeomen into the bargain! Now, I am quite willing to grant our Welsh brethren an equality in every respect, quite as much, the world will say, as they can expect—*more* would be ridiculous. What have they done beyond the English, the Irish, and the Scots, that they arrogate to themselves (or rather, *Arthur* for them) the right of standing forth our military champions in a larger proportion to our population than the other parts of our empire? Wales but little exceeds the single county of York in extent of surface, is considerably inferior in population and importance, while the census of Lancashire exceeds all Wales by above 500,000 souls! Now, I never heard that a Yorkshireman was a worse man-at-arms than a Welshman (and I would back him at odds), but would not all Britain laugh if Yorkshire or Lancashire should demand a separate military establishment, especially should they propose to appear with buff coats and old "English" brown bills! Nay, should Scotland even, with a population of about three millions, which, unlike Wales, was never permanently conquered, demand an army exclusively her own, what answer would she receive from the collective empire? But, enough of this. I proceed to that part of *Arthur's* letter to which I would particularly invite attention—the passage wherein he asserts that the Cymraeg under his own officers "will be found staunch, devoted, and true, where an Irishman would mutiny, and a Saxon throw down his arms!!!" I may here, *en passant*, express my objection to the term "Saxon" as applied, by an educated person, to the English and Lowland Scots; not that there is anything in the word *per se* to be disliked or ashamed of—far from it; but because it is used by the ignorant natives of certain districts to express their hatred or contempt (however mistaken and ill-founded) for their former conquerors. But to the point. Surely the English and Irish officer and soldier must feel highly flattered by the Cymraeg's compliment! One will mutiny, the other throw down his arms. I leave my Irish friends to fight their own battles, which they are ever able and willing to do, and taking up the cudgel on the "Saxon" account, beg leave to ask *Arthur* whether the descendant of the chivalrous Norman, the fierce Dane, or the hardy Saxon, which drove the comparatively unwarlike Briton to the fastnesses of Cornwall and of Wales, and amid those fastnesses subsequently reduced him to vassalage—I ask whether the descendant of such men is to be told that he will throw down his arms when a Welshman would maintain the combat? If so, *victorem victo succubuisse queror*. But such is not the fact, and the assertion appears an insult to common sense, and every subject of the empire, not a Welshman.

The poor Welsh "bards" will no doubt thank *Arthur* for the lucrative and respectable rank of paymaster in the new Welsh army, especially if they be permitted, as usual, to levy contributions to the three-stringed harp. At all events his patriotism is sure to obtain from these minstrels at least the tribute of undying song; and though he may never live to see the bonnet rouge and tri-coloured kilts of the Welsh army (scarlet, purple, and light blue!), still, unkilted though he die, he will have the honour (and what can be so consolatory to the *intense* pride of a "Cymraeg?") of descending to posterity, second only to his illustrious ancestor and namesake, Arthur the Great. I have, &c., AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

Ramsgate, Dec. 26th, 1838.

[We have taken the liberty of expunging some words which appeared to us objectionable.—ED.]

TRISTRAM'S PONDERATION ON COMMANDER INMAN'S COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—With the new year I will present you with a new subject, that of the Court-Martial upon Commander Inman, his consequent dismissal, and the various opinions expressed by *Triangle*, *X. Y. Z.*, *Vindex*, and *Sentinel*, being, with the Editor's remarks, the whole account I have seen relative to this unfortunate trial. I have conned over these letters with the most minute attention, and to do their authors justice, I must confess, that each composition

"Is tipped with a bit of the brogue,"

of reason—sense—argument—and ability—but of *argufication*—

"Divil a bit of the blarney."

Each author unhesitatingly declares the sentence to be *unjust and illegal*—Tristram, JUST and LEGAL! *Voyons.*

Mr. Inman was tried upon two distinct charges preferred by Commander Reeve, viz. that of his servant boy being discovered in his bed on the morning of the 12 h of August last, and for absenting himself from his ship, and continuing so until the 19th, when he returned on board the *Lily*; to which charges my Lords of the Admiralty distinctly added, that "his conduct was also to be inquired into on the said 12th of August, and the six following days, *and try him for the same.*" Sentence,—"First charge PROVED, but there has been no evidence to SATISFY the Court that the prisoner was *conscious* of that circumstance." Second charge, of delivering himself up as a deserter, NOT PROVED; "but the Court is of opinion, that the conduct of the said Commander Richard Inman, on the said 12th day of Aug., was *highly irregular* and *unbecoming the character* of an officer, and the Court doth, therefore, adjudge the said Commander Richard Inman to be dismissed Her Majesty's Service."

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the whole of the reasonings of the four able correspondents in question, as their letters can be referred to; but I will insert their final opinion, and *argufy* upon the whole. *X. Y. Z.** concludes, "May I be permitted, through the medium of your respectable journal, to ask some *Amicus Curiæ* to throw a little light on this strange, and, as it appears to me, *illegal* sentence? I use the word *illegal*, because the sentence both *acquits* and *condemns* the prisoner. It is like condemning a man to be hanged for murder, after the jury have brought him in *not guilty*. May I beg to know also, Mr. Editor, how far the arrest of a person, who is asleep, and not made acquainted with the cause of his arrest, is legally correct?" Tristram's answer—A delinquent, or person charged as such, may be arrested and imprisoned, *drunk* or *sober*, before trial.

"P.S.—I allow it is proved on trial, that Commander Inman, having been dining and supping on shore on the 11th August (a day by-the-bye not considered in the charges), returned on board at midnight, excited by wine; but it appears he went straight to bed. This can never, surely, be the offence for which Commander Inman has been *broken*. Indeed, strictly speaking, it took place on the day preceding the first date of the charges; so that even this sin (small as it is) cannot be laid to Commander Inman's charge without a forced construction."

Triangle† says—"It is the opinion of a great number of Naval officers, that the proceeding of the Court was *arbitrary* and *unjust*, for as no person accused him of any crime, save the two of which he was acquitted, I should like to know, why he was tried and condemned for an offence not preferred against him. I cannot conceive by what authority the Court acted, and I cannot discover a precedent for it; I, therefore, in conjunction with many others, believe the sentence to be *illegal*, and hope the Admiralty, by recognising it, will not compel Mr. Inman to resort to the Court of Queen's Bench, to teach the gallant officers, who formed the Court, that they must attend a little to common law in their future judicial proceedings."

"*Vindex* (in the '*Shipping Gazette*,' 21st Nov. 1838) requires to be informed of the propriety or impropriety—justice or injustice—the legality or illegality of the sentence pronounced on Commander Inman. Opinion—1st. The Admiralty Order directs Commander Inman to be tried for such conduct. What is this conduct for which he is to be tried? The Order tells us: your conduct on the 12th Aug. and six following days. Is this his general conduct undefined by the prosecutor? The Order says nothing about *general* conduct; but it speaks with the utmost precision of particular conduct, by referring to three letters from Commander Reeve, and the whole of the circumstances set forth in these letters. These letters, in fact, form the indictment. The Court, therefore, had no legal right to try the prisoner for anything beyond the specific charges contained in the three letters. And the prisoner having, in his defence, clearly explained away, or disproved, the said charges to the satisfaction of the Court, as the sentence itself admits, his full acquittal ought to have followed, as in law a matter of course.

"2d. In fact, the Court did not try the prisoner for any conduct beside that specified in the three letters, in which he was acquitted: this leads to the same conclusion as above.

"3d. Supposing that any military offence had come out in the evidence, not specified in the indictment (the three letters), the Court had no legal right at that time to pass a sentence of punishment for it.

"4th. Both the Admiralty Order and the indictment are clear and specific; the mistake seems to have been made in the Court."

Thus it appears, this *flying* squadron of reasoners cruise in the press with a sweeping condemnation of the sentence, and unequivocally advise an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, to set aside the proceedings of the Court, and to bring its members up with a round turn,—"a mandamus,"—which means in nautical language, "members to muster" in the Queen's Bench to be *rigged* by the Lord Chief Justice. Their arguments and opinions appear very plausible, and when supported by such heavy mettle as *leading articles*, might prove injurious to the Naval Service, and hurtful to the feelings of the honourable members of the Court-Martial and the prosecutor, Commander Reeve,—were they not met on the high seas of the *Naval and Military Gazette*,—there overhauled, *burnt*, *sunk*, or *destroyed*, on the opposite tack, by the broadside of the redoubtable razee, ARQUIFICATOR.

It is alleged the Court has erred, or committed itself, by acquitting the prisoner of the *second* charge, and, although finding him guilty of the *first* charge, yet specifically declares there has been no evidence to *satisfy* the Court that the prisoner was *conscious* of that circumstance, and for having, in the face of such declaration, found his conduct on that occasion *highly irregular* and unbecoming the character of an officer, for which he forfeited his commission. *X. Y. Z.* and his companions forget that a Naval Court-Martial partakes of the nature of a court of honour and a court of justice. Those gentlemen support their position after their fashion,—I will do the same. The wholesome and moral regulation, throughout the British fleet, is, for each individual in it, to sleep in *a separate* bed,—the officers in cots or bed-places, the subordinates, crew, marines, seamen, and boys, in hammocks. ["Why don't every soldier in the army sleep in a hammock for cleanliness and morality?" "What's that to you, friend *Tristram*?" "Ah! what indeed, friend Editor; so pray forgive me."] If two individuals are found in one bed they are guilty of a *misdemeanour*. Now, let us suppose the First Lieutenant of the *Lily* had been "poor Jack," who reeled drunk to his hammock on the morning of the said 12th of August, and that a boy, half seas over like Pay, had mistaken his own hammock, and bundled in all standing, like a soldier *en bivouac*, alongside of his shipmate; suppose them so discovered in one bed, and reported to the Commander, would he, as commanding officer, after duly considering the evidence for or against the alleged criminality of the *untoward* circumstance, and had come to the opinion that both the man and the boy, from inebriation, were *unconscious* of being in bed together. I ask, would he have pardoned either offender for a breach of a proper regulation, under the plea of drunkenness? No. "There is no evidence," he would have said to the man, "to *satisfy* me you were *conscious* of the boy being in your hammock; but it is my duty to punish you both, the one at the gangway, the other at the gun, for *drunkenness*, which brought you into so critical a situation, that would have sent you, Jack, round the fleet, thence into the Marshalsea, had you *been conscious* of your forbidden and uncleanly bed-companionship." Is, then, poor Jack to suffer the infliction of the ignominious lash, and his commissioned superior to escape the degradation of dismissal for the same offence, though doubly aggravated in him as an officer?

Senior United Service Club, Jan. TRISTRAM.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

[We hope to see Mr. Inman restored, and we think *Tristram* will do his cause more good than his "would-be" friends.—ED.]

*** Letters in type, "On Bayonet-Fencing and Sword-Bayonets;" "Superannuations at Plymouth Dock-yard;" and "Regeneration on an Increase of the Naval Force."

In allusion to Lord Durham's road-side speeches at Plymouth and Exeter, the *Quarterly Review* justly asks, "How could the Earl of Durham, who had not yet rendered an account of his high mission to his mistress, or her ministers, have so far forgotten himself as to make his first appearance in England before such an audience—to be led out, as if he had been a mere Canadian bear, to dance for the rabble of a country town?"

* *West of England Conservative*, Oct. 24, 1838, which has honestly played its part for Mr. Inman. Its leading article on the trial is most judiciously expressed.

† Vide *Naval and Military Gazette*, Nov. 10, 1838.

To Readers and Correspondents.

For the convenience of Subscribers, wishing to obtain back Numbers of this paper, we intend to have Agents at all the principal Ports. The "Naval and Military Gazette" may be had regularly of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, 118, Grafton-street, Dublin, and of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham.

"An Old Subscriber" (*Dublin*) *may procure the Report for about 3s. 6d. at the Queen's Printing-office. Our last Number will explain the cause of our halting at the 25th. What has become of our correspondent* "Say and Seal?"

A Correspondent writes, it is confidently stated that "the Orthographer of Brimstone Hill will ere long bid adieu to the tropics,—whether a general mourning, or other expressions of regret, will take place on the departure of the celebrated Orthographer is not yet decided upon." Our correspondent adds, "that the countenances of all begin already to assume a sombre aspect."

Subscribers wishing to complete the last year's volume for binding, should make early application to the Publisher, several of the Numbers being very scarce. A Supplementary Number, containing a complete Index, with Title-page, &c., is printing, and will be sent free of postage. Orders to be addressed to the Publisher.

"A Commander's Widow" *is informed that there are many appointments in public offices eligible for the relatives of Officers. The Candidates are numerous upon every vacancy, and interest is essential to success.*

Some silly person has had the impertinence to send us a puff paragraph respecting the life and adventures of a Dr. Thomas Williams—who, we know not; such notices would be out of place in our impartial and independent columns.

"Argumer," *who, we recognise as an occasional Plymouth correspondent, will we hope, on reflection, admit that no good could arise from the publication of his letter, whilst it might lacerate the feelings of an old and gallant sailor. With regard to Joseph Hume, our correspondent's opinion is singularly incorrect; the character of that* charlatan *is well known to the Service, and we little expected to find his apologist a* Lieutenant, R.N.

The letter of "M." *on the New Army List shall have attention.*

For the information of our readers, who have friends in India, we publish the dates, for the present year, on which the Mail for India, overland, will be made up in London. Letters from any part of the United Kingdom must be put into the local post-offices in time, so that they may arrive in London on the following dates. The charge on each single letter is 2s. 6d., no matter where posted. Jan. 19th, Feb. 16th, March 16th, April 13th, May 11th, June 8th, July 6th, Aug. 3rd and 31st, Sept. 28th, Oct. 26th, Nov. 23rd, Dec. 21st. The Mails, overland, from India will be due in London on the following dates:—Jan. 28th, Feb. 25th, March 25th, April 22nd, May 20th, June 17th, July 15th, August 12th, Sept. 9th, Oct. 7th, Nov. 4th, Dec. 2nd and 30th. Letters posted in London, or so as to reach London, within seven days after the respective dates of despatch for India, can overtake the Mail, by paying for each single letter 3s. 8½d., and marking the letter "via Marseilles."

The Distribution of the Navy and the Letter to Lord Hill, promised in our last, are, from more urgent matter, postponed till next week.

We are sorry to be again obliged to apologise to "One of the War" *for the postponement of his letter.*

We will write to "Tristram" *and* "+" *on Monday.*

Erratum—In Tristram's last—for "my Mid's pay was then 4s. 2¾d." read 1s. 2¾d.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1839.

So much party spirit has been indulged in discussing the state of the Navy—the alarmists advancing the most audacious exaggerations, reckless of explanation or denial, as to the means of our rivals, insisting that every ship they possess shall be reckoned as fit for immediate service, some even assuming every one of even the hulks to be in commission and at sea—whilst any questionable case, real or pretended, is abstracted from our own list, which is represented to be concocted and published for purposes of deception;—so much of this virulent partizanship having been recently displayed, it appears to us that nothing short of the statement that will soon take place in Parliament can serve to remove the delusion, and expose the un-English attempts that, on this and other occasions, have been made to prejudice the public against those who direct our national resources.

The argument of advocates engaged in this patriotic undertaking assumes to be this—that whilst the Navy of England is declining in numerical force and efficiency, and hastening to decay, the Fleets of rival States have progressively and proportionally increased in these essentials, and they cite the case of France especially in proof of this assertion.

Now, it is but a week or two ago that we published the *official* report of the Minister of Marine, and other subsequent statements, to prove, that so far from any *increase* having been made to the French Navy, the reverse is the fact; for whereas their Fleet amounted in 1814, at the close of the war, to 73 ships of the line, they only numbered 49 in the present year! Of this latter and *lesser* number, moreover, only 22 were afloat, and a moiety of the 27 building, not even in frame.

The United States of America commenced constructing line-of-battle ships in 1812, and launched one (the *Independence*) in 1814. In 1830 Captain de Roos enumerates their Navy as *seven* sail of the line afloat, and *five* building—total *twelve*. Since that time they have launched their only three-decked ship, *Pennsylvania*—the others still remain, and are likely to remain, upon the stocks; but, having converted the *Independence* into a frigate by razeeing, they have removed her from the list of line-of-battle ships, which now amounts to *eleven* only. So much for Jonathan *progressing*.

The Russian Navy is unworthy to be spoken of in comparison with these, and we may merely state that, in numerical force, it is *smaller* than it was *fifty years ago!* or at many periods since, and although it boasts some half-dozen tolerable ships, the majority are clumsy, frail, and rickety. The Russian Fleet has, in fact, been in all respects most preposterously and ridiculously exaggerated.

In the face of these facts, which any candid examiner might ascertain,—and which it is the duty of every one to ascertain who addresses the public upon the subject—in the face of this, and with the knowledge that we have 89 sail of the line in a condition for service, independent of a score or two more, which would be as efficient for guard-ships as *Royal Billy*, *Nemur*, and *Salvador del Mundo* of olden memory—that 21 sail of the line are actually in commission for *sea service*—(we do not reckon the Ordinary and Receiving Ships, or the Gunnery Ship)—that 16 more have every article of furniture prepared, and are ready for commission immediately—still, with all this clearly explained, sometimes actually set forth in their own columns, as if for the purpose of stultifying their leading remarks, we find Journalists insisting that the Naval force of France, and of America also, is *equivalent* or *superior* to our own. This is a presumption upon the credulity of the public, that, was not the gullibility of John Bull proverbial, would never have been attempted.

But, it has been said, the ships possessed by France and America, although inferior in numbers, are superior in force, and thus the disparity is counteracted. This we again deny. We have *more* ships of *equal* force than *either* power, and if the excess of ours are inferior in that respect, who is to blame for this? Not the present Board of Admiralty, but former Boards, who pertinaciously persisted in building a class of vessels, and multiplying them upon us year after year, in spite of constant remonstrances, and with the full knowledge that our maritime rivals had long ago abandoned the construction of anything less than an 80-gun ship for line of battle. We have a few good ships, however, of the *Rodney* class, ten or a dozen of the *Canopus* class, the *Vanguard* in commission, and others building of the new class, and each and all these are equal to any two-decked ships of France or America. Our three-deckers are also fully equal to theirs; and, although it behoves us to increase the number of our heavy two-decked ships, rather than incur the expense of repairing inferior ones, we have nothing to apprehend from war with France or America, or both united, with Russia to back them, *if it occurred to-morrow*; for our peace establishment, of 21 sail of the line and 35,500 men, is a large one, of force superior to that of any former period and fully equal to the protection of British interests in all parts of the globe; and the crews could be made up to the war complement, even on foreign stations, in less than a week.

Leaving this subject for the present, we shall turn to the improvements which have already been accomplished in our Naval Departments, and others which we hear are contemplated.

The regulation lately adopted, of admitting five apprentices into the Dock-yards for every shipwright's vacancy as it occurs, and some other measures for facilitating the improvement of that useful body of men, have given great satisfaction; and we are glad to find that the full peace establishment of 7000 artificers will soon be completed.

The appointment of Naval Instructors, and more recently the establishment of an Institution for instructing and qualifying our young officers on subjects of science, is also matter of congratulation, and will tend greatly to encourage and facilitate that growing desire for knowledge, proficiency in mathematics, and the higher elements, which marks the superiority of the present young race of officers over those of the old school. It is questionable whether, at the commencement of the late war, the Navy possessed half-a-dozen men who could go through the process of disparting a gun; and it was proverbial, that many who had the reputation of excellent seamen could scarcely do more than take the altitude of the sun at noon, and perform a common day's work in navigation.

The entry of boys, with the understanding that, as they qualify and vacancies occur, they are to be rated men, is also a good regulation; and the perseverance in rearing merchant-seamen apprentices will produce a continual supply of seamen in quantity and quality sufficient for the demand.

Several other measures are, we understand under consideration. One is, to increase the proportion of seamen in ships' crews, and to decrease the Marines; to garrison some of our foreign arsenals with Marines, and thus, whilst every ship will afford seamen to form the nucleus of two crews in case of war, to render two or three more regiments of the line available for reliefs. We have heard also that it is intended to pay ships of all standing after a *three* years' tour, and to recommission them immediately—re-enter such of the men as are inclined, and then grant them reasonable leave of absence. By this means a great saving of stores will be effected, and the Petty Officers and best men retained, to the rejection of others. The general arming of ships, of every class capable of bearing them, with guns of large

calibre for throwing shells horizontally, has been already commenced, and many other improvements are meditated, or in progress, which want of space precludes us from adverting to at present.

The hopes of the veteran officers are centered in the Commission, and we trust they will not be disappointed. Upon the whole, spite of all the detraction that has been circulated to the prejudice of the Navy—much of it, we regret to say by Naval officers, or persons who assume that character—we think we may fairly congratulate the service on the improvements effected in the past, and many others which are contemplated, and will no doubt be effected, in the present year.

THE Army is recruiting successfully, and from all quarters we hear that a very good class of men are offering their services—chiefly men out of employment, but *a few* with the hope of rising from the ranks to be commissioned officers. At no period was there such an opening as at present for promotion from the grade of non-commissioned to that of commissioned officer, and we trust that the system now pursued may induce many more young men of character and ability to enter the service. Nearly two-thirds of the vacancies in the rank of Ensign are now conferred on Serjeant-Majors, Quartermaster-Serjeants, Colour-Serjeants, and even Serjeants. Any young man *now* of character and superior qualities as a soldier, may be *certain* by steady and zealous discharge of Military duty to become an officer, and placed in a position ultimately to become a General. Though we confess ourselves little disposed to think that the life of a private soldier is a good school for the future officer, we also freely admit that the present experiment is well worth trying. We do not anticipate that by opening promotion from the ranks we shall obtain a more efficient, better instructed, or more gallant body of officers, but we readily concede, that by the certainty of *some* rising to the rank of an officer, we may obtain a superior class of recruits—men whose good sense and self-knowledge will convince them, after knowing the service, that they are excellent *materiel* for the non-commissioned ranks, though utterly unfit for those of the commissioned. We do not think that the visions of elevated rank entertained at enlistment by a young man, however those visions may be dispelled by experience in his profession, and by a correct estimate of himself, are at all calculated to render him a listless or discontented soldier during his Military service. The entrance of a superior class of men, and their consequent advancement to the rank of non-commissioned officers, will ultimately *force* an improvement in the pay and position of that invaluable class, and thus render those ranks desirable objects of ambition to the middle orders of society. Large prizes induce many to venture in a lottery, who, though they miss the great gains for which they aspired, yet frequently obtain the minor prizes, which confer competence, but which would never have induced the holder to venture on obtaining. It is in like manner in the Army. Many may be induced to enlist with the hope of rising to the rank of officer now, who would not have before enlisted for the prospect of becoming Serjeant,—yet we doubt not that many will be found well satisfied with the improved and improving situation of a non-commissioned officer, though they may miss the grand prizes in the Military lottery—an Ensigncy, with 5*s.* 3*d*, per diem!

WE insert this week another page from the NEW ARMY LIST, the 27th Regiment. The great utility of this work, and the advantage which the Army at large is likely to derive from such a statement of their services and claims, are too self-evident to require dilating upon. It will, however, fully dispel the delusion that the Army are the best-paid servants of the Crown, which has been so often said, both in and out of Parliament, to answer party purposes, by the Economists.

The NEW ARMY LIST will exhibit such a full statement of every Officer's services, that it cannot be long before Parliament see the necessity of placing increased means in the hands of the Secretary-at-War and the Commander-in-Chief, so as to enable them to make an ample provision for old Officers, who are worn out by length of service, wounds, and infirmities, which have been contracted in conquering and guarding distant and unhealthy Colonies, from whence Great Britain derives her chief wealth.

We consider that every Officer in the Army, from the Commander-in-Chief downwards, owes a debt of gratitude to the compiler of this valuable, useful, and, at the same time, interesting publication. To the Secretary-at-War, the New Army List cannot fail to prove invaluable. Returns which have been called for by Parliament, from time to time, and refused on the sole ground of expense and length of time required to compile—in many cases stated to require months and years,—may now be prepared in a few short hours.

The manner in which the heroes of the Peninsula have been distinguished in the New Army List is truly gratifying to us, their claims having been so long and so warmly advocated in our columns.

No Officer who feels interested in his profession will, we are persuaded, be without a copy of the New Army List.

27TH (OR INNISKILLING) REGIMENT OF FOOT.

A Castle, with three turrets. St. George's colours flying in a blue field. "St. Lucia." The Sphinx, with the word "Egypt." "Maida," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo."

Embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, May 6, 1835.

Years' Service.		
	52	COLONEL.
		P. Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole *, G.C.B., Cornet, 31 Mar. 1797; Lieut., 31 May, ; Capt., 30 Nov., 98; Major, 31 Oct. 98; Lieut.-Col., 26 Nov. 94; Colonel, 1 Jan. 1801; Maj.-Gen., 25 Apr. 08; Lt.-Gen., 4 June 13; Gen., 22 July 1830.
Full Pay	Hf.-Pay.	
		LIEUT.-COLONEL.
40	0	P. W. John Hare †, C.B., K.H., Ensign (from Volunteer 69th), 29 Oct. 1799; Lieut., 17 May 1800; Capt., 9 Sept. 1805; Brev.-Maj., 17 June 13; Brev. Lt.-Col., 18 June 15; Regimental Major (P.), 30 June, 16; Lieut.-Col. (P.), 31 Mar. 1825; Colonel, 10 Jan. 1837.
		MAJORS.
34	0	P. Duncan M'Pherson, Ens., 19 Sept. 1805; Lieut., 10 Nov. 06; Capt., 25 Mar. 24, Major, 27 Dec. 1834.
16	0	Mont. Cholm. Johnstone, Ens. (P.), 27 Feb. 1823; Lieut., (P.), 16 Dec. 24; Capt. (P.), 19 Sept. 26; Major (P.), 27 July 1838.

Full Pay.	Half Pay.	CAPTAINS.	Ensign.	Lieut.	Captain.
33	0	P W C. Manly ‡	7 Nov. 05	28 July 06	10 Sept. 29
14	4 5-12	W. Amsinck	1 Mar. 21	P 7 July 21	P 19 Apr. 26
23	2 6-12	W. Shestor	20 Apr. 14	7 Apr. 25	P 11 Nv. 31
14	0	J. Maclean	8 Apr. 24	P 30 Mar 26	P 10 May 33
14	0	S. E. Goodman	7 July 25	8 Apr. 26	P 4 Oct. 33
28	1-12	P. A. Byrne ‖	17 July 11	25 Aug. 13	5 Dec. 34
12	1-12	R. Fawkes	P 1 Mar. 27	P 22 May 29	P 16 Jan 35
26	0	P W T.C. Smith ¶	24 June 12	5 Aug. 19	27 Mar. 25
15	0	J. F. Lonsdale	27 May 24	21 Dec. 26	P 27 July 28
14	2-12	C. Vereker	9 Apr. 25	P 27 Mar 27	P 17 Aug 28

Full Pay.	Half Pay.		Ensign.	Lieut.
		LIEUTENANTS.		
14	0	Geo. A. Durnford	2 Mar. 28	P 13 Dec. 23
13	0	Walter Butler	P 15 Dec. 25	P 16 Sept. 26
13	0	Usher Williamson	P 29 Aug. 26	P 11 Nov. 31
12	0	Henry Butler	P 15 May 27	7 Sept. 32
10	0	Rawdon S. C. Neynoe	16 June 29	P 10 May 33
10	0	Tho. P. Touzel	16 Sept. 29	P 4 Oct. 33
8	0	Henry D. Cholmeley	P 19 July 31	P 13 Dec. 33
12	0	Francis Smith	P 30 Dec. 26	19 May 32
7	0	Hon. C. T. S. Foster	P 29 June 32	P 4 Aug. 37
6	0	Andrew V. Watson	P 21 Dec. 32	P 18 May 38
6	0	John Lewes	P 4 Oct. 33	P 27 July 39
5	0	Frederick King	P 13 Dec. 33	P 17 Aug. 38
		ENSIGNS.		
4	0	Thomas Hare	27 Mar. 35	
4	0	Lewis C. Irwin	P 10 Apr. 35	
2	0	Herman Stapylton	P 4 Aug. 37	
1	0	Edw. N. Molesworth	P 1 Dec. 37	
1	0	Benjamin Midgley	11 Dec. 37	
1	0	Barth. Tunnard	P 26 Dec. 37	
1	0	J. Thring Coxe	P 16 May 38	
1	0	G. Latham Thomson	P 27 July 38	
1	0	James Somerville	P 17 Aug. 38	
		PAYMASTER.		
31	5-12	Victor Raymond, 9 Mar. 1826; Ens., 11 Feb. 09; Lieut., 16 Nov. 09; Capt., 7 Apr. 26.		
		ADJUTANT.		
1	0	Benjamin Midgley, Ens., 11 Dec. 37.		
		QUARTERMASTER.		
8	0	George Thompson, 13 Sept. 31.		
		SURGEON.		
28	0	P. W. Thos Mostyn, 6 Oct. 1825; Assist.-Surg., 19 Dec. 11.		
		ASSIST.-SURGEONS.		
13	0	Patrick O'Callaghan, 21 Feb. 28; Hospital Assist. 18 July 1826.		
4	0	C. C. J. Delmege, M.D., 15 May 1835.		

FACINGS, BUFF. Agents:—Cox & Co.

N.B.—The P. before the name denotes that the officer served in the Peninsula. W., medal for the Battle of Waterloo. P. before the date will show that the commission was purchased.

* Sir Lowry Cole commanded a division in the Peninsula and in France, and has received a cross and four clasps for Maida, Albuhera (wounded), Salamanca (severely wounded), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse.

† Col. Hare, previously to entering the regular Army, was an Ensign in the Tarbert Fencibles, from which he volunteered, to serve in the expedition to Holland, and was soon after gazetted to an Ensigncy in the 27th reg. In August, 1800, he embarked with his regiment in the expedition under Sir Jas. Pulteney,—joined the Army of Sir Ralph Abercromby, at Gibraltar, with which he served the Campaign of 1801 in Egypt. He was afterwards at the taking of Ischia and Procida in 1809, and at the battles of the 19th and 13th Apr., 1814, at Biar and Castalla; the siege of Tarragona; the blockade of Barcelona; and, finally, at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded.

‡ Captain Manly was severely wounded in Spain and at Waterloo.

‖ Captain Byrne was wounded in Spain.

¶ Captain Smith was severely wounded at Waterloo.

IN recurring to the extraordinary transactions disclosed in the late investigation at Ipswich, we cannot sufficiently commend the admirable temper, gentlemanly-like bearing, and legal acumen, with which Sir Charles Dalbiac carried through a difficult and delicate duty. The whole case has clearly proved that the soldiers of the 4th Dragoon Guards might with good reason have been plaintiffs instead of defendants on the occasion, and that neither police nor magistrates had a leg to stand on. The *Times* of Saturday last, in its leading article, entered very fully into the real merits of the case, and we feel gratified that a journal read wherever English is intelligible, has done justice to the British soldier. In yielding our tribute of praise to the *Times*, which has always been *just* to the Army, we cannot but observe on the strict silence maintained by the *Dispatch*, *Spectator*, and others, on *this* investigation. Had the military been to blame, we should have been stunned with loud and continued deprecations of "military despotism," "military interference," "military espionage," &c. But in the late disagreement between the soldiers and the Ipswich police, the soldiers were those "sinned against," and consequently no notice is taken of the matter, or only mentioned without comment. Silence is often expressive!

THE correspondent in the *Spectator*, who signs his lucubrations on "Army Abuses" with "X.," has last week hashed up, from old and rather

refuse materials, a farrago to suit the beggarly tastes of the economists. That "X." has merely reiterated his statements of last year in another form, we need only remind our readers of the *alleged* abuses into which we then examined, and which, we think, were proved not to be the abuses imagined by the visionaries of the economic school. In his letter, "X." stoutly maintains that in the British Army the officers are too numerous for the privates—proposes the French Army as a model of perfection—suggests combining every *two* regiments into *one*—calls for a reduction of ten extra companies in the 1st Foot Guards, and throughout, of all Subalterns extra to *one* per company—declares that gross abuses exist in the sale of commissions—assumes that there is too great facility in retiring on half-pay—and, finally, deprecates the employment of any but veteran officers as Paymasters. To refute all that "X." asserts, would be to reprint our articles of last year on the several points above enumerated; and we have as little space to do so, as our readers perhaps have patience to re-peruse them. If "X." has nothing more practical and practicable to propose than he has hitherto submitted in the pages of the *Spectator*, we can assure him that there is small chance of his seeing any of his schemes, however temptingly economic, adopted or even tried, at the great risk of present and future inefficiency.

THE "Flag-Officer," in publishing an edition of his pamphlet, (a copy of which we beg to acknowledge), has had the grace to qualify his statement respecting the amount of the French Navy, excusing his exaggeration in the following terms:—"In the former statement it was said that France had fifty-seven ships of the line in commission or ready for it, and their names were given. This account was furnished by a French to an English Naval Officer, both in command, not long ago, in the Mediterranean; but it appears to have been increased by four or eight ships of the line. The *Morning Chronicle* gives (as from Baron Tupinier) the list of the French line-of-battle ships as forty-nine, none under eighty-two guns, but does not report the number of frigates."

Now, if we recollect rightly, our *exposé* of the "Flag-Officer's" exaggeration preceded the *Morning Chronicle's* by a few days, (in fact was copied by our contemporary with due acknowledgment); but let that pass. We have quoted the above paragraph for the purpose of showing how easily a mistake of merely eight ships out of fifty-seven is rectified, and contrasting the behaviour of a French and English Naval Officer as regards the national feeling displayed. The one commits a highly dishonourable act in palming a false list for a true and substantial account; but this is excusable in comparison with the conduct of the gallant Admiral, who adopts the contrary course of holding up to public view, and monstrously exaggerating, everything he chooses to consider amiss connected with his profession. It appears to us remarkable, however, that a French Officer should furnish an account enumerating *twelve* ships which had disappeared from the list, some for several years, whilst the names were never restored, and omit the names of four ships that did really exist. The excuse seems to carry some suspicious with it; but exaggeration upon every subject is what the "Flag-Officer" indulges in. The forty sail of the line at Spithead, in 1790, were *ordered* to be assembled, it is true; but although put in commission, and partially fitted at the expense of three millions, they never did assemble to that amount or anything approaching it, but as he begins, so he ends, with a fallacy—to say nothing of those plentifully studded in the body of the pamphlet. In the concluding paragraph he states, "the *Canopus* was taken at the Nile, forty years ago: we have only built the *Asia* and *Ganges*, and perhaps a couple more after her." Our Naval readers are doubtless well informed on this point, but to enable others to test the value of the gallant Rear-Admiral's authority, we may just state that the following ships have been built on the lines of *Canopus*, and that they are all at present in existence, and even *Canopus* herself might be repaired for service with little cost or labour:—*Asia*, *Bombay*, *Calcutta*, *Clarence*, *Formidable*, *Ganges*, *Monarch*, *Powerful*, *Thunder*, and *Vengeance*, all of 84 guns, launched between 1821 and 1862.

It is reported to be the intention of the Board of Admiralty to place the Ordinary Establishment, at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Sheerness, and Chatham, on board a sea-going ship of first or second rate, and to keep several hundred disposable supernumeraries on board these ships and the flag ships, which, together with the vessels usually fitting for reliefs, will present, on emergency, a fleet of eight or ten sail of the line on the home station. This simple measure is quite sufficient to relieve any uneasiness on the score of the Russian fleet; but we confess, looking at the position of matters, the able, vigorous, and powerful policy of the Governor-General of India, and the turn which affairs have taken in the East, the easy suppression of the several outbreaks in the Canada provinces, now effectually protected by regulars and well-trained militia,—all these and other matters considered, we are at a loss to conceive what cause can arise, and from what quarter, to occasion war, unless we chose to declare it ourselves, in order to give our "young blood" a little of that experience which may be useful to them hereafter.

As the calumniators of the Navy have been indefatigable in asserting that the Dock-yards are deficient in stores, we have made inquiry on this head in quarters from whence authentic information is to be procured, and we can assure our readers, that there is ample store in reserve of every essential article required for fitting a fleet that cannot be readily obtained in the market, and which it would be wasteful to stow away to perish. Of masts in particular (about which some ridiculous statements have been made, because the Marquis of Anglesey could not obtain a Riga spar for the mast of his cutter yacht) we find that, independent of those prepared for the usual purposes of supply, and for all the demonstration ships, there are spars now in store in the several Dock-yards more than sufficient for the masts of one hundred sail of the line! These spars are principally brought from the South Seas, are of good quality, being proved quite equal to the Riga or American, and considerably cheaper.

We are gratified to learn, that the enlistment of seamen during the past month has been most successful; already upwards of 1000 have entered; and no doubt is entertained but that, by the end of the present month, the full number of men, under the vote for the year, will be employed. This has been effected without the offer of bounty or gratuity of any kind, merely by making known to the men the advantages they are entitled to, by means of the Blue Bills posted up about the haunts of seamen.

The sneers which have been occasionally indulged in respecting the probable effects of these invitation Blue Bills, remind us of those sapients, who passed opinions equally valuable on Suwaroff, when training his soldiers against figures of straw preparatory to the storming of Ismail, "by way of lesson against actual Turks."—

> "At which your wiseacres sneer'd in phrases witty:
> He made no answer—but he took the city."

The fact is, these Bills were exhibited originally in 1836, they were successful then, and have been posted up at the different rendezvous ever since. By multiplying them, and employing some resident officers at the principal ports to enter volunteers, seamen can be procured so readily, it is the best answer to those who are continually instancing, as one cause of our Naval decay, our inability to man the fleet. We are of opinion, that when it becomes necessary to offer bounty or gratuity, plenty of men will be obtained; and that they are obtained *now* with greater facility than *heretofore*, and that the limit of service, and other advantages made known to them, have their effect, may be proved by contrasting the present period with 1816, when, although thousands and tens of thousands of seamen had been recently paid off, and were actually begging in the streets, Lord Exmouth's fleet could not be manned until a gratuity of two months' pay was offered.

At present the merchants afford full employment to all the seamen they can obtain; and the building of hundreds of new ships on the Mersey, the Wear, and the Clyde, which will of course require crews in the spring, is proceeding with a vigour unparalleled since the war. As these invitation Bills attract the seamen, even under such circumstances of competition with shipowners, it is plain that the Board of Admiralty, who ordered them to be posted, know more of the disposition of the men, than those who are constantly cavilling at their measures.

On Saturday despatches were sent from the Colonial-office for the Governor of the settlement at the River Gambia, and for Sir A. Woodford, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar. Despatches were received from the Governor of the Bahamas, Prince Edward's Island, and Bermuda. On Monday despatches were received at the Colonial-office from Capt. Prescott, R.N., Governor of Newfoundland; and from Maj.-Gen. Middlemore, Governor of St. Helena. On Tuesday despatches were forwarded from the Colonial department for the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Despatches, dated Oct. 16, were received in Downing-street, from the Cape of Good Hope, and at the India Board from the officer commanding at Singapore. On Wednesday despatches were received at the Colonial-office, from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius. On Thursday Mr. James S. Stopford left town for Marseilles and Malta, with despatches from the Foreign-office. Despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lt.-Governor of U. Canada, were received, and despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office for Sir J. Colborne, Governor of L. Canada; and for Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of U. Canada. On Friday despatches were sent off from the Foreign office, for the Marquis of Clanricarde, Ambassador at St. Petersburgh.

General Lord Hill, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, and Sir Henry Hardinge, have been staying the holydays at Sir Robert Peel's seat, Drayton Manor.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hill, arrived at the Palace, Brighton, on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen. His Lordship left for London on Thursday.

The Port Admiral, Sir Philip Durham, and the Governor of Portsmouth, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, dined at the Palace on Wednesday. Sir Philip Durham and the Governor left Brighton on Friday on their return to Portsmouth.

Colonel Sir W. Gosset, K.C.H., Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons, has met with a serious accident. Sir William and his family are passing the holydays with the Marquis of Anglesey, at Beau Desert, Staffordshire. On Monday se'nnight, as Sir William was leaving his dressing-room, and proceeding down stairs, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated to the bottom with such violence that his collar-bone was broken, and otherwise slightly injured. We are happy, however, to add that he is going on favourably.

The brothers and sisters of the present Earl of Clarendon, Ambassador at Madrid, are to be raised to the precedence of Earls' sons and daughters. One of the latter is married to Mr. Lister, Registrar-General of births and marriages, brother to the late Lady John Russell.

An encampment of Knights Templars was last week held at the Tiverton Freemasons' Hall, when Sir Knight the Rev. John Huyshe was re-elected Eminent Commander of the Royal Sussex Encampment for the year ensuing, and two Companions of the H.R.A. Chapter, attached to St. George's Lodge, No. 129, were installed.

Marshal Soult, on his way to Paris, was attacked by four highwaymen, who were resisted and beaten off by the valet and other domestics of the Duke, who was, during the entire of the affair, enjoying a profound slumber in his carriage, and only learned the danger he had incurred when he awoke at the end of the stage.

Last week a large shipment of arms was made to Leghorn per the *Gulnare*, Capt. Vaughan, viz., 800 boxes, each containing ten, equal to 8,000 muskets and bayonets.

Deaths among the Nobility during the Last Year.—*Jan.* 13*th* Earl of Eldon, aged 87. 16*th*, Countess of Essex, 78. 17*th*, Lord Farnborough, 78 (title extinct). 18*th*, Earl of Clonmel, 55. 27*th*, Dowager Countess of Rosse. 30*th*, Countess of Stamford and Warrington. *Feb.* 11*th*, Earl of Carrick, 59. 19*th*, Lord Carteret, 69. *March* 1*st*, Hon. Elizabeth Monson, sister of the late Lord Monson. 6*th*, Countess of Lonsdale, 78. 10*th*, Lord Selsey, 51. 19*th*, Sir E. Barnes, G.C.B., M.P., 62: same day, Lady Mary Grey Egerton, eldest daughter of Earl and Countess of Wilton. 21*st*, Earl of Dalhousie, 68. 26*th*, the Hon. Louisa Harbord, sister of the late Lord Suffield, 71; Lord Berners, 77. *April* 5*th*, the Dowager Viscountess Strangford, 82. 9*th*, Mary, Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe. 20*th*, Dowager Countess of Warwick, 78. 21*st*, Lady Emily Montagu, sister of the Duke of Manchester. 30*th*, Lord Muncaster, 35. *May* 8*th*, Lady Warrender, 80. 22*d*, Marquis of Ormonde, 64. 27*th*, Countess of Amherst, same day, Countess of Harrowby, 66. *June* 3*d*, Dowager Lady Southampton, 62. *July* 10*th*, Duke of Leeds, 63. *Aug.* 6*th*, Lady Frances Jane Bankes, youngest daughter of the late Earl of Eldon. 20*th*, Lady Isabella Elizabeth Turner, 51. 25*th*, Earl Annesley, 67. 28*th*, Countess of Abingdon, 63. *Sept.* 4*th*, Lady Barbara Crauford, sister of the Earl of Coventry, 38. 18*th*, Lord Carrington, 86. 20*th*, Lord Farnham (fifth Lord), 71. *Oct.* 19*th*, Lord Farnham (sixth Lord), 65. 25*th*, Sir C. Pratt, K.C.B. *Nov.* 1*st*, Lady John Russell, 31. 2*d*, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, 77. 5*th*, Viscount Deerhurst, 31. 16*th*, Right Hon. Cutlar Fergusson. 20*th*, Earl of Sefton, 67. 21*st*, Dowager Countess of Dartmouth, 78. 29*th*, Hon. Mrs. Bowles, sister of Viscount Palmerston. *Dec.* 1*st*, Hon. Lady Broadhead, 84. 12*th*, Baroness Hartland. 15*th*, Hon. Charles Abbot, brother of Lord Tenterden. 20*th*, Hon. William Waldegrave, brother of Lord Radstock, 43. 22*d*, Earl of Clarendon, 82.

Mrs. Maclean (L. E. L.), wife of George Maclean, Esq., Governor of Cape Coast Castle, died suddenly on 15th October last, from mistakingly swallowing an overdose of prussic acid. It seems but the other day that she left England to follow the partner of her fortunes and hopes to another land. The qualities which gave to "L. E. L." so proud and permanent a claim upon public admiration, were not those which constituted the chief charm of her character in the estimation of her more intimate and deeply-attached friends. Brilliant as her genius was, her heart was after all the noblest and truest gift that nature in its lavishness had bestowed upon her—upon her, who paid back the debt which she owed for these glorious endowments of heart and mind, by an indefatigable exercise of her powers for the delight of the public, and by sympathies the most generous and sincere with human virtue and human suffering. More perfect kindness and exquisite susceptibility than hers was, never supplied a graceful and fitting accompaniment to genius, or elevated the character of a woman.

We regret to announce the death of the Dean of Exeter, Dr. Landon, for many years Provost of Worcester College. Dr. Landon was the uncle of the lamented L. E. L.

The Archbishop of Cashel (Dr. Laurence) died on 28th ult., at his town residence, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, after a few days' illness.

M. Van de Weyer, the Belgic Minister, will receive, with the hand of Miss Bates, daughter and heiress of John Bates, Esq., one of the leading partners in the firm of Barings and Co., a fortune of 300,000*l.* The young lady is in her 19th year; his Excellency 45.

An attempt has this week been made to murder Lord Norbury while his Lordship was walking through a shrubbery on his estate of Kilbeggan, county Meath. The assassin lodged several slugs in his victim's breast. His Lordship survives, but his recovery is considered doubtful. Various rumours prevail as to the cause of the outrage.

The legal advisers of the Canadian prisoners have effected an arrangement with the authorities of the Treasury, for the prisoners to be brought up from Liverpool on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Mr. Stephens is committed, and held to bail in 1,000*l.* and two sureties in 500*l.* each.

The Court.

The Queen and her august Mother continue in the enjoyment of excellent health. Her Majesty has rode out on horseback every day of the week. On Tuesday next the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, with their respective suites, will take their departure for St. James's Palace.

The Marchioness of Breadalbane has succeeded the Countess of Durham, as Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

Theatres.

Olympic.—On Wednesday night this theatre was crammed to suffocation to the ceiling. *The Bengal Tiger* was first despatched, and then came the *Blue Beard* and the Vestris. The greeting was enthusiastic. The audience rose, hats and handkerchiefs were waved, flowers were thrown on the stage, shouts of "Welcome" reiterated, and the scene prolonged until it almost appeared to become oppressive and embarrassing to its objects. Whatever mortifications Madame may have endured at the other side of the Atlantic, she was amply compensated for by the enthusiastic reception she met with from her old friends in her own house. The burletta of *Blue Beard* is a genuine Christmas drollery, full of fun and frolic. It belongs to the most enjoyable species of burlesque. The travestie grows naturally out of the pomposity of the original. It is the trumping of a grave exaggeration by a comical exaggeration, and it wins the odd trick.

Adelphi.—Mr. Bihin, a Belgian giant, made his appearance in London, on Monday, at this house. A burletta, entitled *The Giant of Palestine*, served to introduce the new-comer, who was warmly welcomed. The piece is well arranged as a vehicle for showing the powers of the giant. The character of *Armida*, the heroine, was assigned to a young lady named Fortescue, who made a most favourable and promising first appearance on the occasion. Though new to London, she has evidently had considerable practice on the stage, and will certainly be an acquisition to it. Her talents are of a superior order, and her person is in every respect adapted to the line she has chosen. She also possesses the charm of a most attractive voice; her action is easy, natural, and appropriate; and there is a liveliness and vivacity of expression in her countenance which show that she feels all she utters. We have seldom seen a more favourable *debût*.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Russia.—The ceremony of the betrothal of the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia to Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, took place at St. Petersburg on the 18th ult.

Canada.—The Court-Martial at Kingston commenced its sittings on 28th Nov. in Fort Henry. On that morning, Daniel George, of Jefferson county, said to have been Paymaster of the American forces, was put on his trial, which closed on the following forenoon. On the 29th, Nell S. Von Shoultz, the Polish General, was brought up, and pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him. Another American brigand, Dorotheus Abbey, was put on his trial on St. Andrew's day. On the 4th Dec. the prisoners began their defence by handing in a protest, denying the competency of the court to try them, which was rejected by the president, Major-General Clitheroe. The evidence is clear against all but three; sentences not yet pronounced. Sir John Colborne will revise the proceedings before final judgment is passed.

A considerable sensation had been produced at Toronto on 30th Nov., by the arrival of an express from the west, bringing despatches from Colonel Airy, at Amherstburgh; that the 85th regiment, who were for three days previous under orders to be in readiness, were immediately despatched to London; and that the 32d regiment would be removed direct to Amherstburgh.

Turkey.—*Constantinople, 7th Dec.*—The accounts of the successes of the Lesguees against Kubba and Shekhee are confirmed; and the Lesguees, with the assistance of the inhabitants, have succeeded in surprising and capturing the fortress of Derbend. The Lesguees continue to occupy the districts of Shekhee and part of Sheerivan; and the Russian forces which had been hastily collected in that part of the country, having marched against the Lesguees, have been repulsed with considerable loss.

The Paris National Guard has had three Commandants-General since 1830. The first, General Lafayette, could scarcely hold on horseback; two or three servants were required to get him upon his charger, and when he was in the saddle his friends were in perpetual fear of his parting from it. In the last months of his command he issued his mandates from a safer station—an open carriage. His successor, Marshal Lobau, was much steadier in the stirrups, but he was so deaf that his infirmity gave rise to ludicrous blunders. The third and present Commandant, Marshal Gerard, rides tolerably, hears well, but is so short-sighted that he cannot distinguish a sentinel from his box at a distance of ten paces.

Literary Notices.

The Widow Barnaby. By Frances Trollope, Author of *The Vicar of Wrexhill, A Romance of Vienna*, &c.—3 vols. R. Bentley.

A novel of the good old class, full of glorious comedy, and vigorous and contrasted portraiture. The heroine, Mrs. Barnaby, a plump, husband-hunting, showy, mean, and vulgar adventuress, is one of the most dramatic and effective delineations which has ever proceeded from Mrs. Trollope's pen; while her may-pole maid, Betty Jacks, makes as capital and droll a companion to her in her manœuvres as Sancho Panza did to Don Quixote. As a set-off to these humorous characters, we have the meek, lovely, and much-enduring Agnes Willoughby, niece to, and especially oppressed by, the coarse and selfish widow. The base vice of selfishness has, indeed, never been displayed in more striking colours than are exhibited in the elaborate portrait of Mrs. Barnaby. The following significant passage shadows out pretty plainly the course of the story:—

Mrs. Barnaby had once heard it said by a clever man, that human wishes might oftener be achieved, did mortals better know how to set about obtaining them.

'First,' said the oracle, 'let him be sure to find out what his wishes really are. This ascertained, let him, in the second place, employ all his acuteness to discover what is required for their fulfilment. Thirdly, let him examine himself and his position, in order to decide how much he, or it, can contribute towards this. Fourthly, let him subtract the sum of the capabilities he possesses from the total of means required. Fifthly, let him learn by, with, and in his heart of hearts, what it is that constitutes the remainder; and sixthly, and lastly, let him gird up the loins of his resolution, and start forth DETERMINED to acquire them. Whoso doeth this, shall *seldom* fail.' It was upon these words that she now pondered. Her two elbows set on the open bureau, her legs stretched under it, her lips resting upon the knuckles of her clasped hands, and her eyes fixed in deep abstraction on the row of pigeon-holes before her, she entered upon a sort of self-catechism, which ran thus:—

Q. What is it that I most wish for on earth?

A. A rich and fashionable husband.

Q. What is required to obtain this?

A. Beauty, fortune, talents, and a free entrance into good society.

Q. Do I possess any of these? . . . . and which?

A. I possess beauty, fortune, and talents.

Q. What remains wanting?

A. A free entrance into good society.

'True!' she exclaimed aloud, 'it is that I want, and it is that I must procure.'

Remarks on the Connexion of the Wellington Memorial and the Waterloo Model, with a suitable Elevation. By F—S—T.

This little *brochure* follows up the suggestions we put forth in our Gazette of the 8th September last, that the Waterloo Model should constitute a portion of the National Memorial to the Duke. Since our suggestions, the Model has been visited and admired by thousands, and from the opinions we have heard, we are confident that the public generally would approve of an arrangement by which this beautiful work of art should occupy the basement of the monument. The subject is of such interest to all military men—indeed, we may add, to every one who is proud of being an Englishman—that we must make room for an extract of some length:—

"It is a subject that can never lose its interest in this nation. Thousands will inspect it from patriotic feeling, and thousands from the best and most sacred sympathies of our nature. Many are the encomiums passed by Officers who were engaged upon the field; and frequently, during my visits, have I observed that tears are shed at the remembrance of departed friends, 'who slept in death as evening closed on Waterloo.'

"But the model has higher pretensions than mere exhibition. The contemplation of such a disposition would not have stimulated the author to commence a work entailing such expenditure, nor would such a probable mode of remuneration have supported him during the tedious details of a seven years' task. It has a national value, and will become a means of historical reference. The amount of talent therein displayed merits our commendation; whilst the strict regard to truth, divested of prejudice or jealousy, bespeaks a noble cast of mind, too confident in the accumulation of its mass of facts to lend itself to envious wishes, or to bend to partial views. Information relative to the situation of the various forces employed upon that day, and at the particular hour, appears to have been collected from every authentic source, and this combination of truths offers so full and so complete an evidence of the soundness of the military tactics of the Duke, that I hesitate not to predict that this model will be the means of harmonising the conflicting opinions which have for so long a season agitated the military world; and will so explain and simplify the operations and the movements of 'the royal game of war,' that even civilians,—loving and honouring, as we do, the Duke, and desirous, as we are, of upholding all our national and well-earned reputation for manly conduct in the field!—will be able to give a reason for our pride of arms—to show a worthy object for our praise—and thus, with positive demonstration, refute the insinuation of our enemies, 'that our immortal Wellington' is but the hero of 'the chance-obtained victory of Waterloo.'

"In this respect, coming, as the model does, just as we are about to render the Duke a mark of distinction, the most honourable that has fallen to the lot of any subject of this or any other nation, it is most valuable and important. Some there are who wish to detract from the merits of the Duke, by mentioning the timely arrival of the Prussian troops as an accidental circumstance, which changed the features of the field, saving the British from disastrous defeat, which their temerity deserved.—Others, again, wish to conceal the presence of this force, and labour much to prove the completion of the victory unaided by that power. This had truly been a miracle! The field might, and probably would, have been ours. The enemy was already baffled, weakened, and dispirited; but the total overthrow, the almost utter annihilation of 70,500 men, having an immense and overwhelming artillery force, all men of one nation, engaged heart and soul in the cause of Napoleon, could *not* reasonably have been anticipated as capable of accomplishment by an allied force of 69,900 troops—men of various nations, 17,500 of whom had not the confidence of the Duke, could not be placed in active opposition to the enemy, and were more than suspected of a readiness, upon the first reverse or fitting opportunity, to augment the opponent's ranks.

"Now, both of these attempts to mislead the public are alike foreign from the facts shown by the model, and utterly inconsistent with the well known character of the Duke. No man depended less upon chance or miracle than Wellington. The arrival of the Prussian troops at a certain point, and at a well-computed time, was, in fact, the consummation of a preconcerted plan; the delay or non-arrival of that force would have been the accident.

"This awaiting of a portion of the Prussian Army formed the peculiar feature of the day, and enforced upon the Duke the necessity of a steady and continued defensive operation, the most harassing to the mind, and the most trying to the courage and spirits of our men.

"The first gun fired by the Prussians, far off, upon the extreme left of the Duke's position, was heard by him. His expectation, and the dependence placed upon the character and co-operation of Blucher, thus was realised; but hours elapsed ere yet the arrangement was fulfilled, and ere the position was complete.

"From time to time evidence was given that the Prussians were forming on the field. The operation of their force upon the extreme right of the French line completed his preconcerted plans, and then it was, certain of victory, the French Army and the person of Napoleon almost within his grasp, that Wellington first moved from a position so admirably chosen, that it left not, for his adversary, a solitary point for satisfactory selection.

"In this there was not seen the reckless sacrifice of human life prominent in the progress of Napoleon, and there was none of the impetuous bravery of the French, who carry all things by a *coup de-main*, or break away in hasty and disorderly retreat, but there was the steady determined endurance, and the strict enforcement of a well-organised plan, upon which his troops well knew they must and could depend.

"The maintenance of a well-chosen position during the eight preceding hours, beneath the ravages of a well-directed and destructive fire, followed by the most desperate attacks that the most desperate measures could induce—saved the British troops from utter annihilation; whilst the simultaneous burst, when permitted to advance, of pent-up spirits burning for the attack, swept, like an overwhelming flood, the wavering, the disorganised, the disjointed remnants of the opposing host, no longer found 'invincible,' and shows in the most conspicuous light the character of the Duke, and of the troops then subject to his command.

"I will not now indulge in farther comments on the character of the leaders or the troops engaged upon the field, lest envy,

ever ready to detract, might thence infer that such an essay had become desirable. I leave the Duke to reap the certain honours of that day, and to accumulate esteem for honesty of principle in his political career. The name of 'Waterloo' I find engraved upon the heart of every one who feels himself an Englishman, and thence I argue, or infer, that I need not trumpet forth the merits of a work admired and praised by all, and inseparably connected with the brightest passage of our British history. I seek, in this feeble exposition of facts, the opportunity of making known a plan which has already been proposed, and is now silently, and without effort, stealing into general esteem, awaiting only the announcement, in a business form, to find supporters in all ranks, and zealous advocates in parties hitherto adverse, who here will find a new and neutral ground, which they, with honour and consistency, may occupy.

"This model is the only work which yet has shown the merits of the field. It is the only model whereby civilians can be made to comprehend the circumstances of a day in which, as Englishmen, we are deeply interested and concerned, the duties—the glories—and the dangers of which have been left untold by all the despatches we have ever read, and have been doubly confused by all the pictures we have ever seen.

"If we secure this work, and annex it to the statue of the Duke, we shall form a memorial both instructive and interesting. If, on the other hand, from parsimonious views, we fail to embrace the opportunity, a national disgrace will be entailed upon us, and we shall stand chargeable with want of love for every thing but wealth, and with burying all our zeal beneath our hoards of gold."

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen the *United Service Journal* for this month, and in that valuable publication we find some remarks (with a slight alteration) we beg to introduce:—

"We avail ourselves of the suspension of hostilities between the contending parties respecting the site of the Wellington statue to offer to their notice a *tertium quid*, in the shape of a suggestion, which may produce a compromise between their conflicting opinions. Capt. George Smith, late of the *Excellent*, an officer who has already invented an original and most appropriate design for the Nelson Memorial, has been kind enough to show us a sketch, which we consider equally marked by propriety as the former. Captain Smith, arguing that similar objects should, for obvious reasons, be situated rather in places of recreation than of business, proposes that the statue of the Duke of Wellington should be erected in Hyde Park, opposite the Grosvenor Gate, and on the spot where the Sovereign has of late years been in the habit of reviewing the troops. The statue faces down the mall, that is, towards Apsley House, so that its front would be presented to promenaders, and, when marching up, to the Military; while a fine side-view is obtained from the east and west. The pedestal, on which the equestrian statue immediately stands, rises from the centre of a massive square base, enclosed at top by a railing, and containing an area for standing within the railed space. The four faces of the base are sculptured in *bas-relief*, to represent a square of Grenadiers repelling Cavalry, as at Waterloo, in the centre of which the statue may be supposed to stand. Thus placed, the illustrious warrior is imagined on such occasions to support with his right arm the Royal Standard floating over the Monarch, posted within the railed space beneath, and engaged in reviewing the troops, who cannot fail to be inspired with a higher degree of devotion to their Sovereign and country by the image and office of him who was so glorious and devoted a champion of both. Such is an outline of a design which we consider better calculated to meet the object in view than any other of which we have yet heard."

The site suggested by Capt. Smith appears to us the best adapted in every respect; his design has also our fullest approbation; it would associate Wellington with the British Army for future ages. The model might occupy a portion of the basement.

Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art. Part II. F. G. Moon.

We have before us the second part of this truly beautiful and national production, which, thus far, more than realises the high expectations we had formed of it. The three plates of which it consists may perhaps be considered as of about equal merit; but the one which, if we mistake not, will most please all classes of observers, from the most classical to the most common-place, will be Mr. Uwin's *Neapolitan Peasants*. It is in fact one of the most charming productions of our day; and it is in the perpetuation and dissemination of works like this that the *Royal Gallery of British Art* will perform its high and important office. There is a charm in the composition of this picture, which is more rare in English art than the high position which it holds in Europe would entitle us to expect. The conception and arrangement of the whole group are at once consummately skilful and scientific, yet perfectly natural, easy, and free from the pedantry of art. The engraving has been beautifully executed by Sangster, and forms a gem that is scarcely exceeded in brilliance and purity by any modern work of its class. The other two plates consist of Wilkie's well-known *Smugglers' Intrusion*, and Linton's charming and classical landscape composition, *The Ruins of Carthage*; the latter engraved by Wilmore, the former by Bacon. These works are so well known and so justly appreciated as high evidences of the position of British art in our own day, that we need not refer to them in detail. We have only to add, therefore, that the three plates forming this part are not merely perfect in their respective kinds, but they offer together a noble testimony of the unrivalled condition of art among us in both its leading departments.

We observe with pleasure that the *size* of these plates has been greatly enlarged since the first number; and we understand it is the intention of the proprietors to continue them on this increased scale—a pecuniary sacrifice which they are enabled to make in consequence of the extensive patronage the work is already enjoying.

Standard Library. W. Smith.

Since our last notice some further excellent reprints have appeared in this cheap and beautiful edition, viz., the "Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, Governor of Nottingham Castle during the Civil War," St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia," and Madame Cottin's "Elizabeth." The works for the Standard Library are so judiciously selected, that they cannot fail in commanding, what they deserve, a very extensive sale. The type and paper are suitable for the best libraries, and they will therefore supersede all the spurious editions, whether English, French, or American.

The English Bijou Almanack, for 1839. By L. E. L. A. Schloss.

This unique curiosity, embodying a calendar, verses and portraits, eclipses all the Almanacks of the season. In size it is rather less than half an inch, but the typography is clear and distinct, and the portraits are gems. At this moment the sympathy of the public generally is awakened by the melancholy death of L. E. L., and we cannot do better than recommend this *Bijou* as a fitting memento of that accomplished lady.

EXTEMPORARY LINES

On Reading in the Papers an Account of all that will happen to England if she has not 1,000,000,000 ships afloat, *toute de suite*, to make a wooden wall all round her stores.

Oh, alas! what sad times do we live in,
Enough all old women to frighten;
Some folks have a serious misgiving,
That our Queen will be stolen from Brighton

By a Yankey ship—bless us, how shocking!
I really do hope it won't happen though,—
Only fancy her "throwing the stocking"
With Mr. Van Buren or Papineau.

That the Russian fleet will be paraded
Thro' Thames, as Van Tromp's did of yore,
And the ports of Old Albion blockaded
By foes whom she *walloped* before.

That her fleet, by the Egyptian defeated,
Will pass through Gib's gut in hot haste;
Poor England, how very maltreated
You *must* be, on paper at least.

But rouse thee, thou old English Lion,
Look forth as of old on thy foes;
They fancy, old chap, thou art dying,
And misunderstand thy repose.

Show thy teeth, shake thy mane in thy ire,
Give a growl and a glance once again,
And see if they'll stand the eye's fire
Of the monarch at rest in his den.

Oh, no! like the Lamb thou art quiet,
As peaceful as infant asleep;
Disturb thee,—who dares, let them try it,
Thy waking shall trouble the deep.

Then Russian, Egyptian, and Yankee,
If you value your bones, do not come;
For favours intended we thank ye,—
The Lion's awake and "at home."

And England, the birth-place of Beauty,
The home of the Brave and the Free,
Will find every son do his duty,
For Nelson still lives on the sea.

W. P. N.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR SAMUEL HAWKER, G.C.H.,

Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

This officer, whose lamented death we noticed in our last, commenced his military career in May, 1779, as a Cornet in the 16th Light Dragoons, and particularly exerted himself in the neighbourhood of Hastings by the suppression of smuggling; he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in the same regt., after serving with it during the riots in London, in 1781, and succeeded to a troop in 1792; in the following year he embarked for the Continent with the Duke of York's army, and during the first campaign was present at the battle of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, on duty with the supporting body of Cavalry in the storming of that fortress, and in every attack (with the exception of the affair of Lincelles); he likewise was present in each action, and at the repeated attacks under the walls of Dunkirk. Upon the opening of the second campaign, in 1794, he commanded the 16th Dragoons in a general battle, in an attack of the Allied Army upon the whole of the enemy's posts and entrenched works in the neighbourhood of Landrecy, upon which occasion he received the personal commands of the Duke of York, during the action, to attach himself to two squadrons of the Esterhazy Huzzars, and attack the left of the enemy's position on the heights of Vaux; which was executed in a charge upon a nine-gun battery, with the success of taking every piece of Artillery, together with defeating the whole of the enemy's troops supporting the battery. For this success he had the honour of receiving the approbation of his Royal Highness, delivered to him in the most flattering terms by his Colonel, Earl Harcourt; and likewise that of the Emperor of Germany, delivered to him by Major Lepert, Commanding Officer of the Esterhazy Huzzars. He commanded the same regiment in the memorable battle of Cateau, and in the battle of the 10th May of the same year, on the plains of Cysoings (where he was severely wounded in the breast by a grape-shot); he served in the campaign of 1795, and was present in the actions of Boxtel and Oudenarde, and in various other actions and attacks of that period; he served in the severe winter in Holland of the same year; and after the campaign of 1796 in the North of Germany, he embarked in the *Elbe* and sailed for England. He was appointed to the rank of Major 6th April, 1797; and to that of Lieut.-Colonel 1799, when he received the command of the Sussex Regiment of Fencibles, and in which he continued until the reduction of that corps. Having had the good fortune to recover the latter regiment from its lost state of discipline, His Majesty was pleased to honour him with the most flattering marks of his approbation, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York, Kent, and Cumberland, and many General Officers; and at the same time (1801) personally appointing him to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 14th Light Dragoons, on account, as His Majesty was pleased to express himself, of that regiment being in equally as reduced a state of discipline as the Sussex Regiment when Lieut.-Colonel Hawker was appointed to the command of it. In 1806 he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King.

In 1808 he embarked with the regiment for the Peninsula; and during his services of that year, and the three following campaigns in that country, he was present, with few exceptions, in every action, and every affair that occurred, including those of Albegaria, Nosa, and Grijon, on the advance of the army to Oporto, 9th and 10th May, 1809; at the capture of Oporto, 11th May; at the affair at Salamonde, 15th May; and the pursuit of the French Army, under the command of Marshal Soult, into Galicia; and at the battle of Busaco, 27th September, 1810. He was wounded at the battle of Talavera, at the conclusion of the action. In the defeat of the enemy from the lines of Torres Vedras, and his entire expulsion from the kingdom of Portugal, he was second in command of the Cavalry; and was placed at the head of a brigade consisting of the 1st Royal Drags., 14th Light Dragoons, Major Bull's troop of Horse Artillery, and occasionally of the 16th Light Dragoons; during which time he was present (in advance) in every action, and every skirmish.

In 1811, on receiving the rank of Major-General (4th June), he was unavoidably obliged to return to England. In November of the same year he was honoured by the Prince Regent appointing him to the Staff at Woodbridge; but on the breaking-out of the disturbances by the Luddites in Nottinghamshire, in January, 1812, he was ordered to take the command in that county, where he continued a year and a half; and, by his energetic conduct, effectually restored quiet in that part of the kingdom: he resumed his command at Woodbridge, where he continued until the great reduction of the Staff removed him, in September, 1814. The 19th July, 1821, he was promoted to Lieutenant-General, and 28th June last to General; 22d April, 1831, he was appointed Colonel of the 3d Dragoon Guards, and previous to obtaining this regiment he was Governor of Yarmouth Castle, Isle of Wight. General Sir Samuel Hawker was a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and he had the honour of wearing a medal for the battle of Talavera.

The General was knighted by his late Majesty, but declining to pay the fees, was not gazetted, and his rank consequently not acknowledged in that wonderful publication, the Army List, "published by authority."

An absurd notice having appeared in the "*Times*," and which of course will go the round of the papers, we think it right, in this place, to observe that the General was never in the East Indies, and that Mr. Hawker, who was accidentally killed about 18 months since, was not Sir Samuel's son. The rest of the paragraph is equally untrue.

MUSIC AT SEA.

The booming wave is still—
The night-watch now is set;
And sailors midst the calm
Their foregone toils forget.
But a tender strain is heard,
Once breathed in land afar,
When young hearts loved and pledged
Beneath the evening star—
Far, far away!

Now does a flood of memory swell
Within the watcher's mind;
He hears no more the flapping sail,
The whispers of the wind;
For as is 'neath those aged oaks
Where love's first word was spoken;
He's sitting near that fond true heart
That may, ere now, have [broken—
Far, far away!

Another—bolder song!
It is the battle's call;
A trumpet-note, that says,—
"*Come on*,
To win, or bravely fall!"
There is a pacer of that deck
Who hears, yet groans to hear,
The clarion charge that stirred his soul
To contest dread, yet dear—
Far, far away!

Thou spirit-breathing hymn,
From the bright unseen shore
A mourner drinks thee in
Whose life of life is o'er.
He's at the distant grave,
Where "dust to dust" was given;
He hears once more the words
"Thy dead are safe in Heaven!"
Far, far away!

L. S. S.

From the *Aldine Magazine*, a new, cheap, and clever, weekly publication.

Mr. William Goodhugh, whose recent work, entitled "Motives for the Study of Biblical Literature," has proved him to be a ripe scholar, was last week elected Honorary Member of the Literary Society of Rouen.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.—*Continued from p. 838.*

How discouraging is the conduct above adverted to, and how palpable the evil consequences to individual interest and national benefit! The unmodified and unrestrained system of nautical insurance—a speculative hazard almost amounting to gambling—is equally infatuating and alluring, by giving room, if not for wicked practices, at least for paramount neglect; thus the sailor, who possesses some inducements, in England may plod his weary way, from year to year, enriching but not enriched, encouraging but not encouraged. Perhaps during the anxious and protracted absence from his native land, his country has become engaged in the struggles of war; and whilst he is yet anticipating, during his near approach, meeting the object of his attachment, probably the sole cause of his constancy to his country,—whilst contemplating with bounding heart the inexplicable joy of returning the caresses of affection—as

> "Even they th' impressive dart of Love can feel,
> Whose stubborn souls are sheathed in triple steel;"—

and whilst gazing with pleasure at the fair outline of his native land—suddenly a conviction of the fatal truth flashes upon him; he perceives, with distended eye, the bulwarks of his country upon the wave, responding to the nation's call, preparing at the mandate of the Sovereign for this deadly combat. The importance of the exigency demands that the nation's fleets be manned, and the mariner's aid is required from peaceful toil and commercial trade to pursuits of other danger and of blood—he is summoned to use his energies, at his country's bidding, in strife and warfare,—to turn for perhaps many a weary year from his own shores to distant seas—to bury the remembrance of domestic happiness, and of all those beings so fondly cherished in his affections. Thus are the ties of nature severed, the sailor's only hope destroyed, he is banished even without the possibility of again seeing those in whom he is interested, and whom he had so lately contemplated in the security assumed by delusive expectation. Should, upon the contrary, Fortune look less adverse upon his course, and peace continue to bless his country—even upon the borders of that land which gave him birth—where all his pleasing anticipations, the objects of *every hope*, exist, he may have all his brilliant anticipations blasted, his laboriously earned reward forfeited, by circumstances over which he can have no *control*, still, at the mercy of that element with which it is his allotment to contend, and on the perils of which he must calculate, the tempest may dash his bark a wreck upon its parent soil, and disperse alike upon the ocean, as the fragments of his vessel, the recompense of the voyage. It is lost to him; he suffers for what he knows not; as should the ship in which he sails be wrecked, the whole of his pay is forfeited. In this respect the law is as absolute as the storm, whose fury he cannot baffle, is relentless. Then follows sorrow, impoverished means, a broken constitution in manhood, occasioned perhaps by excessive labour and lingering sickness, the fatal result of having been denied proper medical aid, and poverty in old age. These are only a few of the causes which alienate and injure the trading banishing the mariner from our shores. Is there no participmarine, and destroy the nucleus of the Royal Navy, by pation on his sense of injustice? Is there no remedy to be provided for necessities so momentuous? Surely there is; if the powerful and wealthy shipowner of Great Britain, and those whose interests should be co-equal with his, continue, in defiance of reason, equity, and patriotism, to act according to the dictates of self-interest, to turn away from conviction, and close their ears against the appeal of the seamen and the warnings of caution, it will only remain for our Government (which has hitherto been but too considerate in its measures for the undivided interests of the former), in the wisdom of its councils and the fulness of power, to prescribe such enactments as will render justice to the mariner, and secure his aid for the service of his country, and to expunge those customs so prejudicial to the nation and hazardous to its renown. If the wrongs, the neglect, and sufferings of the mariner did not extend tenfold beyond this delineation of his condition, with consequences far less plausible, do they not merit attention?—do they not call for alleviation? The tortures of an O'Driscoll, and other less recent but more aggravating oppressions, call loudly for redress. How can we calculate upon the spontaneous offer of service in war, of men who are neglected by those whom they serve during peace? how rely upon their fidelity? or how can we ever calculate upon using compulsion with success? The sailor is a man of impulse, of powerful passions, of enthusiastic action; he will not take time for discrimination between serving his nation and being a slave to individual avarice, with the wrongs he has endured in peace in the trading marine fresh in his recollection; he will be found to resist alike the advantages which may be proffered and the constraints attempted in time of strife; ignorant of the comforts and superiority of the Navy, he will cling to the former service or flee from his country, in order to avoid impending compulsory servitude, rationally deeming it, as hitherto, consequent on war, and seeing no provision made during peace to obviate the recurrence of such unconstitutional evils, he is confirmed in his opinion by the remembrance of various traditions of the "press-gang,"—the embellished tales of impressment,—and the "horrors of a man-of-war."—He prefers banishment or starvation (allowing himself to be solely influenced by comparison where there should be none), or terrified by misrepresentations, is deterred from volunteering into the latter service. It is, indeed, at the present period only necessary to announce a vague report of apprehended war, to throw the trading mariners into a state of ferment; and many have been known, upon similar reports, to abandon their ships, and flee into the country. All these conspicuous evils will rise up in the hour of need against the country, and tarnish our reputation for wisdom, if not for glory, even as they press upon the fortunes or happiness of the mariner of commerce; so the first who may expect to feel the calamitous effects of his neglect and injustice to recoil, will be these shipowners and employers of the trading mariner, who ought to have been the foremost interested in his condition for the security of the State. It cannot be supposed that the regard which they cherish for their individual wealth can screen long-continued neglect from reproach, or injustice from condemnation; nor can their vaunted importance to the nation ward off the due and requisite interference of a wise, prudent, and liberal Government, if deemed expedient in behalf of a wronged class of men—a class which must ever form the rallying point and energetic arm of the nation—the procurers and protectors of our nautical commerce.—*To be continued.*

Moustachios.—I was eighteen when I first observed my growing moustachios. My mother said they became me, so I wore them on a lip never touched by razor. My father said that men should wear something else than *down*, and gave me a pair of razors. But I would not use them, for both the valet and the chambermaid admired my upper beard as much as my mother. The first scene or adventure, caused by my moustachios, occurred at a watering-place of some notoriety in England. There was a ball, and I had tried most of the evening to show off with a certain damsel, the queen of the night, but some how or other, my addresses did not take. I was too eager or too unfortunate. She was always engaged; I felt mortified, and perhaps showed it by resorting to the twisting of the end of my moustachios. Well I recollect it. Thus I stood abashed, and encountered more than one glance of ridicule from groups of young men from whom I had kept myself aloof. I could bear it no longer, my blood was up, my vanity was wounded. "She shall dance, by Jove!" She was then just quitted by her partner in the former dance; still she was reluctant; what could it mean? Still engaged! At last I made her consent, and took her arm in mine. We joined the giddy votaries of Terpsichore, but here again was her hand claimed, but she remained true to me. "Moustachio'd dog!" caught my ear, as the disappointed suitor turned on his heel. I startled, she reddened, but 'twas too late; the dance had begun and I had to follow her. He'll repent that expression whispered I to her, as I felt the insulted moustache bristle on my lip, aye, even the *Charlie* or imperial started on end. For Heaven's sake, heed not the imprudent young man, said she as she looked imploringly in my face. Nay, promise me, she added, in the sweetest kindest accents, accompanied by a beseeching look. Curses on the fellow, thought I; what's to be done? "Beautiful Matilda, trouble not yourself about a silly word, time enough when the dog bites to cry hurt." The dance over, I hurried to my young man. "You *understand me*," said I, as I slipt my card into his half unwilling hands, and retired to arrange the meeting with my friend. We met in the morning, but I would then receive no proffered apology. Then to business said my adversary. Bang went the pistols,—both stood unscathed. Now I have done my duty said my opponent. Oh, no, replied I, boiling with rage. Once more; there were *two* insulting words applied. Now for the moustachio again, said I, biting my lip half through; it must be done; he who was so bold in the ball-room surely cannot prove a coward in the field. Ah! coward, saidst thou? I thank thee for the word, come on. The signal made, the pistols flashed, for an instant my adversary stood still, then with a groan he fell and never spoke more. The fire of passion quenched, then came the sickening consciousness of wrong,—the horror, the self-shrinking horror of having shed blood. I was rivetted to the spot, till roused by a voice which whispered in my ear, fly, unhappy man, fly. 'Twas Matilda! I had slain her cousin. Towards evening I entered my father's grounds, he was absent, but my mother saw that all was not right. To her importunate enquiries all I answered was, *these cursed moustachios!* and begged her to have the chariot ordered without delay. What needs it to relate the parting with my mother, to-morrow, said I, you will know it all, dear mother, and off I set for the coast. When reflection came to me in the silence of night, alas! what horrible agony was mine! Only those who have been similarly circumstanced can imagine the burning anxiety of mind, the smothering load at heart, the self-accusing voice of conscience as it cried—Thou art a *murderer*.—*Calcutta Literary Gazette.*

East India Intelligence.

Bengal Medical Department.—The authorised list of full surgeons on the establishment amounts to 120, of these, 95, we believe, should be allotted to regimental posts, because there are ten regiments of cavalry, three brigades of horse artillery, seven battalions of foot artillery, one European regiment, and seventy-four regiments of native infantry. But by reference to the present state of the medical list, we find there are only 57 individuals of this grade actually present with their respective regiments in India.—*Alexander's East India Magazine.*

Our impression is, that the Army now assembled on the Indus will not be permitted to execute its ulterior objects. It is said that an illustrious authority has remonstrated against the advance of a British Army at the present season into the mountainous and difficult defiles which would lie in its line of operations, where a check might compromise it, and defeat be fatal to our supremacy in India.—*United Service Journal.*

[illegible] have invariably given satisfaction, affording permanent relief in all cases of Indigestion, and a speedy cure for Headach, Bilious and Liver complaints, Heartburn and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Spasms, General Debility, Costiveness, &c. They are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony of the benefits to be derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and [illegible]

Military Items.—H.M. 16th Lancers and the 2d Light Cavalry were to march for Meerut 30th Oct., and be at Delhi 4th Nov. The Queen's 44th had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march towards the Nepaul frontier early in November. The 37th N.I. marched from Agra 6th Oct., and the European corps on the 8th. Lieut.-Col. Buckley would command the station of Agra upon the departure of Col. Roberts. The 5th and 31st N.I. had reached Cawnpore in a wretched plight, owing to great rain, and there was much sickness and desertion in the ranks. The 33d N.I. was to leave Jubbulpore on the 3d Dec. Col. Simpson passed through Sasseram, seventy miles below Benares, on 11th Oct. A Court-Martial was under orders to assemble for the trial of Lieutenant Darby, 52d N.I.

Mr. E. Grant, of the Bombay Civil Service, put a period to his existence on 8th Oct., at Ahmedabad, by shooting himself through the head. He had just received notice that he was suspended from the service, pending the decision of the Court of Directors upon some malpractices of which he was accused. He committed the deed immediately after writing the word "injustice" upon the document in question.

Shah Soojah.—The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that on the 13th October Shah Shooja was proclaimed King of Cabul.

The Nawab of Moorshedabad.—The Nawab Nasim died on the 3d Oct., at his palace, Moorshedabad, somewhat suddenly. He was very rich; his sole executor is Dr. M'Pherson, Civil Surgeon of Berhampore. His successor is a boy of about ten years of age; his income will be 60,000 rs. per mensem. Three English gentlemen are appointed his guardians. His uncle, who has a pension of 1,500 per month, has arrived in Calcutta to dispute the succession; but the right of the youth having been some time ago recognised by the Indian Government, his opposition will be futile.

Change in the Supreme Council.—The term of the Hon. Alexander Ross's services in Council of five years having expired on 15th Oct., the Hon. Col. W. Morison, C.B., that day took his seat as President of the Council and Deputy Governor. W. W. Bird, Esq., also took the oaths, and his seat as Member of the Council. The Deputy Governor has appointed the Hon. J. C. Erskine to be Private Secretary, and Capt. J. E. Landers to be Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp.

The 1st regiment of Shah Shoojah's Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. and Adjutant Nicolson, marched from Delhi Oct. 2d, in progress to Loodiana. Under the unremitting exertions of this meritorious officer the regiment has been raised in an incredibly short period, and we believe is now more than complete in both men and horses.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry is warned for both escort duty and field service. At present the Governor-General has postponed his visit to Rajpootana, but will visit Agra, to the Governorship of which Mr. Macnaghten is talked of as successor. The native regiments warned for field service are, the 2nd, 5th, 16th, 27th, 28th, 31st, 35th, 37th, 42nd, 43rd, 48th, and 52nd. Some of these regiments have to march from Benares and Lucknow, at so unhealthy a time of the year, that it is conjectured they will reach Ferozepore with so many sick as to require other regiments on the frontier to take their place. Two old officers having refused the command of Shah Soojah's levies, to whom it was offered, the command rests with Col. Charter. Some new regiments, it is said, will positively be raised.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 4.*

We understand that the Governor-General will not quit the hills before the 17th or 20th Nov., and that his

Lordship intends so timing his march as to meet the field army at Ferozepore on the 28th of that month, before which date the troops will not be assembled there. Runjeet Sing is to meet Lord Auckland at Ferozepore, where, it is expected, Sir Henry Fane will manœuvre the whole of the field army before the Maha-raja.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct. 3.*

An express lately arrived here, conveying information to Shah Soojah that 2,000 of Dost Mahomed's men, with two cannons and thirty camel guns, had reached Jellalabad, and were proceeding to occupy the Khyber pass.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 13.*

The great rendezvous of the Bengal and Bombay troops has been fixed, there is now no doubt, at Shikarpoor, on the Indus, where it will take place in November. From hence the invading army will proceed in two divisions, through Candahar upon Cabul, where it will form a junction, and some reports say it will penetrate through the valley, with a view to some operation beyond its eastern frontier. Capt. Burnes proceeds in advance [illegible] diplomatic purposes.—*Agra Ukh-*

ing. If, on the other hand, from parsimonious views, we fail to embrace the opportunity, a national disgrace will be entailed upon us, and we shall stand chargeable with want of love for every thing but wealth, and with burying all our zeal beneath our hoards of gold."

Since the foregoing was in type, we have seen the *United Service Journal* for this month, and in that [illegible] Lahore, and the force, under Sir Henry Fane, will march about the 5th Dec., in progress to Shikarpore, where it will arrive by the 25th January next. Preparations will be then and there made for advancing on Candahar and Herat; and from the latter place the troops will move upon Cabul, and reseat Shah Soojah on the guddee. Capt. Burnes has proceeded to Methunkote for the purpose of throwing a bridge of boats across the river there, and a commissariat officer, from Kurnaul, has gone down to Shikarpore to collect grain and supplies for the army. Shah Soojah's regiments will, it is said, proceed in advance of our own troops to Shikarpore, and there await the arrival of Sir Henry's army.—*Delhi Gaz., Sept. 26.*

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Oct 8, 1838—Mr G. P. Leycester to off. as Joint Mag and Dep. Coll. in 24 Pergunnahs during absence of Mr. Houstoun. Mr. J. F M. Reid to off. as Judge of the Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut during absence of Mr. Tucker. Mr. F Stirling to off as Coll of Burdwan. Mr J. B. Ogilvy to off as Mag. and Coll. of Shahabad Mr. J T. Mellis to off. as Mag. of Burdwan Sept 11- Mr. A. Forbes to off as Mag. and Coll. of Southern Div. of Cuttack, v. Mr. B. J. Colvin. Sir C M Ochterlony to be an Assist. under Com of Benares Div. 18th - Mr. J. W. Templer to be Comm. to investigate certain charges against Mr. W. A. Pringle while Judge of Saran. Mr W Dent to be do. Mr. W N. Garrett to act as Civil and Sess Judge of Shahabad during Mr. W Dent's absence

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Oct 1, 1838.- Col. E. H Simpson, 16th N.I., to command the force raising at Loodianah for the service of Shah Soojah ool-Moolk. Capt. E Sanders placed at disposal of Com. in Chief, for employment with the Army in the field Capt H. M Burt to act as Adj. to 43th N I 6th—Capt E. Bygrave, 5th N.I., to be Paymaster to the force under orders for field service. 15th- Maj. A Hervey to be Lt. Col. from Oct. 3d, v. Lt. Col. Hugh Ross, d. c. Captain G. J. B. Johnstone, 65th N I, to be Maj, Lieut. C Fowle to be Capt., and Ens. F Shirreff to be Lieut., in succ to Maj A Hervey, prom. Lieut T. F Tait to be second in command to 4d Local Horse, v. Barbor, resigned that situation. Ensign W. H. Ryves to be be Adj. to 4th Local Horse, v. Tait. Cornet E Harvey to be Adj. to 3d Local Horse, v Ryves, and to assume second in command to the corps during the absence of Lieut Tait

FURLOUGHS.—G O, Oct 15, 1838—Capt. H. W Leacock, 74th N.I., to Europe on med. cert. Lieut. W. D. Goodyar, 17th N.I. to do. on do. Lieut. A Q Hopper to the Presid. on med cert Sept 28th—Maj W Gregory to do. on do do

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.- G.O. Sept. 18, 1838—Col F J T. Johnson, from 3d to 2d L C. Col. Shubrick, from 7th to 3d L C. Col. H. T. Roberts, C.B., to 7th L.C. Lt.-Col E. J. Honeywood, from 7th to 5th L C. Lt -Col. G. J. Shadwell, to 7th L.C. Lt.-Col. J. Anquetil, from 4th to 65th N.I. Lieut.-Col. S. Speck, to 4th N I.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London Dec. 31st—GLENELG, *Langley*, from China, Aug. 5. BLAKE, *Haddon*, from China, April 6. MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, *Simpson*, from Singapore, July 23 RANGER, *Brown*, from Singapore, Aug. 18. DIAMOND, *Bissett*, from Java, Aug. 21. Liverpool, Dec. 31st—VOLUNTEER, *M'Nair*, from China, July 26. London, Jan. 1st—MOLSON, *Pasley*, from Manilla, June 23. 3d—THOMAS BLYTH, *Rowe*, from Mauritius, October 4th.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per LORD LOWTHER—Mr. and Mrs Dalrymple, Miss Kingston, Miss Earle, Capt. and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mrs Harvey, Mrs. Col. Colebrooke, Miss Shute, Dr. and Mrs. Hamlyn, Capts Cotton and Beane, Lieuts. Scott, Wheatfield, Marjory, and Swinton, Messrs. Trevor, Taylor, Crewe, M'Dowell, Pogson, Williams, Simpson, Garrard, Pawson, Gamble, McCoy, Walsh, Sadler, Stabenger, Hobhouse, Niches, Annesley, and Wilde.

Per THOMAS LOWRY—Mr Gibb, Mr. Rose, Mrs. Hawker, Messrs. Wroughton, Slade, Baugh, Small, Adlam, Shelton.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Dec 15th—EUPHRATES, *Buckham*, London to Bombay, Lat 40. 41. N, Lon. 15. 10 W October 1st—PRINCE GEORGE, London to Australia, Lat. 11 [illegible], Lon. 26. W.

The Private Soldiers of the British Army.—I am a *soldado*; and having always received my full or half-pay, though little at best, with the most punctual regularity, may be allowed to speak well of my profession, even if it should slightly contrast with others. The private soldiers with whom I served, who built huts, cut wood for me, and lent me ready aid in many an hour of toil and danger, are the only persons on the world's surface to whom I owe, or ever did owe, any obligation equal in value to the sheet of paper on which I write, so that I may speak my mind of them without being ungrateful to any other class of the community, either high or low, civil or military; and doing so, have no hesitation in declaring my conviction, that the world cannot produce a braver, better, kinder, more cheerful, generous, and tractable set of men than the private soldiers of the British Army. I have known them at home, in the field, and in the colonies—have seen them in danger, suffering, and idleness—and have never, from first to last, had cause to change my opinion of them. The "gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," may talk of generosity, kindness, nobleness of spirit, and many other fine things; but, long as I have lived in the world, I should never have learned the meaning of the words had I not been a military man; for in civil life I have never once seen a particle of these fine qualities practised, unless, perhaps, by women, and their sphere of action is naturally a confined one. "Jew Rothschild and his Christian fellow Baring" would have a different tale to tell, no doubt, and we each speak of the world as we find it. That there are plenty of rascals in the Army need not surprise, as where do we find thousands without them? The wonder is, that patriots, economists, and the War-Office—I mean the Secretary-at-War's department—an office through the dull and frosty atmosphere of which no ray of intellect or noble feeling was ever yet enabled to penetrate—should not have made rascals of the whole. —*Fraser.*

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 5, 12 o'clock.

Consols, Shut.	3½ Reduced, 100⅞ ⅞.
Reduced, 93¼ ⅜	New 3½, 100⅞ ⅞.

Consols for Account, Shut.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—M. Wells, of Rotherwick, Hampshire, spinster.

BANKRUPTS.—T. Stevens, late of Sidney-street, Mile-end-road, tailor—J. Schofield, of 232, High street, Shoreditch, licensed victualler—B Briggs, of Chatham and Newington, grocer—J. W Davy, of Hertford, draper—R. Fuch and R. Beck, of 14, Poultry, hairdressers—W. Clark, of Upper Thames street lead-merchant—W Eartley, of Liverpool, and of Egremont, money-scrivener—J. Thorp, of Stockport, currier—A. Whatton, of Bardsey, joiner—W. Morgan, of Bristol, carpenter—C. Bird, of Bishop's Waltham, draper—D Maddock, of Liverpool, victualler—T. Yates, of Welshpool, scrivener—G. Walters, of Haverfordwest, cattle-dealer

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—T. M'Innes, of Overhill, Perthshire, distiller.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPT.—R Nuttall, Carr Barn, within Tottington Lower End, Bury, Lancashire, farmer, quarryman, and stone-dealer

BIRTHS.

At Devonport, on 27th ult, the lady of F JERNINGHAM, Esq., 29th regt, of a daughter—In Killaloe, the lady of J. TULLY, Esq, R N, of a son—24th ult, the lady of Captain O'HALLORAN, 38th regt, of a daughter—At the residence of her father, Lieut.-Col. GORDON, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, the lady of R ARCHDALL, Esq, of a son—At Balgarvie, the lady of Maj Gen. WEBSTER, E.I.C.S, of a son—At Malta, on 7th ult., the lady of Lieut BROWNE, H M steam-packet *Hermes*, of a son—9th ult., the lady of Lieut. S BROCK R N, of a daughter—At Buckland Cottage, near Portsmouth, 26th ult, the lady of Capt. C. C. ASKEW, R N, of a daughter—At Percy-place, Landport, 22d ult, the lady of T. QUIGLEY, Esq, Surg. Royal Art, of a daughter—At Chatham, the lady of Capt WESLEY, R.M, of a son—31st ult., at Waterfoot, Cumberland, the lady of Captain SALMOND, of a son—Oct. 19th, at Fort William, the lady of Capt. BELL, 16th Foot, of a daughter—15th Oct., at Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. J. REMINGTON, 12th N I, of a daughter—19th Oct., at Calcutta, the lady of Capt CLAPPERTON, of a daughter—At Loughbrickland, on 26th ult, the lady of Captain E. C. ANSELL, 74th regt., of a son—At Leamington Spa, the lady of Maj-Gen. T STEWART, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

W. H BUSBY, Esq, of Yarmouth, Norfolk, to JANE FRANCES, eldest daughter of Lieutenant De Montmorency, of Greenwich Hospital, and grand niece of the late Lord Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency—27th ult., at Aldborough, T. COCHRANE, third son the late M. Marsden, Esq., R.N., to ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Mr R. J. Gant, of Coltishall—At Halifax, Mr W. H ELLIS, of H M S *Racehorse*, to LOUISA CLEMENTINA, youngest daughter of Capt S. Douglas, R.N—R. M. JEFFERY, Esq, R N, to MARY, daughter of the late J. Brown, Esq., of Cork—T. A BAILEY, Esq, of Eker, Queen's County, to FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Captain Whelan, of Shamrock Lodge, Kildare—At Sydney F M. INNES, Esq, son of Captain F Innes, late of 10th Foot, to SARAH ELIZABETH, third daughter of H. Grey, Esq—Oct 2d, at Calcutta, A. GRANT, Esq, C.S, to MARGARET, third daughter of Lieut. Col J. Young—Oct 10th, at Benares, Lieut H F PEARSON, 18th N I, to FANNY, second daughter of Major Williamson, 41st N.I.—Jan. 3d, at St. Luke's, Middlesex, S WILDBORE, Surgeon, to MANONNE MARGARET BAILLIE, eldest daughter of Col Baillie, E.I C.S—3d Jan, GEORGE, eldest son of the Rev. G. Bullard, and nephew of Admiral Sir H. Neale, to ISABELLA, daughter of Sir G. Duckett—25th August, 1838, at Kyuk Phyoo, Arracan, R. PRICE, Esq., Lieut. 67th N.I, to ELLEN ANNE, daughter of J Robinson, Esq—27th ult, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. S. H WIDDRINGTON, eldest son of General Sir J Widdrington, to HARRIETTE HOLMAN, daughter of the late S. Holman, Esq—At Quebec, J. SHARPLES, Esq, to HANORIA ANNE, only daughter of Capt. Alleyne, R.N.

DEATHS.

Sept 7th, at Moulmein, Lieut. C. HOPTON, 63d regt., aged 23—28th Sept., at Sooty, Dr. M'CREERY, 9th regt.—1st inst., at his residence, in Gloucester-place, after only four days' illness, Lt.-General the Earl of CARNWATH, aged 70—9th Oct., near Coondoor, of cholera, Capt. PEPPERCORNE, 16th N.I., Madras—25th Sept. last, at Masulipatam, HARRIET, wife of Captain W. Rawlins, 40th Madras N.I—At Badegherry, on 4th Oct. last, Captain THOMAS ATKINSON, 13th Light Dragoons—At Stoke, Mrs. MONCRIEFFE, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Moncrieffe—19th inst., ANN MARIA, relict of Lieut. Thomas Hall, R.N., aged 63—At Whitchurch, CHARLES E'H. STEWART, aged 23, the only son of the late Lieut. Stewart, R.N.—24th ult., SHOLTO DOUGLAS, Esq., late Major 63d regiment—At Barbadoes, on 13th Nov. last, Major R. N. CROSSE, 36th regt.—At Boulogne, 21st ult, ELIZA, the beloved wife of Major Osborn (retired), Madras Army—29th ult, at Sholden-lodge, near Upper Deal, Lady HARVEY, aged 54, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B.—At the Upper School, Greenwich, on 4th inst., SAMUEL, son of Lieut. C. H. Masterman, R.N, aged 13—In Montagu-place, Mr. J. MONCRIEF, aged 40, late Commander of the *Royal Sovereign* E.I. trader—1st inst., at 17, Victoria place, Hill-street, Walworth, after a lingering illness, aged 19, HARRIET, daughter of the late Lieutenant John H. Mayor, R.N.—At Plymouth, on 28th ult., Lieut. G. DUNSFORD (1809), aged 51—At Glasgow, JANE, daughter of the late Capt. John Poe, Harbour-master—Awfully sudden, in Liverpool, Lt. M. THACKERAY, h-p. 4th Foot—Sept. 25, in Fort William, Bengal, Lieut. and Adjutant W WHITE, 3d Buffs, aged 29—Suddenly, at Quebec, Capt. W. FRENCH, late 12th regiment—In Rochestown Avenue, ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Captain D. B. Corneille, late Royal Irish Engineers.

Quarterly Naval Obituary.—Royal Navy.—Flag Officer Vice-Adm. Sir John T. Rodd, K.C.B. Captains—William H. Byam, Thomas Coe, Hon. George Douglas, James Stuart, George W. H. Knight, Thomas M. Mason, John Pole. Commanders—Henry S. Butt, Sir John Smyth, Bart, Hugh Pearson, Reuben Paine, Horatio S. Nixon, James Gomm, ret., Theophilus Salwey, ret., Wm. Bush, ret., John Langdon, ret, Nathaniel Belden, ret., George Bettesworth, ret., Thomas Wing, ret., James Moriarty, ret. Lieutenants—Edward Clarributt, William Hooper (*a*), John C. Snell, Francis Henley, Gill Huggett, John Ramsay. Masters—Charles Duncan, William Brown, Walter Broad, Thomas Mann, John C. Rutter, Charles Tozer Chaplain—Rev. John Taylor. Surgeons—George Roddam, Nathaniel N. Bordman, Henry Williams, John Rodgers. Assist.-Surgeons—William McGill, James Selleck, John T. Loutheau, William Rodger. Pursers—Henry Phillips, William B. Felton, Thomas F. Hawkins, John Bowman, William J. Smith, Isaac Wilcocks, William Hood, Rich. Hayes. Royal Marines.—Maj.-Gen. Robert McCleverty, K C H. Lieut.-Col. George Peebles. Capts. Thomas Pearce, James Maxwell, Francis Lambert, Edward Bathurst. First Lieut. Wm. Cookson. Second Lieuts.—John M. Croad, John Gunn, Thomas Hugo.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Generals—Mackelcan, late Rl. Eng., London—Sir S. Hawker, G.C.H., Col. of Dr. Gds., London. Lt.-General Cornet, E.I C S, London Maj. Generals—Sir G. M Cox, Bt., E.I.C S., London—W. Brooks, do. do Lieut. Col. Hall, h. p. 103d F. Majors—Wilks late R. Art.—A. Cameron, R. Art, Canada—Delhoste, 3 th F., Mauritius—Gray, 62d F.—Glew, h. p. York Chass. W. H. Foy, E.I.C.S., Cape of Good Hope—J. Cameron, C.B., E I C.S, Hydrabad, Madras—Benj. Blake, E.I.C.S, Egypt—Smallpage, E I C.S, Mirzapore, Bengal Captains—Kelly, 13th F., Kurnaul, Bengal Barton, 4d F, Hastings—Wynn, 58th F., at sea, on board the *Wolf*—Pearson, 80th F., Trinidad—Blundell, late R. Art.—F. Lambert, h. p. Rl Mar.—Jarvey, late 8th R. Vet. Bn. Adams, h p. 11th F. Horsley, do.—Rotton, h.-p. 60th F.—Norris, h.-p. 64th F—Geale, h.-p. 99th F.- Ruggles, h.-p. Nova Sco Fen.- Parry, h.-p Wall's Corps—Fitzgerald, h.-p. Kingston's Levy, Rathgan, near Dublin—Heslop, Unatt.- Baron During, h. p. 5th Line Ger. Leg. Lieuts.—Lomax, 16th I, London Viney, 49th F, Cuddalore, Madras—Beatty, 62d F., Moulmein, do.—Costobadie, 70th F., Grenada—Johnser, 83d F., killed at Prescott, U. Canada Hodgson, 84th F., Portsmouth- Tarleton, 96th F.- Beecher, 1st W. I. Reg, Barbadoes- Heyliger, Ceylon Reg., Kandy, Ceylon—Weaver, h.-p R. Art. Driv.—W. Cookson, h. p. R Mar.—J. Smith, h.-p. 4th F.—Enson, h.-p. 82 F.—Green, h.-p 86th F - Money, h.-p. 2d Gar. Bn.—Lamphier, do - Gylon, h.-p 30 do.—Easterby, Unattached. Second Lieut., Cornet, and Ensigns- Croad, h. p. Royal Mar.—Fawkes, h. p. 9th Dr.—Carey, 15th F., Chambly, Lower Canada—Roe, do do—Dillon, 64th F, Jamaica- Bradley, late 3d R.Vet Patterson, h. p. 39th F - Burton, h.-p 104th F.- Borough, h.-p. Armstrong's Rec. Corps. Paymasters—Anderson, h.-p. 20th F—Winter, h. p. 16th F Adjutant Hey, h.-p Perth Fen. Cav.—Quartermasters—Gibson, 41st F, Bellary, Madras—Day, h.-p. 71st F.—Sanders, h.-p. Princess of Wales' Fenc. Cav.—Kell, h.-p. Rutland Fenc. Cav. Commissariat Depart.—Assist. Com. Gen. Thos. Hill Medical Depart.—Surg. Going, h.-p. 1st Dr. Gds.—Surg. Bannerman, h p. 109th F.—Surg. Stringer, h.-p. Staff—Apoth Morris, Mauritius—Assist.-Surg. Duncan, Staff, Trinidad. Dep. Barrackmaster Putnam, h.-p.

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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday Jan. 5, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 312. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839. PRICE 8d.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS to MADRAS.

The Ship CLAUDINE, W. H. BREWER, Commander, will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 15th instant, calling at Portsmouth to embark Passengers. Has Two Cabins disengaged. Apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, 33, Great St. Helen's, or J. L. or WM. HEATHORN, 3, Abchurch lane.

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To Sail January 20th.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.—The ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, Burthen 1400 Tons, ROBERT SCOTT, H.C.S., Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. PALMERS, MACKILLOP, DEAN, and Co., King's Arms Yard; Captain JAMES BARKER, 64, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

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Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, 9th Jan., 1839

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A capital Walled Garden, with a Small Cottage and a Shed thereon, let to William S. Lewes at the Annual Rent of £9.

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A Walled Garden, with a frontage of 74 feet to the said road, and 160 feet deep in the occupation of James Green at the yearly Rent of £3 10s

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London, where Particulars may be had, also of the Storekeeper at the Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, and of Mr Harte, Superintendent of Ordnance Property, at Hilsea.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, *Secretary.*

Office of Ordnance, 31st Dec, 1838.

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 11.

3d Drag Guards—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Charles Dalbiac to be Colonel, v Gen Sir Samuel Hawker, dec.—Jan. 1.

6th Drag. Guards—Brev.-Major Barton Parker Brown, from 11th Lt Drags, to be Capt., v. Jones, who exchanges—Jan. 11.

7th Drag Guards—Lieut John R Heaton, from 1st Ft, to be Adjutant and Lieut, v. Johnson, who exchanges—Jan 11.

11th Lt Drags—Capt. Inigo Jones, from 6th Drag Guards, to be Capt, v Browne, who exchanges—Cornet Hen. Gorges Moysey to be Lieut. by p., v. Anderson, who retires—Jan. 11. Lieut James Hussey, from 14th Lt. Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Ready, who exchanges—Jan 12 John Cunningham, Gent., to be Cornet by p, v Moysey—Jan. 11.

13th Lt Drags.—Lieut. William Ready, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut, v Hussey, who exchanges—Jan 12.

1st Foot—Lieut and Adjut. John Johnson, from 7th Drag. Gds., to be Lieut, v. Heaton, who exchanges—Jan. 11.

11th Assist.-Surgeon Patrick Brodie, from 13th Lt. Drags., to be Assist. Surgeon, v. Chetnoside, promoted in 23d Ft.—Jan. 11

16th Ens. George Stoney, from 2d W. India Reg., to be Lieut by p, v. Crawford, who retires—Jan. 11.

23d Lieut Wm Angus Devaynes to be Capt by p., v. Ilderton, who retires—Jan. 11. Lieut Samuel B Hamilton to be Capt. by p, v. Willan, who retires—Jan. 12. Ens. Thomas Rich. Conolly to be Lieut by p, v Devaynes—Jan. 11. Ens. William Peel to be Lieut by p, v. Hamilton Jan. 12. Robert Mascle Taylor, Gent, to be Ens by p, v Conolly Jan. 11.

30th Cornet Charles H. White, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Ormond, who resigns—Jan 11.

32d—Francis Delaval Gray, Gent., to be Ens by p., v. Cole, appointed to 72d Ft.—Jan 11.

35th—Lieut. James Tedlie to be Capt. without p., v. Delhoste, dec—Ens. George Granville Baker to be Lieut., v. Tedlie—July 23, 1838. Ens. Frederick Hugh Henry to be Lieut., vice Baker, whose previous promotion has not taken place—August 7, 1838. Ens. James Townsend Oswald, from 2d West India Reg., to be Ens., v. Henry—Jan. 12. Staff Assist.-Surgeon Robert Sillery, M.D., to be Surg., v. Barclay, promoted—Jan. 4

36th—Brev.-Maj. Thomas L'Estrange to be Maj. without p., v. Crosse, dec.—Nov. 14. Lieut. James Murray Home to be Capt. v. L'Estrange—Ens. James Nugent to be Lieut. v. Home—Gent. Cadet Henry W. Palmer, from the Rl. Milit Coll. to be Ens. v. Nugent—Jan. 11.

65th—Staff Assist.-Surg. George Roche Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Miller, promoted in 66th Foot—Jan. 11.

69th—Staff Assist. Surgeon Francis O'Brien to be Surgeon, v. Fergusson, appointed to the Staff—Jan 11.

72d—Ens. William W. T. Cole, from 32d Foot, to be Ensign, v. Lamont, who retires—Jan. 11.

75th—Ens. Augustus Thomas Hotham to be Lieut. by p, v Bingham, who retires—Thomas Barnacle Bucknell, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v Hotham—Jan. 11.

2d West India Regt.—James Townsend Oswald, Gent., to be Ens by p., v. Storey, promoted in 16th Foot—Jan 11.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Sec. Lieut. Benjamin Bloomfield Keane to be First Lieut. by p, v. Fenwick, whose promotion has not taken place. Johnson Bourne Gent, to be Second Lieut. without p., v. Keane—Jan. 11.

Hospital Staff—Staff Surg Charles St. John, M D, to be Assist. Insp. of Hospitals, with local and temporary rank at the Mauritius, v. Griffith Jones, who retires upon half-pay—Jan 4.

To be Surgeons to the Forces.—Surg. George Barclay, M.D, from the 35th Foot, v. St. John, promoted—Jan. 4 Surg. Andrew Ferguson, M D., from 69th Foot, v. Archibald Campbell Fraser, who retires upon half pay—Jan. 11.

To be Assist. Surgeons to the Forces.—William Ord Mackenzie, M D., v Sillery, promoted in 35th Foot—Jan. 4. Staff Assistant-Surg William Gibson Byrne, from half-pay, v. O'Brien, promoted in 69th Foot—Jan. 11. William Leslie Langley, Gent.—Jan. 11 William Robinson, Gent., John Gillespie Wood, Gent, John Bulhurst Thomson, M.P., Charles Dawson, Gent., Joshua Paynter, Gent., v. Smith, appointed to 65th Foot—Jan. 11.

Mem The exchange of Capt. White, from the half-pay Unat, and Capt M'Innes, 26th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of Dec. 28, has not taken place—Jan. 11.

North Hants Yeomanry Cavalry.—Cornet Francis Piggott to be Lieut v. William Tuthy Sclater, resigned, Darby Griffiths, Gent, to be Cornet, v. Francis Piggott, promoted—Jan. 1.

CAVALRY.

13th Lt. Drgs.—The corps will probably arrive in England early in 1840, after 21 years' service in the East Indies.

8th Hussars—One officer, and 20 r. and f., from Dundalk to Carrickmacross, Jan. 8th; in aid of the civil power on the 9th, to return when dispensed with.

12th Lancers—On Monday Her Majesty inspected this corps in the riding-school.

15th Hussars—The regiment has received orders to embark in the spring for India.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Gds., 1st Batt.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after the departure of the Court, the battalion marched Brighton, on route for Windsor.

2d—Lt. Stirling will embark, in charge of a guard over convicts, for Van Diemen's Land, on 14th inst.

14th—Private Timothy Cotter was tried by a General Court Martial at Barbadoes, on the 2d Nov, for loading his bayonet with the intention of shooting Capt. Lynch at St. Kitts. The prisoner, on being detected and secured, boasted that he had determined to shoot Capt. Lynch; and when examined by his Commanding Officer, Maj. Whitney, *two* days after his arrest, he told him "he would shoot him also as soon as Capt. Lynch, if he had an opportunity." The prisoner was found *guilty*, and sentenced to be transported as a felon for life.

19th—Lt. and Adjt. Franklin is on leave. Ens. H. B. Stoney has joined from leave.

21st—Maj. Beete, and a draft of this regt., will embark for Madras in course of the next month.

22d—Lieut. R. W. Kyffin is appointed to the Recruiting Department at Newry.

23d Depot—Three officers, and 60 r. and f., from Armagh to Carrickmacross, Jan. 7th and 8th; in aid of the civil power on the 9th, to return when dispensed with.

27th Depot—A detacht. consisting of 2 Serjts. and 100 r. and f. are ordered to be in readiness for embarkation to join the service cos.

31st—at Dinapore, Bengal, have subscribed one day's pay, 34*l* 8*s*. 1*d*. to the Wellington Testimonial.

34th—The company from Killenaule to Templemore, Jan. 8th and 9th.

36th—On Saturday 10th Nov. this truly gallant and distinguished corps embarked on board H.M.S. *Hercules, en route* to Halifax. Few regiments, if any, have conducted themselves through a long service of nine years in the West Indies, in a more praiseworthy or orderly manner than the *Old Firm*s; and they carried with them the sincere regret at their departure of every inhabitant of Barbadoes, coupled with hearty good wishes for their health and happiness. Their excellent and talented Lieut.-Colonel filled the situation of Senior Officer of the troops for a considerable time, with an ability and decision that was only to be surpassed by his kindness of heart, conciliating manners, and rigid uprightness of conduct—and Colonel Maxwell has the best reward in knowing that he gave general satisfaction, not only to the "powers above," but to every one who served under his command. A considerable damp was thrown over the departure of the 36th by the sudden and lamentable death of Maj. Robert Noble Cross, K.H. This gallant veteran marched at the head, and embarked with his regiment on the 10th, felt himself a little unwell on the Monday following, the 12th, but was on deck; and on Tuesday morning he was a corpse, carried off by an attack of yellow fever. On Tuesday evening he was interred with the usual military honours. 200 r. and f. of the 52d regt., under the command of Maj. Blois, formed the funeral party. The officers of the garrison, and the soldiers off duty of the 69th, 74th, and 1st West India regiments, attended on this melancholy occasion, in every respect the deceased gentleman was a soldier, and a soldier's friend; and had been in his regt. since 1808. The following appeared in General Orders, on the day previous to the embarkation of the corps:—

"*G. O., Head-Quarters, Barbadoes, 9th Nov*, 1838.—The 36th regt. being about to embark for Halifax, in obedience to the Orders of the General Commanding-in-Chief, Sir Samford Whittingham takes this opportunity of congratulating Lt. Col. Maxwell, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of that veteran regiment, on the high state of efficiency in which it will proceed to America, after a period of nine years' service in the West Indies. The Lieut. General had great pleasure in witnessing, at his late inspection, the healthy appearance of the men, and their steadiness under arms. It is now upwards of 30 years since the Lt.-General had first the honour of serving with the 36th regt., then commanded by Lt.-Col. Burns, and he has great pleasure in being able to state, that every succeeding campaign has crowned with fresh laurels this truly gallant corps. The Lt.-General begs Lt.-Col. Maxwell will accept and communicate to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the regt. he so ably commands, the expression of his best wishes for their health and happiness, and his conviction that the oftener they are tried in the field of battle, the greater will be their accession of glory and honour.—By command, E. R. KING, Captain, D. A. A. General, for the D. A. General.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that "Quarter-Master W. Hall is reported to have died of yellow fever at Barbadoes, when the regt. was embarking for Halifax, about the same time as Maj. Crosse," but as our letters from Barbadoes do not make mention of this, we trust the report is unfounded.—ED. *N. & M. G.*

46th Depot—Lieut. Davies is appointed Acting Paymaster.

48th—Maj. Bt. Duncan has proceeded to Cork from Fermoy, intending to embark for Gibraltar, to join the service cos.

51st—This detacht. has been ordered to furnish all the men of each guard over convicts for Van Diemen's Land, and it is supposed that the whole now at Chatham will be embarked about the end of April next.

52nd—H.M.S. *Hercules* was signaled on the evening of the 5th Nov., and this regiment was disembarked on the afternoon of the 6th. Great praise has always been given to this corps, and their appearance, dress, appointments, and general bearing fully justify it. The unsettled state of the weather prevents His Excellency the Lt.-General commanding from making his inspection of the regiment. Amongst the deaths by fever in St. Ann's, Barbadoes, after landing from Gibraltar, we regret to find Lt. E. Gough, and Paym. Winterbottom and wife. Lt. Gough was the son of Maj. G. Gough, of Woodsdown, and nephew of Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough. He was interred with military honours on the evening of the 20th Nov., fourteen days after he landed in Barbadoes. The Paymaster was an old Waterloo officer. Capt. French and Lieut. Twopeny proceed to Europe, for the purpose of retiring from the service.

54th—It is said that some doubts still exist of the return of this regt. from India, during the present year. As a large proportion of the officers are at home, we do not think it probable that Government would incur the expense of sending them out for so short a period as must elapse before the return of the regiment.

58th—Capt. John Sargent, late of this corps, is appointed to a Staff situation, at Trincomalee, held by the late Capt. Wynn, who died at sea, on board the *Wolf*, 1st June.

65th—

"We do not remember an instance of a regiment arriving at Quebec by sea so late in the season as this gallant corps; and the absolute good humour evinced by the men on landing, with the thermometer several degrees below zero, excited our highest admiration, for we were well aware the battalion had but a few months before been stationed in the West Indian Islands. The route to Canada pursued on this occasion was altogether new for troops, and reflects the highest credit upon all parties concerned. We believe the suggestion emanated from that truly energetic and gallant General at present administering the government of New Brunswick; he being fully aware of the total impracticability of the line by the Temiscouata Portage at this season of the year, when the rivers are not frozen.—From all we can hastily gather on this subject, it appears that the despatches carried express from Sir J. Colborne were delivered by Lt. Ingall, 15th regt., to Sir J. Harvey, at Fredericton, after midnight of 4th Nov. The next morning the regt. received orders to embark on the 8th for St. John's, and at that port were transhipped into large steam-vessels for the Pettirodine River, and landed at what is termed the 'Bend,' above Dorchester, on the 11th."—*Montreal Gazette.*

65th Depot—A company from Templemore to Killemaule, Jan. 7th and 8th.

67th—under the command of Col. Bunbury, are in good health at Demerara. It is a singular and highly creditable fact, that the monthly returns of Courts-Martial, from this corps, are generally *blank—verbum sat.*

68th—The detacht. of 100 men to join the service cos. from Fermoy to Cork, Jan. 3d and 4th. The depot now muster only 70, mostly recruits.

69th—The different detachments (six) marched in from the out stations to the head-quarters at St. Ann's, Barbadoes, on 15th Nov. The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Monins, expect to proceed to America in the spring of this year. Capt. O'Halloran fills the situation of Deputy Assistant-Quartermaster-General, vacant by the removal of Capt. Trollope, 36th regt.

70th—This corps has suffered severely from fever at Grenada, both in officers and men; a change, however, has taken place, and disease is rapidly on the decline.

74th—under the command of Colonel Mein, continue in good health at St. Lucia; the left wing at Dominica are also well. As these are two of the most noxious islands, those cheering accounts must be attributed to that excellent measure of the Lieut-General commanding,—giving the fag of the garrison duty and night work to the black troops.

74th Depot—Brevet-Major Crawley, Lieut. Edwards, and Ens. Walsh, proceed to the West Indies.

75th—The detacht. from Sligo to Boyle, Jan. 5th to 7th.

76th—All well at Demerara, under the command of Major Dansey, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel.

76th Depot—Ensigns Simmons and Rutherfoord being sick will not proceed in the *Barossa*.

87th—One Officer, 1 Serjt., and 30 r. and f. from Castlebar to Sligo, Jan. 3d to 5th.

89th—Lieut. Blunt died of yellow fever at Trinidad. This regiment has suffered severely at Trinidad. Capt. Pearson died after two days' fever. Several officers were unwell, and only *one* Subaltern fit for duty: the regiment is under the command of Major Pearse.

91th—in the *Apollo*, on passage to the Cape, was met at sea, on 10th Nov., all well, and had a prosperous passage.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—Last week a Court-martial composed of the officers of the batt., was held for the trial of private Edward Sears, for sundry breaches of military discipline. The charges were proved against him, and the Court sentenced Sears to four months' imprisonment in Millbank Penitentiary.

1st West India Regiment—The head-quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bush, K.H., at Morne Fortune, St. Lucia. One company, under the command of Major Chads, at Pigeon Island. Major W. M. Mills proceeds to Europe, for the purpose of retiring from the service, having served in the West Indies since 1803; the corps sustains a great loss in this truly worthy and meritorious officer. Lieut. Beecher died at Barbadoes on 27th Oct.; he was out on Thursday, and a corpse at 12 o'clock on Friday night; and Lieut. Minty died at St. Vincent; making the fifth Lieutenant that has died within the last nine months!! On the 6th Nov. His Excellency Lieut-Gen. Sir Samford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H., inspected the detachment under the command of Capt. L. S. O'Connor, consisting of 8 Serjeants, and 160 r. and f. The divisions having marched past in slow and quick time, were wheeled into line, and went through the manual and platoon exercises; several manœuvres were performed, and at the close His Excellency was pleased to desire Capt. O'Connor to convey to the non-commissioned Officers and men "his approbation of their appearance and steadiness under arms, and that their improvement in their exercise was only to be surpassed by their good conduct in garrison." One comp. of this detacht. are the chief mutineers of the 18th June 1837; the other comp. landed, *fresh-caught*, from *Africa*, in *Jan. last*; the detachment furnishes *one half* the garrison duty at St. Ann's, a vast relief to the *European* soldiers; that it agrees with the black troops is evident, as there are only *three* men in the hospital out of 171.

Royal Artillery—It is generally understood at Woolwich that one or two companies will be sent to Halifax in the Spring, to replace those moved up to Canada. By pass order an extra Acting Bombardier has been appointed to each comp. The detachments at Dominica and Grenada have lost almost all their men. Lt.-Col. D. Story is at present the Senior Officer of the troops at Barbadoes. He proceeds to Europe at the close of this year (1838).

Royal Engineers—Lt. Reilly, 1st W.I. regt., is appointed Acting Engineer at Tobago: Lt. M'Kenzie, of the same corps, Acting Engineer at Dominica.

A piece of plate, valued at 150 guineas, has been presented by the gentlemen Cadets of Woolwich Academy to Dr. Gregory, Professor of Mathematics, on his retirement from that office. The circumstances of the presentation must be the more gratifying to Dr. Gregory on retiring from his long career of official duty, as this is the only testimonial of the kind which has ever been presented to a retiring professional during the existence of the Academy.

The freight ship *Etheldred*, at Cork, is to receive on board the detachments of the 14th and 70th regts. for Barbadoes; and the freight ship *Hopewell* is to embark the detachments of the 56th, 64th, and 68th regiments for Jamaica.

Sir Jas. M'Gregor, in a letter to Dr. Shiel, of Ballyshannon, disapproves of the conduct of Ass.-Surg. O'Donnell, who has undertaken the apothecary business, and is Postmaster of Ballyshannon. The Inspector-General says that his conduct is discreditable to the Medical department of the Army in circulating hand-bills.

In Dublin garrison, H. M'Alpin, 42d, A. Stevenson, 79th, W. Dobson, 7th, are sentenced to seven years' transportation; T. Hodgkinson, 17th Lancers, to 200 lashes, for robbing an officer; and Gunner Long to three months' imprisonment, for drunkenness.

STATIONS OF TROOPS AND COMPANIES OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

[This Distribution has been prepared exclusively for the *Naval and Military Gazette*.]

HORSE BRIGADE.

Troops.	Captains.	Present Station.	OFFICERS. 2d Captains.	Lieutenants.		
A.	Dunn	Woolwich	Ingilby	Luard	J. Wynne	F. E. Wilmot
C.	H Blachley	Sheffield	Warde	Fraser	Warde	Sandham
D.	C. Blachley	Woolwich	Bridges	Wood	Popham	McClintock
E.	Saunders	Limerick	Trevor	Poulden	Taylor	Gilbert
F.	Louis	Dublin	Macbean	Handcock	Cockburn	Nedham
H.	Arbuthnot	Newcastle	E. Morgan	Gosset	Dupuis	Lake
Rocket	Strangways	Woolwich	Bloomfield	Gambier	Tresdale	Grant

COMPANIES ON HOME SERVICE.

Battalion	Captains.	Battery.	Present Station.	Station last Arrived from.	Date of Joining.	OFFICERS. 2d Captains.	1st Lieutenants.		2d Lieuts.
8	Lock	B	Ireland	Corfu	1 Aug 28	Griffin	Turner	Low	
3	Hardinge	B	Do.	Ceylon	14 Apr 29	Stokes	C. Wynne	Thomas	
3	Gordon	B	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Kaye	Hamilton	Clewerland	
4	Macdonald	B	Do.	Canada	13 Aug. 29	Hyde	Ramsay	Dixon	
5	Hanwell	B	Devonport	Do.	Do	Ord	Tylee	W F Crawford	Adye
5	Wright, F	B	Leith	Barbadoes	12 Apr 30	Garstin	Dunlop	Harvey	
9	Rowland	B	Woolwich	Jamaica	22 May 30	Gillespie	Tytler	Gore	
9	Palmer	B	Ireland	Do.	Do.	Holcombe	Gipheet	Montresor	
4	Stevens	B	Do.	Canada	22 Aug 30	Cornelius	Henderson	Smith	
4	Faddy	B	Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Mee	Benn	Hooper	
6	Molesworth	B	Leith	Cape of G. Hope	29 Dec. 30	Brewer	Dennis	C. Bingham	Goodenough
8	Sinclair		Jersey and Guernsey	Mauritius	Do.	Slade	Evelegh	Philpotts	Mackie
1	Belson	B	Woolwich	Halifax	3 Nov. 31	Maule	Blackwood	G. Bingham	
2	Law	B	Ireland	Do.	Do.	Story	Beresford	Hon. F. Savile	
3	Stopford	B	Dover	Barbadoes	8 Mar. 32	Hennis	Graydon	Cocks	
4	Rawnsley	B	Weedon and Woolwich	Do.	Do.	Collington	Burroughs	Mitchell	
1	Anderson	B	Spain and Woolwich	Halifax	12 Oct. 32	Dixon	Warburton	R Crawford	
2	Colebrooke	B	Portsmouth	Barbadoes	26 May 33	Kendall	Tiremen	Faddy	Knox
6	Chalmer	B	Ireland	Jamaica	30 May 33	Dickens	Townsend	J. Turner	
5	Sheppard		Woolwich, Hull, Landguard Fort, &c.	Gibraltar	19 Jan. 34	Weller	Travers	Dalton	Younghusband
6	Bayly	B	Chester and Manchester	Do.	Do.	Wilson	Hill	J W. Domville	Shakespeare
7	England	B	Ireland	Ionian Isles	9 Sept. 34	Dyson	Fisher	J. Harvey	
7	Evans	B	Do.	Do.	Do	Knatchbull	Murray	E. Woodhouse	H.B.O. Saville
8	Bell	B	N. District	Gibraltar	7 Dec 34	Cremer	Young	Pack	Talbot
9	Freer	B	Woolwich	Jamaica	19 Feb. 35	Fraser	Price	C Young	
9	Willis	B	Do.	Do	Do	Palmer	Stace	Smythe	
1	Fogo	B	Do.	Barbadoes	11 Apr 35	Robe	Barker	Ross	
6	Whitty	B	Do.	Canada	15 Aug 35	Stewart	Skinner	F Crofton	Wilder
3	Moore		Do.	Newfoundland	Do.	Gostling	Winter	Lefroy	Campbell
7	Sandilands		Do.	Bermuda	2 Mar 36	Palliser	W. F Crofton	Spencer	
5	Gray		Do.	Malta	19 Mar. 36	Pickering	Christie	Walker	
8	Fuscoe		Do.	Ionian Isles	3 Sept 36	Symons	Ashwith	Mundy	
9	Sweeting		Do.	Gibraltar	26 Jan 37	Bernets	Caffin	Cheetham	
7	Eyre		Do.	Barbadoes	26 Aug. 37	Tulloh	Morris	H Eyers	Romer
9	Schalch		Do.	Do.	Do.	Clarke	McCoy	Hetland	

COMPANIES ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Battalion	Captains.	Battery.	Present Station	Date sent out.	OFFICERS. 2d Captains.	1st Lieutenants.		2d Lieuts.
1	Hornsby		Ceylon	18 Dec. 27	Charleton	Deschamps	Rogers	
2	Raynes		Do.	Do	Sirlt Chamberlain	Williams	Jones	Balfour
1	Chesney		Malta	5 Feb. 28	O'Brien	Bland	Oldfield	
6	Vaughan		Gibraltar	5 Apr 28	Lester	W Smith	Fute	Lyle
3	Otway		B Canada	11 Apr. 29	Shepherd	Hon. G. T Devereux	Aylmer	
4	Dowse		Do.	Do.	Tylden	Hotham	Browne	Broughton
8	Cruttenden		Mauritius	8 Mar 30	Elude	R. Tyers	Turner	Lempriere
8	Spilles		B Cape of G. Hope	Do.	Poole	Levinge	P Maclean	Wade
1	H. G. Jackson		Canada	6 May 30	Howell	Newcomen	Marriott	Smith
6	Colquhoun		Do.	22 May 30	Glasgow	Harrison	Airey	Swinton
4	Armstrong		Do.	25 May 31	Farrell	Robertson	Payne	
5	Pringle		B Do.	13 June 31	Stanway	Wright	Jones	
1	Dalton		Halifax	2 June 32	Walsh	G. Maclean	Maberly	Alston
1	C E. Gordon		B Barbadoes	15 Dec 32	Lawrence	St. George	Irving	Radcliffe
6	Sabine		B Jamaica	Do.	Harrison	Riddell	Elliot	
9	Dunford		Gibraltar	19 Aug. 33	Wilford	Rowan	Merritt	
9	Higgins		Do.	Do.	James	Shone	Deirnzy	
2	Grantham		B Ionian Isles	18 Apr. 34	Cates	Fulford	Gardner	
7	Andrews		B Do.	Do.	Williams	Dick	J. R. Domvile	
9	Heron		B Gibraltar	30 Sept 34	Drew	A. S. Dickson	Tertens	
9	A. Wright		B Jamaica	1 Oct. 34	Morgan	Campbell	Willan	
7	Hope		B Do.	16 Oct. 34	Stow	Hornsby	Patten	
1	T. R. Cookson		B Barbadoes	28 Dec 34	Burn	Ellis	Hamilton	Bathurst
5	F. Macbean		B Canada	2 Apr. 35	Cuppage	Kennedy	Wilkins	Gardiner
7	Fraser		B Newfoundland	10 Apr. 35	Dacres	Geary	A. Burrows	
8	J. L. Smith		B Malta	5 Oct. 35	Wilson	L. Wynne	A. Benn	Crofton
8	Wood		B Bermuda	9 Nov. 35	Lindsay	Papillon	Freese	Adair
9	W. E. Jackson		B St. Helena	16 Nov. 35	Greenwood	Markland	Murston	
2	Manners		B Ionian Isles	13 Apr. 36	Nevett	Bevan	Forbes	Niven
9	Walker		B Gibraltar	4 Oct. 36	D'Arley	Buchanan	C. Dickson	
7	Haultain		B Barbadoes	8 Mar. 37	Desbrisay	R M Mundy	Maude	
3	Romer		B Do.	1 May 37	Thorndike	Ormsby	Parker	D'Aguilar
2	Maclachlan		B Canada	27 Apr. 38	Slater	F Woodhouse	Paynter	
2	Lemoine		B Do.	Do.	Tomkyns	Fitzgerald	Hewgill	Campbell
8	Wylde		B Halifax	7 July 38	St. John	Franklyn	H. Wilmot	Allen
2	Stewart		B Barbadoes	28 Dec. 38	Knowles	Fitzmayer	Cator	Rodwell
4	Elgee		B Jamaica	Do.	Fenwick	Caddy	Elwyn	Graham

* Ordered Home.

The *Barossa*, with drafts for the 64th, 14th, 56th, 68th, and 76th regiments, rode out the gale most gallantly at Cove.

The inhabitants of Athlone are about to present an address to Major-General Sir J. Buchan, on his retiring from the command of that district.

Animal Magnetism.—Dr. Elliotson has given up his professorship at the London University, in consequence of the authorities interfering with his magnetic experiments. A majority of the pupils, with whom he was a great favourite, are irate at his resignation.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captains—Baldwin Wake Walker, John Monday, E. J. Johnson, Hon. E. Howard, Samuel Hellard, and E. Chappell.

Retired Commander, under Order in Council, 30th Jan. 1816—Samuel Cumming.

Retired Commanders, under Order in Council, 30th Nov. 1830—Spalding Mitchell and John Osborn.

Commanders—Nicholas Lefebvre, Corvndon Spettigue, Arthur Forbes.

Lieutenants—Henry Dumeresq, George Graham Otway, John Oldenshaw Bathurst, Walley Armitage, William Rowlatt, Jas. Stoddard, Charles H. Wemyss.

Masters—James Fuller Boxer, Samuel B. Cook, Henry Prior, William Forbes.

Assistant-Surgeons—Charles Smith, William Pattison Banks, M.D., Ebenezer Robertson, Thomas Fnomy, Andrew Graham, M.D., James Davidson, T. J. Layton, M.D., John McWhinnie, Robert Smith (b), M.D., L. C. Urquhart, Charles Grier, F. E. Molesworth, M.D., M. T. West, W. R. Cockburn.

Royal Marines—Lt. Col. Walter Powell—Captains Thomas Fynmore, L. S. Hamilton. First Lieuts. T. B. Pleydell, Samuel N. Lowder. Sec. Lieuts. John Huskisson, J. B. Stewart, David Blyth, and J. T. W. Laurence.

APPOINTMENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captains—H. D. Trotter to *Britannia*—John W. Dalling to *Daphne*—Barrington Reynolds to *Ganges*—Charles H. Paget to *Howe*—Hon. Keith Stewart to *Ringdove*.

Commanders—W. Griffin to *Ganges*. Frederick Hutton to *Vanguard*.

Lieutenants—Andrew Kennedy to *Acheron*—George D. O'Callaghan to *Ister*—R. S. Hewlett to do.—George M. Hunter to *Cameleon*—Brownlow Henry Paget to *Cornwallis*—James R. Leiburn to *Daphne*—Edward G. Fanshawe, do.—J. B. Massie, do.—I. Little to *Donegal*—James C. Caffin to *Excellent*—Wm. Johnstone to *Ganges*—Geo. Goldfinch, do.—J. A. Bainbridge, do.—Frederick A. Ellis, do.—James Fitzjames, do.—Nevell Norway, do.—James Anderson (c) to *Howe*—Wm. Tringham, do.—Wm. R. Payne, do.—Henry J. W. S. P. Gallwey, do.—Jeffrey W. Noble to *Inconstant*—R. F. King to *Lulu*—Sir Wm. F. Hoste, Bart., to *Princess Charlotte*—J. E. Johnston, do.—George G. Otway, do.—Wm. Chambers to *Racer*—T. S. Hill to *Rose*—Wm. H. Langtree to *Scylla*—James Shambler to *Spitfire*—Edward Peirse to *Stag*—John Fulford to *Talbot*—Hon. Charles G. J. B. Elliott, do.—Reynell C. Mitchell to *Tyne*—W. J. C. Clifford, do.—C. Richards, F.I., to *Victory*—Rich. N. Williams to *William and Mary*—Matthew Peppin, do.—Zacheus Andrew to *Grecian*.

Masters—S. B. Cook to *African* steam sur. ves.—Robert Gull to *Britannia*—Wm. J. W. Burney to *Comus*—John Webb to *Daphne*—Alex. M. P. Mackay (act.) to *Ganges*—Edw. Dunsterville to *Howe*—Wm. Forbes to *Racer*—Thomas A. Weymss to *Seringapatam*—James Drysdale to *Swift*—J. F. Boxer (act.) to *Trinculo*.

Second Masters—Samuel Lillicrap to *Acheron*—Mills Hammett to *Adder*, surv. ves.—John W. M. Hall to *Blazer*—Henry Webb to *Cameleon*—E. Stokes to *Comet*—J. S. Pritchard to *Gleaner*—George Horwood to *Megæra*—Wm. Duffill to *Spitfire*—C. A. T. Noddall to *Spitfire*.

Surgeons—John J. Lancaster to *Daphne*—J. Hately to *Ganges*—S. J. Swayne to *Howe*—Harvey Morris to *Racer*.

Assistant-Surgeons—James Macnish to *Acheron*—John Baird to *Atholl*—Wm. P. Banks, M.D., to *Britannia*—F. E. Molesworth, M.D., do.—M. D. West, do.—R. J. B. Chambers to *Cameleon*—George Thorney to *Cornwallis*—Robt. South (b), M.D., do.—James Davidson to *Daphne*—Robt. J. Scott to *Ganges*—William Bateman, do.—J. E. Goodridge to *Howe*—A. A. Carr, do.—A. Brown to *Inconstant*—Henry Edmonds to *Lily*—W. Cross to *Linnet*—Samuel Mea to *Melville*—John Caldwell, do.—John J. W. Roberts, do.—A. A. Mackay, do.—Gawen M. M'Clure, M.D., to *Meteor*—G. D. Gordon to *Nimrod*—Alex. Fletcher to *Pembroke*—Andrew Graham to *Princess Charlotte*—W. Farill to *Racer*—John Dunn to *Rolla*—Ebenezer Robertson to *Royal Adelaide*—Lewis C. Urquhart, do.—Wm. R. Cockburn, do.—Robt. R. Arnot to *Spitfire*—J. G. Risk to *Vanguard*—Charles Smith to *Wellesley*—John McWhinnie, do.—Chas. Grier, do.—Augustus Slight, *pro tem.*, to *Beagle*.

Pursers—Henry Brenton to *Daphne*—Wm. Tuckfield to *Ganges*—Wm. H. Whitcham to *Howe*—J. E. Key to *Racer*—John W. Nicholls (act.) to *Russell*.

Chaplain—Thomas Lewis to *Howe*.

Naval Instructors and Schoolmasters—Chas. Osborne to *Ganges*—John Gowan to *Hastings*—John J. McMichael to *Pembroke*—George Jackson to *Cornwallis*.

Clerks, in charge—Frederick Siddell to *Acheron*—Joseph W. Maddock to *Cameleon*—Robert Boucher to *Comet*—Hellier Snow to *Meteor*—John Harshaw to *Partridge*—Wm. Stanway to *Spitfire*—James B. Hay to *Inconstant*—Hollingsworth to *Malabar*.

Royal Marines—Captains Charles Fegan to *Ganges*—Wm. M. Burton to *Howe*—David Marley to *Pembroke*. First Lieuts. W. W. Lillicrap to *Ganges*—Richard Jones to *Howe*—E. S. Browne to *Malabar*. Sec. Lieuts. Henry Delacombe to *Donegal*—A. J. B. Hambly, do.—George S. P. Baker to *Ganges*—R. R. Clavell, do.—R. B. Puddicombe to *Howe*—W. F. Foote to *Cornwallis*—C. P. Coode to *Andromache*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—George Dobson (1832) to Coast Guard Service at Weymouth, v. Hellard, promoted. William Tucker (b—1826) to *Wolverine*, v. Howard, promoted. Hon. G. F. Hastings (1838) to Coast Guard, v. Hellard, promoted.

Lieutenants—Robert Duncan (1837) from *Excellent*, and Walter Toby (1824), to *Powerful*.

Master—A. L. Vanzetti (acting) to *North Star*.

Mates—Mitchell to *Powerful*.—Gladstone to *Minden*.—Wilson to *Princess Charlotte*.—Fisher to *Vanguard*.

Midshipman—Boyce to *Talavera*.

Second Master—Bowen, Master's Assistant of *Britannia*, to be Sec. Master of *Hercules*.

Surgeon—John Kidd (1828), late *Magicienne*, to be Superintendent of the *Whitby* convict ship.

Assistant-Surgeon—W. Moorhead to *Britannia*. T. H. Keown to *Powerful*, from Haslar.—Welsh, from *Britannia*, to Haslar.

Chaplains—Rev. E. Moore to *Ganges*. James H. Malet (1829), from *Hercules*, to be Chaplain of Bermuda Dock-yard, vice J. Kellow Goldney (1824) to Greenwich Hospital.

Purser—R. G. Diddam to *Powerful*—Hewson Dutchman (1810) to *Ganges*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACTÆON, 28, Capt. Robt. Russell (1836), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Portsmouth, Nov. 17.

CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt. Com. Hon. P. Gore (1832), arrived at Jamaica, from a cruise, Nov. 20.

COLUMBIA, 2, Mast. Com. A. Thompson (1814), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Thomas's, Nov. 28.

DEE, 4, st. ves., Com. J. Sherer, K.H. (1829), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Jago de Cuba, Nov. 20.

HERMES, st. ves., Lt.-Com. S. Blount (1824), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, Dec. 20.

MADAGASCAR, 46, Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), sailed from Jamaica, for Havannah, Nov. 30.

PICKLE, 5, Lt. Com. P. Hast (1826), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Nov. 25.

SCOUT, 18, Com. R. Craigie (1828), arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, 13th, and sailed for Ascension, on 20th Nov.

SCYLLA, 16, Com. Honble. J. Denman (1835), arrived at Lisbon, from Cadiz, Dec. 10.

SERPENT, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Nov. 27.

TARTARUS, st. ves., Lt. Com. G. W. Smith (1826), sailed from Jamaica, for St. Thomas's, Nov. 28.

TRINCULO, 16, Com. H. E. Coffin (1829), arrived at Cadiz, from Lisbon, Dec. 19.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s sailed, *d*. due, *r*. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

IBERIA, Middleton, s. Dec. 17, d. Jan. 16, r. Jan. 5.
TAGUS, Symonds, s. Dec. 2, d. Jan. 14.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, s. Dec. 31, d. Jan. 20.
BRAGANZA, M'Leod, s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Aug. 10, d. Dec. 28, r. Dec. 14.
LAPWING, Corhlan (1811), s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 28.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 30.
RANGER, Turner (a 1825), s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1823), s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.

North American. First Wednesday in every Month.

SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Sept. 6, d. Nov. 30, r. Dec. 8.
ALERT, Norrington (1812), s. Sept. 7, d. Jan. 25.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Nov. 10, d. Jan. 13.
STAR, Smith (1821), s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11.
SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 1, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

PANDORA, Innes (1833), s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 10, r. Jan. 5.
LINNET, Griffin (1812), s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1833), s. Nov. 16, d. Apr. 13.
DELIGHT, Moore (b. 1835), s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
LYRA, Forrester (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
EXPRESS, Crooke, s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 22.
PENGUIN, Luce (1814), s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETEREL, Crooke (1814), s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION, WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), on passage to Mediterranean.
ACTÆON, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.
ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.
AFRICA, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.
AFRICAN, st. v. (1825), Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surv. C. of Ire.
ALBAN, st. v. (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), W. Indies.
ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.
ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N. Ame.
APOLLO, tr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1811), part. service.
ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.
ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.
ARGUS, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sullivan (1830), S. America.
ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
ASTRÆA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, tr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.
AVON, st. ves., Lt. Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.
BARHAM, 50 (1811), Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, k., 6 (1823), Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1834), S. Ame.
BEACON, 8, sur. v. (1823), Lt. Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.
BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.
BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.
BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.
BLAZER, st. ves. (1831), Lt. Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediter.
BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.
BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.
BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. H. D. Trotter (1835), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia.
BUFFALO, st. s. (1813), Master-Com. J. Wood (1813), Chatham.
BULLFROG, sch., Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.
BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), on pass. to C. of Africa.
CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.
CAMELEON, 10 (1816), Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1836), Portsmouth.
CARYSFORT, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.
CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.
CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.
CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.
CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Gore (1832), N. Amer.
COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.
COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.
COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1838) Cape of Good Hope.
COMET, 2, st. v. (1822), Lt. Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain.
COMUS, 18 (1828), Com. the Hon. P. P. Cary (1834), West Indies.
CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.
CONWAY, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.
CORNWALLIS, 74 (1813), Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., Capt. Sir Rd. Grant, Kt. (1828), North America and W. Indies.
CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, particular service.
CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), West Indies.
CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. R. H. King (1828), East Indies.
CUCKOO, st. ves., Master-Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.
DAPHNE, 18 (1838), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Portsmouth.
DASHER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.
DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), K.H., N. America.
DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C.B. (1827), Mediter.
DOLPHIN, 10 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.
DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommaney, Kt., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.
DOTTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.
DROMEDARY, con. sh. (1799), Mas. Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Berm.
ECHO, st. ves. (1827), Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), W. Indies.
EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, K.H. (1815), West Indies.
ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. Wm. Preston (1833), Portsmouth.
EMERALD, ten. to *Rl. G.* yt. (1820), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.
ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.
EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1837), Harwich.
FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1811), East Indies.
FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Comben (acting), Weymouth.
FIREBRAND, 6, st. v., Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.
FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1813), part. service.
FLAMER, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Potbury (1823), West Indies.
FLY, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.
FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.
GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Portsmouth.
GLEANER, st. v., Lt. Com. G. E. Davis (1815), Holyhead.
GORGON, st. v. (1838), Com. S. C. Dacres (1831), N. C. of Spain.
GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), on pass. to S. Ame.
GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.
HARPY, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. J. S. Ellman (1832), West Indies.
HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.
HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. F. E. Loch (1814), Mediterranean.
HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828), Mediterranean.
HERALD, 28 (1823), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.
HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. J. T. Nicolas, C.B., K.H. (1815), Plym.
HERMES, st. v. (1835), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.
HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. H. Baillie (1815), West Indies.
HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1829), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.
IMOGENE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), part. service.
JASEUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 38, tr. shi. (1813), Mas. Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
LARK, 4, sur. v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (d.) (1831), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LEVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1831), C. of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), Woolw.
LILY, 16 (1837), Com. John Reeve (1830), Coast of Africa.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Phillipps (1815), Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1833), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commod. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut. Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.
MALABAR, 74 (1818), Capt. Edward Harvey (1811), Plymouth.
MASTIFF, 6, (1813), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland.
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.
MEGÆRA, st. ves. (1837), Lt. Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1821), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt. Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), Falmouth.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford.
MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sandom (1828), Lakes of Canada.
NIMROD, 20 (1828), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut. Com. H. P. Jones (1811), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, part. service.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (a) (1813), North Sea.
PELICAN, 16 (1812), Com. B. Popham (1826), Coast of Africa.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby, C.B. (1811), Mediter.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.
PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Sheerness.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B., G.C., M.G. Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
PROSERPINE, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoseason (1826), Woolwich.
PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Cape of Good Hope.
RACER, 16, (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. H. W. Craufurd (1835), West Indies.
REDWING, st. v., Com. Edward Chappell (1826), Liverpool.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), part. service.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. L. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104 (1828), Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B., G.C.H., Capt. Thomas White (a) (1810), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
RUSSELL, 74 (1822), Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Sheerness.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. Thos. Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1835), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Craigie (1828), Coast of Africa.
SCYLLA, 16 (1809), Com. Hon. Joseph Denman (1835), Lisbon.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.

SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 6 (1827), Lt Com J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 10 (1822), Com. Alex. Milne (1830), West Indies.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1834), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (c) (1828), S. Amer
SPEEDY, 8, cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1817), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. O'Reilly a. (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. Shambler (1815), Woolwich.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1820), Com. T B. Sulivan, C. B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1830), Lt.-Com. H Kellett (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1809), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H K. Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1818), Capt. W. R Mends (1811), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J Codrington (1830), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1831), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
THUNDER, st. v. (1829), Com Barnett (1818), W. Indies.
TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com J. Duffill (1827), Lakes of Canada.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C. H. Williams (1812), Lisbon
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1820), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townsend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1840), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1811), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTOR, 16 (1814), Com Rd Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), R.-ship, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLCANO, 28 (1825), Capt. Hon. Smith, a. (1829), E. Indies
VOLTAGE, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), N. America.
WASP, 15 (1815), Com. the Hon. D. W A. Pelham (1835), Mediter.
WEASLE, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. S. P. Hornby, C.B. (1816), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt. Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLF, 16 (1826), Capt. E. Stanley (1834), East Indies.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com the Hon E Howard (1833), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 10 (1815), Capt R. F Stopford (1838), Sheerness.
ZEPHYR st v, Lieut -Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 11th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The Commander-in-Chief returned to his post on Friday, and the flag was again hoisted in the *Britannia*. *Electra* arrived from South America on Monday, and was towed into harbour the following day; she quitted Rio Janeiro on the 22d November, leaving there the *Stag*, *Actæon*, *Spider*, *Sparrow*, *Stakesby* transport, and *Independence* American frigate. *Actæon* was ordered to the River Plate to relieve *Calliope*; the latter to go to Rio. *Sparrowhawk* ordered from the River Plate round the Horn, to take the place of the *Harrier*. *Spider* was about to proceed to Buenos Ayres, and *Sparrow* to resume her station at the Falkland Islands. *Stakesby*, after landing her stores, was to go to St. Helena, then to Ascension, and afterwards to England. *Actæon* made the passage to Rio in thirty-nine days. *Orestes* had not arrived, but was daily expected. *Electra* brought to Spithead a freight of about 300,000 dollars; on 1st Dec. she captured a slaver called the *Diligenti*, having 302 slaves on board; the vessel and cargo she sent back to Rio for condemnation. On the 28th Dec., the *Electra* spoke the *Alert* packet off the Western Island; a dock having been cleared for the *Electra*, she was taken in this day, and her copper will be taken off and minutely inspected, to endeavour to ascertain the cause of defect which has caused the vessel being ordered to England. *Partridge* sailed on Wednesday for the coast of Africa. *Ganges* is at Spithead, she will be paid advance wages next week, and then proceed to the Mediterranean, calling at Lisbon. The *Acheron* steamer called in on Thursday on her way to Falmouth. *Daphne* is to go out of the basin next week, the Admiralty have ordered her complement of seamen to be increased 20; she now has a crew of 165; her destination is the Mediterranean, calling at Lisbon. *Cameleon* will go to Spithead to-morrow on Monday. There is nothing doing in the port. The people of the Dockyard are actively employed on the *Royal Frederick* and *Indus*, to get them ready for launching as soon as possible. The men engaged in breaking up the *Prince George* have been allowed 17 days to do it in, and it is as much as they will be able to do in the time; the weather has been unfavourable, and there is an astonishing number of bolts to be driven. *Horatio* transport came from the eastward this afternoon, to take some stores and a strong detachment of the 98th regt. from Gosport to Jamaica. Ships in Port—*Ganges* and *Horatio* transport at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Daphne*, *Electra*, *Cameleon*, *Emerald* yacht, *Messenger* steamer, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 10 h.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—8th—Sailed *Megæra*, st.-v. Lt.-Com. H. C. Goldsmith, for Malta, touching at Gibraltar, on her way out; also sailed *Devon* lighter for Portsmouth, with supernumeraries for the *Ganges*; and the *Goodwill* lighter with stores for Sheerness and Chatham Dock-yards. 9 h—Sailed *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Tring, for Cork, to take on board detachts. of troops for Halifax. 10th—Arrived *Rolla*, 10, Lt.-Com. C. Hall, from Cork, with 63 newly raised men for the Navy. *Bramble* cutter, 10, is ordered to be brought forward for commission. It is said the *Acorn*, 16, will be commissioned in a few days, and it is reported that Com. G. St. Vincent King, who lately paid off the *Champion* at this port, is to command her. Letters have been received from *Lily*, 16, Com. J. Reeve, announcing her safe arrival at the Cape de Verd Islands, all well. *Hind* cutter has been towed into Catwater, for the reception of newly raised men for the Navy which may arrive by private steamers, &c., from Liverpool, Scotland, and Ireland. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Hercules*, *Malabar*, *Opossum*. In Barnpool—*Nightingale*. In the Sound *Rolla*.

DEPTFORD.—Sailed the *Horatio* transport, Lt. Chapman, to take the *Arab's* troops; arrived and fitting, the *Glasgow* for Cape of Good Hope. Remain *Arab*, Lt. Lister, to be discharged, *Whitby* and *Waverly* to take convicts from Ireland, *Brunswick* for Malta, *Hopewell* for West Indies, and *Amity* for Bermuda.

MALTA, *Dec.* 12.—On Wednesday last the Queen Dowager visited H.M.S. *Asia*, 84, Capt. W. Fisher, and the *Wolverine*, 16, Com. the Hon. F. Howard; and on Monday Her Majesty went on board the *Bellerophon*, 80, Capt. C. J. Austen, the *Minden*, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, and the *Barham*, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry. Her Majesty was received on board each ship with the yards manned, and the honours due to her exalted rank. The officers had the honour of being presented by their respective Captains, and the Queen went round the ships, and expressed her admiration of the order and regularity everywhere observable. Ships in Port—*Princess Charlotte*, 104, *Ceylon*, *Asia*, 84, *Vanguard*, 80, *Bellerophon*, 80, *Dido*, 48, *Hazard*, 11, *Wolverine*, 16, with the steamers *Hermes*, *Volcano*, and *Firefly*. *Rodney*, 92, and *Pembroke*, 74, just coming in from the Dardanelles.

H.M.'s brig *Termagant* captured a slaver (328 slaves) off Prince's Island, on 9th Oct. 1838, and carried her to Sierra Leone, crew all well. *Melville* was expected in the Bights, for the purpose of visiting the squadron, about Christmas. *Lynx* was off Lagos; officers and crew healthy. *Pelican* was heaving down at Prince's Island, to be recoppered; crew healthy, expecting to return to England in Feb. *Bonetta* was employed in the River Bonny; crew all healthy. *Viper* and *Dolphin* are employed in the Bight of Benin. *Brisk* was off Sierra Leone, and had taken two prizes. *Forester* and *Nautilus* were on the E. Coast and off the Cape of Good Hope. *Pylades* all well, expecting daily to return to England. *Columbine* all well, arrived at Prince's Island on the 9th October, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. *Fair Rosamond* was at St. Helena on 3rd Nov., having proceeded to that island to recruit her crew after their late sickness. She was shortly to proceed to Ascension, refit, and return to the Coast. The other vessels of the squadron are to follow in turn the same round, to re-establish the health of their crews, after the sickly season. *Fair Rosamond* had lately captured, while at anchor at Acera, the beautiful schooner *Constitucaa*, fitted for carrying slaves, with a crew of 39 men, and mounting three long 18-pounders, one on a pivot. She was under Portuguese colours, but her Spanish papers were found, which condemned her, together with her cargo, worth 4000*l*.

Officers on the Navy List of January in each year, mentioned, from 1816 to 1839:—

	1816	1831	1834	1836	1837	1838	1839
Flag Officers	343	216	193	162	154	212	216
Captains	889	833	792	762	769	697	697
Commanders	894	1192	1144	1119	1105	1084	1087
Lieutenants	3776	2357	3155	3059	2994	2918	2871
Marine Officers	1396	901	856	833	841	810	805
Masters	693	521	485	477	454	439	459
Medical Officers	1537	1153	1017	1020	977	1042	1016
Pursers	957	646	619	593	578	570	558
Nav. Instructors	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Chaplains	62	71	68	61	69	72	70
	10,147	8885	8324	8077	7941	7844	7830

We noticed last week the presentation of a cup to William Jennings, Coast Guard Service. Since which the following has been addressed to the Editor of the *Devonport Telegraph*:—

"Having observed in your former paper the deserved and just encomiums on Jennings, the Coast Guard man, I also think it but just to inform you of the handsome conduct of the inhabitants of East and West Looe towards myself and shipwrecked crew; certainly no persons could use greater exertions, and no person's feelings could be more intense, while we were on the wreck, and until we were landed. Captain Walcott, the Inspecting Commander, followed Jennings to the rock from whence he threw the rope, and remained there wet up to the neck until we were all landed. Mr. Bolt and Mr. Parrett, both officers of the Coast Guard, exerted themselves both to save us and the wreck, as did all that were there; and all the inhabitants vied with each other in showing us attention and making us comfortable after we were on shore; and also got up a very handsome subscription, viz. 28*l.* to divide among the sailors, to replenish the clothes the poor men had lost, and to reward the poor fellows who carried the boat from Looe to the wreck, a distance of about two miles.

"Yours respectfully, WM. C. LAIDLER.

"P.S.—Lieut. Wm. Nicolas, R.N., brother of Capt. T. Nicolas, of H.M.S. *Hercules*, was the first promoter of carrying the boat round, which was of essential service in getting from the wreck to the shore."

H.M.'s STEAM VESSEL EXPERIMENT:—

"*Prescott, Nov. 20th, 1838.*

"SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg leave to hand you the enclosed expression of the feelings and gratitude of the clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of this place, for the gallant conduct of Lieut. Fowell, R.N., when in command of the armed steamer *Experiment*, on Monday 12th inst., together with Mr. David Elliott (Mate) and crew of said vessel, in preventing the landing of the pirates and rebels at this place from on board the steamer *United States* and two schooners. We have, &c.

"A. JONES, J. P. WM. J. SCOTT, J. P.

"To Capt Sandom, R.N., Commanding, Kingston."

"We, the undersigned, clergy, magistrates, and inhabitants of the town of Prescott, feel it our bounden duty to express to you in the highest terms our gratitude for, and admiration of, the gallant and judicious manner in which Lieut. Fowell, and Mr. D. Elliott (Mate), R.N., together with the crew of the armed steam-boat *Experiment*, repelled the repeated attempts of the four piratical vessels—the steam boats *United States* and *Paul Pry* and two schooners—to effect a landing in this town on Monday 12th inst., as we consider the preservation of Fort Wellington and the town on that day wholly attributable to their exertion.—*Prescott, Nov. 20th, 1838.*"

"*H.M.S. Niagara, Kingston, Nov. 21st, 1838.*

"GENTLEMEN,—I have received with infinite satisfaction the respectable and flattering testimony you bear to the services rendered by the officers and crew of H.M.'s steam vessel *Experiment*, on the late attack upon Prescott, and shall avail myself of it to draw the attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to their meritorious conduct, which I feel assured will call forth some mark of their Lordships' approbation. I have, &c. WILLIAMS SANDOM, Capt. Com. on the Lakes.

"To the Clergy, Magistrates, and Inhabitants of Prescott."

The sum of 70*l.* 1*s.* has been remitted to Sir F. M. Ommanney, on account of the *Dreadnought* hospital ship; the same being the amount of donations received from persons visiting the *Britannia* during the past year.

Lieut.-Col. James Nicholson, of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, who had only the previous morning been walking on the parade with his brother officers in his usual health and spirits, died suddenly on Wednesday. The Dockyard guards which pass the villa of the lamented officer, have been directed to proceed in silence, so that the instrumental music of the band may not break upon the mournful feelings of those contemplating the earthly remains of one universally regretted and respected by every rank, naval and military, in the garrison.

NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMISSION.—Reports have been for some time prevalent, in the best-informed circles of the United Service, that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between some of the most distinguished members of the commission, the precise nature of which has not transpired; but it is generally rumoured that it appertains more particularly to the Navy, and the system adopted towards the old and meritorious officers, excluding them from employment, or under such disadvantages that few of old standing can or will accept employment; in addition to the cruel situation their widows are placed in by the existing regulations. This may be a *ruse* of some of its members to carry out the views of our *economising* Government, for we cannot forget with what ill grace it was received when forced upon it by the liberal Members of the House. A short time will, however, put Ministers to the proof of their *sincerity* upon the point.—*Herald.*

H.M.S. *Hermes*, *Gibraltar*, *Dec. 20th*.—We have just arrived here from Malta, which we left on the 13th, the whole of the fleet, except *Talavera* which was at Athens, *Talbot* at Tenedos, *Tyne* at Constantinople, were at Malta. *Rhadamanthus* had the previous day returned from Tunis, where the *Minden* was expected to go on the arrival of the mail from England. The Queen Dowager held a levee on the 12th, when all civilians who had access to the Governor's house were presented, as well as the officers of the Army and Navy; this measure had afforded the Maltese great pleasure, being the first of royalty that have placed foot on their shores. Sir Henry Bouverie gave a splendid ball the same evening, at which all Her Majesty's suite were present.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—Extract of a letter from an officer at Malta.—"I think if you published in your widely-circulating Paper weekly a certain number of the subscribers to the Nelson Monument (alphabetically), it would draw the attention of many and induce them to come forward and contribute their mite. We are all happy to notice you espouse the cause so warmly."—[This is a matter dependent upon the Committee, whom we cannot compliment for energy in the cause.—ED.]

The *Arrow*, *Devonshire*, *Wellington*, *Tremendous*, *Defence*, *Black Prince*, and *Redoubtable*, 74's, are transferred from Sheerness to Chatham to equalise the ordinaries, as also the *Tweedes* and *Venus* frigates.

The *Adelade* revenue cutter has recently been twenty-three weeks in this harbour refitting, in which time she was re-coppered, and supplied *from London* with a new set of rigging. A continuance of such gross robbery on the Government ought immediately to be remedied, and these craft should be sent to the Dock-yard for stores and repairs in future. Had this been the case in the present instance, the vessel in question would not have been delayed more than 10 days or a fortnight.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Mr. Francis Higginson, Mate of the *Ranger* rev. cutter, off Dover, has recently saved the life of a boy at Dover, under circumstances of the most daring and praiseworthy kind; he had to dive off a wall fifteen feet high to accomplish his humane purpose, and his exertions in the face of greatest danger has gained him the respect and esteem of all who witnessed his humane exertions. We understand this officer is most zealous and highly esteemed for his services and conduct as a Revenue Officer, and rigid performance of his duties.

The *Buffalo* store-ship is to be laid up in ordinary at Chatham.

Report states that the *Winchester* and *Thalia* are to be commissioned at Chatham; they will be armed with *long* 32-pounder guns.

Com. Charles Robinson, R.N. (1794), has been appointed to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, vice Brett, deceased.

A TOUCH AT JOEY,
On reading Admiral Coffin's Letter

A Gallant Member in debate,
One well known throughout the war,
Seems certain he is not dead weight,
Notwithstanding Loblolly's jaw.
Bravo, Sir Isaac! Brave Long Tom,*
How dare he guess your weight when living!
Had you this earth departed from
He'd then not think your weight worth giving
Why not have stuck to pestle—mortar—
And spoke of things he understood?
He well deserves the gunner's daughter,
Her dowry—a dozen—for his good.
If you were present at his marriage,
Her dowry, then, you might increase,
And when he left the bridal carriage
His opposition, no doubt, would cease,
And Navy items pass in peace. W.

* So nicknamed at Portsmouth.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.—*Continued from p. 838.*

We have thus viewed the mariner through the common career which he runs in the most flattering position he is doomed to enjoy in the trading marine, without descending minutely to particularise some of the oppressive and petty tyrannies imposed upon him, while aloof from the interference and aid of his country or its service. But speaking, in this treatise, from a love of constitutional freedom, a zeal for the country's good, and a regard for the mariner's sufferings, it becomes a duty to promulgate the knowledge of those evils, with a view to remedy them. And if it has been considered prudent to dilate upon these defects, let it not be unworthily or detrimentally assumed that it has emanated from a wish to diffuse discontent among those hardy and gallant men, who, devoted to laudable toil and danger, have never disgraced themselves by illegal combination, before or since the unfortunate period of *Parker*, who paid the just penalty of a mutineer, or the less momentous time of Christian. With regard to the opinions herein expressed, they are founded upon that evidence which admits of no controversy—facts, which can, if necessary, be referred to, although the evils are so manifest, and of so glaring a nature, as to require no private sources of information to be laid open, the cruelties and injustice recorded, the cases which are continually brought before the magistrates of different sea-ports, carry in themselves sufficient conviction to satisfy any inquiring mind. Indeed, the testimony of ordinary experience, of common every-day observation, without quitting the track of usual life, would be found equal to attest the petty oppressions to which the unfortunate seaman is subject from the time he first sets his foot on board a trading vessel, until the close of his eventful career. Let the internal arrangement and domestic economy of the trading-vessel be next examined, and we shall find how complete is the disregard manifested of the sailors common and essential comforts. From an inordinate desire of gain upon the part of the shipowner, we see him unjustly and inconsiderately debarred from mere animal comforts, or the means of obtaining natural rest. The portion of the vessel which is allotted to him being, in all cases, wretchedly contracted, is frequently taken from him, if not invariably curtailed by appropriating it to cargo, thus leaving him, through a lengthened voyage, exposed to the inclemency of climate and weather. Every part of the vessel is filled with freight, allowing only a hole not sufficiently large to admit a third part of the crew for the ship's company to use. This occurs particularly in the homeward voyage, when even the mates, as well as a portion of the seamen, are obliged to sleep on deck. Notwithstanding these circumstances, in addition to the labour of night, in performing that duty for which double the number would be requisite, they are forced to work the whole day, every alternate night bringing with it but four hours rest. Thus exposed to the elements, together with a bad description of salt provisions, and impure water being issued, and the necessary ardent spirits to counteract cold being withheld, together with unceasing toil, after a relaxing and unhealthy climate, soon works its end on the mariner—illness ensues, but no repose is allowed; medical assistance, if any there be, is perhaps denied (it being unfailingly considered a pretext for rest). This frequently occasions discontent; the agonized wretch is compelled to work, and should he refuse, when commanded, a blow from a handspike brings him to his duty, and forces him to continue whilst he can linger on deck. If the person be a young seaman, or boy, a rope's-end starting is resorted to, both to prevent cessation from labour, and to expedite its performance, even where the slightest neglect has been committed. When in a foreign port, the labour is carried on to an excess, regardless of the climate, amid the fatal dews of midnight, under the broiling mid-day sun, or the perpetual torrents of rain, which fall at periodical seasons, when even the negroes are permitted a respite; the sailor, upon the most frivolous pretence, is kept employed, without an opportunity being afforded him of changing his drenched garments, regardless of all consequences. Hence one of the chief causes of the great mortality which prevails in the trading-marine in tropical climates. In the North America trade the seamen work on the rafts up to their middle in water; and in the fall and spring voyages the labour is intolerable at Quebec and St. Johns, New Brunswick. In the unclement northern regions the sailor's treatment is equally rigorous, where, being unduly exposed to the elements, his clothes become one mass of ice in the unremitting occupation of his arduous duty. Indeed it appears as if the intention were to destroy him for some ulterior end. Far from being astonished at the numerous deaths, it should rather surprise that so many escape under the tenfold disadvantages and aggravated treatment they endure. This continued labour is forced without permission being granted for recreation on shore, so requisite to invigorate and encourage after a long and tedious voyage; nor is the Sabbath itself exempt from toil, unless there be an absolute dearth of employment. This treatment and these practices are more frequently perpetrated by individuals under the first denomination, and by those who, from selfishness and ignorance of the seaman's true character, know not how to appreciate his worth; or by the second class, who, termed by their employer, endeavour to extort labour beyond bounds, fearful of sacrificing their appointments, if a surplus quantity of work should not be performed during the voyage. The toilsome duty and the perilous occupations which are incidental to, and inseparable from the mariner's pursuits, and which cannot in a measure be avoided, would be rendered *more* supportable were the too frequent cruelties already spoken of suppressed, for toil *and danger alone* never render a true seaman dissatisfied, but oppression, needless and vexatious work, a refusal of privileges, and an inattention to his future support, discourage and wean him from his native shores, and attract him to the service of other countries. Such are the acts of injustice which press upon him in our trading-marine, and plunge him into distress, the never-failing cause of that wandering already adverted to. Dismissed his vessel immediately upon arrival; and forced to wait perhaps a considerable time before he receives his pay, or at least until the cargo shall be discharged, the mariner not being permitted to avail himself of that and other descriptions of work, equally applicable to his calling, (as the work is reserved in accordance with the agreement made with the rigging contractor for his men), being unprovided for and unceremoniously cast off, becomes a prey to the crimping vampires of wickedness and design,* and is compelled to live on credit until the vessel is unloaded, when he receives his wages, which, from usurious interest, is, of course, deeply mortgaged to the insidious crimp, alike of his body and resources, who never quits his victim until his means are at the lowest ebb, nor permits him to follow the dictates of his own feelings by at once seeking a vessel, as by the sailor's immediate employment the crimp would lose the advance of pay upon engagement, which he also acquires before he relinquishes his hold. The sailor frequently seeing no immediate opportunity of "shipping," and aware from experience of the practical designs of his persecutor, by whom he has so often suffered, is anxious to join his country's Royal Service, where he knows there is always an opening; this desire he unthinkingly imparts to his mentor, who fails not to disapprove of it. He threatens to commence legal proceedings against the sailor for debt (perhaps an imaginary one), and does not fail to represent the Navy, with all the assiduity of interest, and the malignancy of hatred, as a perfect hell, a floating inquisition, as the opposite of everything it is. Little would it please the procurer to find the mariner resolved in so wise and prudent a course; he would forfeit his anticipated gain, and lose the advance of pay from the trading-vessel, which the sailor is always supposed to receive, but seldom or never enjoys. Hence the character, domestic reputation, and *foreign renown* of our unequalled navy is vilified and traduced by the insidious endeavours of mercenary wretches, operating as much to the detriment of both services as injurious to the nation at large. The causes are briefly enumerated, emanating as they do from the neglect of shipowners and employers of the mariner, and resolving itself into the want of proper encouragement offered in the trading-marine. Or can there be a reasonable hope for any description of indulgence where consideration is not evinced by the employer on behalf of those employed. When once the mariner is engaged to perform a certain service, the contract is unchangeably binding upon him, under any circumstances, however momentuous or afflicting they may be; nothing can effect the stern law under which he engages, soften the heart of him whom he agrees to serve, or induce a relaxation of it. "The articles once signed," the seaman's liberty becomes forfeited should he violate them, whatever imperative calls interest of associations, or any other cause may have upon him. No excuse is permitted, the voyage must be performed; "*all lawful orders must be obeyed.*" These laws, important as they are to a certain extent, cannot be avoided, and should not be infringed; but surely equity dictates that the terms of agreement should be equally binding upon both contracting parties,—how contrary the fact! The shipowner, upon mere caprice, upon any slight pretext, however trifling and unimportant, may give up his projected plan of proceeding upon the voyage, and dismiss the sailor without regarding or compensating for the disappointment and loss occasioned; but, should the seaman withdraw from his part of the stipulation, he is considered by the law as a criminal, and punished accordingly. Comparatively speaking, the magnitude of the seaman's preparations cannot be great, but they operate upon him in a corresponding degree. This is another species of partial legislation, equally repugnant to common justice and wisdom. Passing over in silence the oppressive measures which are so constantly in operation against the trading-mariner, which have been previously touched upon, yet many others there are of a no less glaring nature, which remain unnoticed, even so that it would be almost an endless and afflicting task to dwell upon them. Many of these we find enumerated in the reports of maritime trials, whilst others are kept from the public eye by the powerful influence of gold, by which the seaman's wrongs are silenced and evidence perverted, in order to thwart, evade, and destroy the ends of justice.—*To be Continued.*

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

BAYONET FENCING AND SWORD BAYONETS

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As the bayonet, and its better use by *fencing*, not only continues a favourite theme, but enlists weekly new and experienced correspondents for your widely-circulating paper, all agreeing on one point—that the bayonet, although bravely used by our troops, might have been so *more* effectively still (for I can only chime in with *the latter* part of *Chevron's* pithy sentence, when, in your No. 308, he says, that "the bayonet has hitherto been useless—the fire-lock little better"); and as my humble opinion has been invited, I unhesitatingly, yet with deference, declare it to be decidedly *against sword*-bayonets, hard-rifle, or any other, fashion; and certainly not because I am the inventor of the patent bayonet, but because, not only perfectly coinciding with *Arthur's* opinion, "that bayonet and sabre had better remain distinct," I have had constant proofs before me, whilst disciplining riflemen as their Adjutant, that sword-bayonets are VERY *top-heavy*, wherefore *they* would be the very worst weapons for *bayonet fencing*, since thrusts with them can easily be parried, to be followed by a sluggish recover, and which I found to be the case, even after ordering the men, when at sword-bayonet drill, to fill the traps of their rifles with bullets. As to cutting some inches from the musket barrel, and adding as much to any kind of bayonet, it will not afford any relief as to weight worth notice, on the contrary, and especially if buiquets, or *similar* side-arms are to be worn, I should say, rather shorten the bayonet, *for then* it can be made *lighter* without losing *strength*, and add *as much* to the musket-barrel; it will suit better for bayonet fencing, and the weight together will be much the same. Perhaps I should *not* extend this change to the flank companies; for, by *not* shortening *their* bayonets it will prevent skirmishers and escaladers from being inconvenienced in *their* particular duties, by the addition to the musket's length. If I did not cherish a strong hope that the adoption of the waist-belt will prevent what the most careful adjustment of a sword worn in a cross-belt can scarcely obviate, I should add, that their sabres should not be allowed to keep tapping the calf of the right leg, as if to urge it on in running to keep up with the left, as used to be generally, and in some instances now is, the case; not to speak of consequent and not unfrequent stumbles, all occasioned by swords worn in the fashion of what German soldiers rather inelegantly call A—r—g—l, signifying a bolt for a nameless part. The hollow in the handle of a rifleman's sword is a great impediment to self-defence, &c., by sword in hand; since it cannot be used with the same vigour as the short sabres of the German Infantry are, much less for hutting, or making fascines, or a brushwood abatis; for the cut in the handle bruises the coarsest hand when chopping sharply with these bayonet-swords, and tends greatly to give to cuts a *false* direction.

That riflemen, when forced into open ground, and devoid of the support of Cavalry, are a weak force, especially when harassed by Cavalry, I never presumed to deny, when I had the enviable distinction of being allowed to submit my humble ideas on Military equipments and changes, &c., to an illustrious Duke, and afterwards to the first personage in these realms, as stated in a former letter; but it made me submit a plan at that time, illustrated by several drawings, of forming rifles *three* deep; the third rank to carry lances or pikes, instead of rifles, and the whole to be allowed one short belt or life-pistol. The use of the pikes obviously to be most for close order, or retreating squares. Besides becoming useful in cases of climbing, and as a leaping-stick occasionally, I hoped to make the lance a stimulus to improvement in superior shooting; for I proposed that men who failed at ball practice *to class themselves*, should continue in the lance rank until they did qualify thus; I also showed how even a rifleman could carry a rifle AND a

lance, supported from the waist-belt by a small leathern bucket, and held by a loop above.

I will not encroach more on your columns now, but, with your coveted encouragement, will add further explanations on this subject hereafter; as also how *Arthur's* excellent idea of carrying the knapsacks in carts, one for each company, can be carried into *additional* effect, and with an increase of strength instead of loss. Extraordinary epochs require extraordinary measures: he that hesitates to adopt them gives away a chance which tells doubly against him if an enemy avails himself of them; and especially mortifying it must be, when, beaten into conviction of the utility, he has to adopt, last instead of first, what he despised, as the Austrians did Bonaparte's new, and as they said, unsoldier-like manœuvres. I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obliged and entertained subscriber, DE BERENGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Jan. 2d, 1839.

P.S. I propose to give you some observations on the bayonet fencing drill, by the *Maitres des Armes*, who surely must have kept a good reserve.

THE NEW ARMY LIST.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The publication of an Army List such as your last number has announced to be forthcoming will no doubt be satisfactory as well as useful to the military part of the community; but, as people may be led into error with regard to the merits and claims of Officers by such a document, you would do well to guard your readers against forming too hasty a conclusion respecting the claims of Officers from the length of time it may appear they have been in the receipt of full-pay. The Army List of which you have given us a specimen may perhaps afford a good general data, but there are so many different kinds of Officers, and so many different ways of serving on full-pay, that it requires more than the sum total of years an individual has been on either full or half-pay to arrive at any just estimate of the value or importance of his military services, or of his claims on the country. There is the steady-going, plodding, hard-working, never sick, never-on-leave kind of Officer; but there is also the accomplished humbug, old as well as young, always on full-pay, and always shuffling and scheming. There is a kind of Officer, of a naturally delicate constitution, totally unfit for service, but always on full-pay, who, after having been several months on the sick list, is sent off by a Medical Board for the recovery of his health—after some months' absence, returns, to go on the sick list, until the Medical Board sends him away again. Then there is a kind of Officer, who, either from political connexions or the military influence of his father and friends, and the good nature of the Horse Guards, not only is always on full-pay, and never with his Regiment, but generally in the receipt of some handsome Staff emoluments on a good station, while his brother Officers (with whom he is, of course, a great favourite,) are doing his share of the Colonial slavery—the badge of the British Army. Again, while, through the oppression and injustice of some plebeian tyrant, by nature only fitted to wield a pitchfork, one Officer is perhaps driven to half-pay to arrange some private business, when he might have been spared such a sacrifice by a few months' leave of absence; another, through the patronage of his Commanding Officer, gets every now and then his two or three years' leave of absence, and as much of the depot as he likes; and whilst some unfortunates, after several years' service abroad, are refused a short repose; at the depot, on the other hand, numbers of birds are for ever bolstered up in some snug berth or another, on a good station. Taking these things into consideration, surely every one will admit that, in many instances, so far from length of service on full pay giving any additional claim, it only proves that the individual has already received too much, and in some cases twenty years' full-pay upon paper will be found to bear no comparison with ten years' active and zealous service.

Devonport, Jan. 1, 1839. M.

[Our correspondent overlooks the fact, that, in addition to dates, there will be explanatory notes, relative to Officers' Services. The *New Army List* must be of incalculable service to the hard-working and meritorious Officer, whilst the Old Army List makes no distinction,—in fact, does infinite injury to the old deserving Officer, by placing the young above him, without any notification of their respective services and claims.—ED.]

TRISTRAM CONCLUDING HIS PONDERATION ON COMMANDER INMAN'S COURT-MARTIAL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The seaman in *that* case is justly and legally punished, according to the authorised custom of the Naval service, by the order of his Captain, who is governed by honour and justice. The officer in *this* case is tried by *five* Commanding Officers—not by their measure of honour—not by their opinion of justice—but upon their sacred oath, "Duly to administer justice according to the articles and orders established by an Act of Parliament for the Government of Her Majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, without partiality, favour, or affection; and if any case shall arise *which is not particularly mentioned in the said articles and orders, then also duly to administer justice according to their conscience, the best of their understanding, and the custom of the Navy in like cases.*"

Vindex, in the third paragraph of his opinion, submits, that, "Supposing that *any Military* offence had come out in the evidence, not specified in the indictment (the *three* letters), the Court had no legal right at that time to pass a sentence of punishment for it." Mr. Inman does not want his character to be saved by a flaw or a quibble; if he do, then I will repeat what I said in one of my letters on Naval Courts-Martial (*which he should read*, in the *N. & M. G.*, No. 147, Nov. 21, 1835), "blasted *still* is that officer's honour, *ashore or afloat*, which is saved only by a '*flaw in the indictment*,' or by a lawyer's quibble!" *Vindex's* opinion is artfully given; it may persuade—not convince. Art may pervert truth itself. "I am," says Chesterfield, "no skilful *casuist*, nor subtle disputant, and yet I would undertake to justify and qualify the depredations of a highwayman, *step by step*, and so plausibly as to *make many ignorant* people embrace the profession as an innocent, if not a laudable one, and to puzzle people of some degree of knowledge to answer *one point by point*;" but *Vindex* is no *Index*, so I shall steer by my own compass. "How is the wind, *Tristram?*" "*South.*" "What course art thou steering?" "*North.*"

> "The needle, faithful to the *North*,
> Will show of constancy the worth,
> A curious lesson teaches man."

Mr. Inman's conduct on the 12th of August is charged (*indicted*) by the Admiralty, the court ordered by their Lordships "*to try him for the same*," and Mr. Inman actually defended his conduct on *that* and the six following days! He is, therefore, according to the custom of the sea service, *legally* charged (*indicted*) for his conduct whilst in bed with his servant-boy; and had a breach of the 29th Article been proved in the evidence, sentence of death might have been passed, and *legally* carried into execution; but as the crime could, possibly, be proved by implication only (as adultery is considered proved if a wife is discovered sleeping with any man but her husband), his life could not be effected, but his character and commission for ever forfeited, and his person incarcerated, for perhaps two years, in the Marshalsea for a breach of a part of the 2nd Article of War, viz. "uncleanness in derogation of God's honour and corruption of good manners;" but for the peace of mind, and the honour of himself and his respectable family, there is no evidence whatever to *satisfy* the Court, or any one else, that he was *conscious* of the boy being asleep by his side. Wine inebriates the senses, while sleeping, to a deadly loss of action, feeling, or propensity even in dreams. In fact, when Mr. Inman came on board at half-past twelve, *he was not sober*; he retired to rest, during which he could not be aware of a living animal sleeping by his side, whether in the shape of boy, belle, or boa-constrictor. He is thus cleared even by implication, or suspicion, of any unclean act or inclination, because every faculty was dead from about 2 A.M., when the boy was seen sleeping on his master's trunk, till between 7 and 8 A.M., when he was made sensible and informed of his being under arrest, and his cabin converted into a dungeon, for a capital offence, *implied* by circumstantial evidence.

A prisoner's defence is generally so formed as to *extenuate*, not *aggravate!* but here Mr. Inman was necessitated to prove a crime—*drunkenness*; to prove *drunkenness*, also, in his servant-boy—yet a child of tender years—aged 14—under his care and instruction, to save himself from the ignominy of an implied *disgusting* crime, in derogation of Divine law and Christian humanity. He clearly disproved the possibility of the commission of *that* crime, but clearly proved an offence against himself, which is unpardonable in an officer, viz. drunken torpor for six or seven hours.

From all these concurrent circumstances we may be certain the Court thus deliberated:—"The prisoner is undoubtedly *unconscious* of the boy being asleep in his bed, but he is seen between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of August, by the officer of the watch, *not sober*, as his countenance indicated—he was observed to *stagger* across the quarter-deck,—he is not disturbed or awakened by the steward shutting his door at 2 o'clock, nor by the motions of his servant-boy getting into bed by his side, nor by the boy's appropriating his master's *only* bed-covering, the *blanket*, to his own use,—he is *insensible* to the call of the officer of the watch, for *duty* or *orders*, at 4 o'clock, again at 5, when he and his servant were publicly exhibited in bed, by an officer, to *three* of the ship's company; in fact, he did not recover his senses from his Bacchanalian *trance* till nearly 8 o'clock; and his having absented himself on the same day, whether by the connivance of authority or advice of friendship, when he declared his innocence (or rather unconsciousness of any offence but senseless inebriation), was a great error in judgment, and very reprehensible;"—from this *impartial* and *due* deliberation, after having heard his defence of his conduct *on the said 12th of August and six following days*, comes this *just* and *legal* sentence,—"the whole of which conduct he on highly *irregular* and unbecoming the character of an officer, the Court, pursuant to the orders of the Admiralty, to try him for his conduct on the said 12th day of August, doth, without partiality, favour, or affection, duly administer justice according to its conscience, the best of its understanding, and the custom of the Navy in like cases, sentence the said Commander Richard Inman to be dismissed Her Majesty's service."

Sentinel's opinion continued—"I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the Court of Queen's Bench have the power, and if applied for will grant a *mandamus*, to compel the Court-Martial to do justice to this innocent gentleman. The present Lord Chief Justice is a judge before whom the Board of Admiralty quail, '(indeed!)' for they well know that their commissionerships are not above the law; though they affect to dispute the power of the Crown, their Lordships tremble at the bare idea of the hardy truth being disseminated, that there is a tribunal which can wrench stern justice from their hands."

Now it so happens that I have in my possession the opinion (in 1822) of the present *Lord Chief Justice* upon a similar case, viz., the dismissal of a Naval Officer of rank by Court-Martial, in which his Lordship submits, that unless the prisoner was imprisoned by an incompetent jurisdiction, or had suffered by the *malice* of the Court, the Court is not amenable to civil law. "But the censure is a censure of *misconduct* from (then) His Majesty's Service, which, if pronounced without authority, should have no effect whatever, and which in that view derived its whole effect from the subsequent confirmation of it by the Lords of the Admiralty."

"I am aware that it may be said with truth that a dismissal is a much severer injury than either fine or imprisonment, *and if brought about by individuals assuming but not possessing the authority of a Court-Martial, in consequence of this voluntary reprehension of conduct not legally brought within their cognizance*, they might *perhaps be made accountable in an action for a libel.* I confess, however, I cannot advise such an action to be brought; for as the issuing of the several censures would be strictly possible, and in execution of official duty, so I apprehend that it would be entirely divested of the *character of malice*, by being proved to have been *bonâ fide* the result of an inquiry, conducted before Naval Officers really believing themselves *to be not only authorised but compelled* to undertake the functions of a Court Martial."

But allowing the Court which tried Mr. Inman to have been *illegally* constituted, which I submit it was so (Capt. Glascock * is of the same opinion), Commander Searle not being in separate command of one of Her Majesty's vessels †, and that the Court of Queen's Bench by (*in that case*) its undoubted authority, declared the proceedings of the said Court-Martial to be null and void, yet that Court has no control over the prerogative of the Crown, which could and would be exercised against the Commission which Mr. Inman held from the Crown. The Sovereign rewarded him with rank for *good* conduct—he Sovereign can take it away for *proved and acknowledged* misconduct. The Queen's will and pleasure would be thus declared under such circumstances. *The services of Commander Inman are no longer required.*

To conclude this ponderation, I think it was most injudicious in Mr. Inman to appear so zealous in his defence against the prosecutor, who was obliged to prefer the *first* charge, as Mr. Inman was found in bed with his servant by an officer, who called witnesses to the fact, and to placing such a stress upon his arrest by his Commander, when his own messmate, Lieutenant Tracey, was the first person who put him under arrest. Commander Reeve acted, as every other officer would have done under so distressing a dilemma, *for the good and credit of the service.*

Mr. Inman appears to have been wrongly *advised*, or to have acted *unadvisedly* from beginning to end. Their Lordships will, I have no doubt, reinstate his unsullied name on the List of Commanders, for the honour of his profession, of himself, and of his connexions, his indiscretion having arisen from an unguarded enjoyment of wine, at a parting dinner and supper with his friends, the officers of another ship; provided he claps a stopper on these quibbling productions in *certain party* gazettes, which so acrimoniously attack the Admiralty, the Court, the prosecutor, and the Naval laws, without reason, excuse, or authority. Thus ponderetb, under every charitable feeling, Mr. Inman's and thy friend, TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, Jan. 7.

*** Letters in type, "Regenerator;" "A Constant Reader;" and "Arthur," in Reply to "A British Officer."

* *Vide* the Captain's Manual on Naval Jurisprudence.

† The Captain and Commander of the "*St. Jean*" were *two* of the *five* Members of the Court!!

To Readers and Correspondents.

"Vidi" *inquires whether Officers, who were at the battle of Corunna, will have the letter* P *prefixed to their names in the* New Army List. *We reply in the affirmative,—and as the book will not, we understand, be published before the latter part of this month, we shall be happy to receive for the Compiler authenticated lists of Officers who served in Spain and Portugal, together with any information relative to wounds and services.*

"An Old East India Company's Officer" *has our thanks. A packet from our valued friend,* "Corineus," *dated Barbadoes, 11th of Nov., only reached us on Tuesday,* via *Falmouth, with a very heavy postage. We cannot account for the delay, but it is better to send* direct *than to trust to private conveyance. The intelligence is of course* unavailable.

Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood, if possible, next week. Also "Chevron." "One of the Old School" *will forgive us suspending his letter for the present.*

In our observations on Promotion from the Ranks, last week, we find an error escaped correction, which it may be of importance to rectify—we stated that "two-thirds" *of the vacancies in the rank of Ensign were filled by Serjeants, &c. We should have said* "one-third."

The "*Weekly Dispatch*," *as usual, has been treating its readers to the* "*Horrors of the Lash*." *Truly the writing on this subject is about as disgusting trash as we have read in our vocation. These horrible articles much remind us of certain paragraphs headed* "*Horrid Murder*." *The account is very minute, very horrid, and very disgusting—it only needs one essential ingredient for an article of news*—truth.

The plan for placing petty officers of the first class in a separate mess, similar to Serjeants in the Army, has been long since proposed; but although any Commander of a ship may, if he pleases, adopt it, we believe no one had yet thought proper to do so. We have frequently recorded our opinion that this and other indulgences, calculated to exalt this class of men, would be powerful inducements for seamen to enter in inferior ratings, just as young recruits do in the Army, when they are certain of attaining positions within their reach by good conduct.

The gunnery instruction ship Excellent, at Portsmouth (a former one of that name), was established under Capt. (then Commander) George Smith in June, 1830, when Lord Melville was First Lord of the Admiralty. The establishment was enlarged, and the arrangements placed on the present plan in April, 1832, when Capt. Hastings was appointed; and this was under the administration of Sir James Graham. The Marine Artillery was reduced in the beginning of the year 1831, a very few weeks after the change of Government occurred, and the measure was therefore probably decided on by the former Board of Admiralty, but of this we cannot give "Navalis" *the assurance he requires. When Sir James Graham took credit, in his speech at Glasgow, for establishing the gunnery school, of course the Honourable Baronet meant the* present *extended establishment. The Naval School of Architecture was abolished during the time the late King presided at the Board. We hope that we have now satisfied our correspondent's inquiries.*

We originated the publication of a Distribution of the Troops and Companies of the Royal Artillery, and some of our contemporaries copied our return without acknowledgment. We this week again put forth a correct *Distribution.*

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin's letter, in reply to "Nehemiah Grindstone," *reached us as we were at press.*

We thank "Namur;" *but our statement was quite correct; it is he that is in error.* "*Canopus*" *is the very ship captured at the Nile, and not another built after her model. She underwent a thorough repair in* 1814, *and probably not many of her orignal timbers remain; nevertheless she is the identical ship.*

Erratum—Page 10, (*last Number*) *third line from the bottom, for Thunder,* read *Thunderer.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

We have seen letters dated the 2d of November from Bombay, and they make no mention of the arrival of Her Majesty's 18th Regiment from Ceylon at that Presidency. The force under Sir John Keane destined for Shikarpoor on the Indus was encamped on the esplanade at Bombay, and divided into brigades, &c. The whole were to embark on the 15th Nov. for Kurrachee Bundur, and to proceed up the Indus. The negotiations with the Umeers of Sinde had not succeeded, and from the unfriendly tone assumed towards Colonel Pottinger, the British Envoy Extraordinary, it was generally supposed that the Bombay force would be refused a pacific passage up the Indus. This barbarian state suffered Colonel Pottinger to be insulted with impunity; several stones were cast at him on his entrance into Hyderabad, and, through Persian or Russian influence, the Sindian rulers appear to have assumed a procastinating and braggadocio tone, well becoming the most cowardly and treacherous Court in all India. One who knows Sinde well, and the politics of Hyderabad, assures us that the only way to negotiate with the Sindians is "*à la* Napoleon," with an Army as the Envoy's suite. All that consummate skill in diplomacy, and adamantine firmness of character, combined with honesty and frankness, can accomplish, will be effected by Colonel Pottinger; but the experienced wisdom of Machiavel himself, with the tried integrity of Aristides, would little influence and meet little respect in a Court of folly and fraud. The free navigation of the Indus is equally essential as that of the Ganges, for the security of our military positions, and the extension of our commerce. This half-savage State of Sinde denies us the navigation of the Indus, and forbids our passing its territory. With equal justice might Great Britain refuse to nations the navigation of the Mediterranean because Gibraltar is a British fortress.

A rumour has been current that the Duke of Wellington has been consulted on the state of affairs of India, and that his opinion has been opposed to the measures taken by the Governor-General relative to Cabul. We doubt the correctness of the rumour as far as the latter part of it is concerned, but think it probable that his Grace's opinion was taken. The whole tenor of the Duke's Indian Despatches, and the opinions expressed in them, rather incline us to think that the movements in India have been in consequence of advice *previously* given by his Grace, and that the strange report now flying about originated in this circumstance. *Nous verrons.*

We learn, from an old friend and correspondent of our Journal, that the great improvement of the Black troops at Barbadoes, in their exercise and duties as soldiers, is solely to be attributed to the admirable and well-digested plan for their organisation and guidance, laid down by the Lieutenant-General commanding the Forces in the West Indies, and to the rigid attention with which it has been followed up. Sir Samford Whittingham appears to have possessed an intuitive insight into the African character; from fags and orderlies he raised them to the rank of soldiers—he pointed out and expected from them the same duty as that performed by the regiments of the line—he elevated them in their own opinion—he made them of consequence—he roused their ambition—held forth inducements for exertion—and he has now brought them to what they are—orderly, steady, attentive, and trustworthy soldiers.

Ignorant of the English language, torn from his native deserts—the child of nature, the wild untamed savage—is changed into the quiet and well-disciplined soldier, to the well-behaved and orderly member of society, free from many of the vices that are the bane, the poison, which sap the roots of the British Army! At first, the negro soldier learns by signs; he imitates what he sees performed by others: but the words of command soon become harmonised to his ears, and then he progresses rapidly in the knowledge of his exercise.

Here, again, the Lieutenant-General adopted the most effectual and simple measure of speedily rendering the Black troops effective soldiers; he mixed them with the European troops; he had all the guards equally made up of White and Black soldiers—the latter are perhaps the best mimics in the world—and they rapidly followed the deportment, style, and manner of the Europeans. By this wise and excellent plan, the West India regiments learned at Barbadoes, from seeing, more in one week than if they had been instructed orally for a year; they not only strove to copy but excel their fellow-soldiers of a lighter shade, and recruits of some ten months' standing—creatures who, a brief year ago, were feeding upon whatever prey Providence and their own exertion procured for them—are now performing the garrison duty at the head-quarters of the command in a manner creditable to any troops. We repeat that this great and extraordinary change is solely to be attributed to the sound policy adopted by Sir Samford Whittingham.

We direct the especial attention of the "Flag-Officer" to the following speech of Captain Berkeley, at a public dinner at Bristol, on Monday last, in which he not only totally confutes the "Flag Officer's" exaggerated statements, but expresses the true feeling of a British Officer, confident of our ability to meet and subdue any foe that may have the temerity to render it necessary. What a contrast does the conduct of this gallant sailor present to the miserable party spirit of the un-English clique, who are ever ready to decry the British service and to extol that of other nations!

"Captain Berkeley said, it was so much the fashion of the present day for the Tory press to vituperate Lord Minto and that Board of which he (Capt Berkeley) was a member, that he could not think but that in the great city of Bristol, whose property was floating by steam and otherwise to all parts of the world, he should fail in doing his duty if he did not attempt to rescue from that vituperation Lord Minto and the Board of Admiralty—those who ruled over the Naval service of this country—(cheers). He would first allude to a pamphlet which had been recently published under the signature of 'A Flag Officer,' with reference to which he could only say, that that officer, if officer he were, had suffered his fears so completely to blind his judgment—he had so perverted facts, and magnified dangers—his alarms had so blinded him, and caused him so to overrate other powers, that he (Capt. Berkeley) sincerely trusted that as long as he had breath in his body the British flag would never be intrusted to his guidance—(cheers). It had been said, and never had it been more truly evidenced than by that pamphlet, that of all passions fear was the grossest instrument of delusion (cheers). The Tory press had attached great blame to Lord Minto and the Admiralty Board, because they had sent ships to sea less manned than they were in the time of war—(hear). He (Capt. Berkeley) would readily admit that when one of our ships left our shores she should be as near perfection as human skill and human means could make her. He was free to say, that the British fleet ought to be put upon a new and better footing as regarded the manning of the ships. He was convinced that they should do all they could do to encourage the voluntary enlistment of seamen. They should do all they could to give to the men that moral feeling, and courage, and confidence that would ensure them victory in the time of war—(cheers). All this he would admit, but then he must tell them that the present system was not of Lord Minto's introduction—it had been the system as long as the Admiralty Board had existed (hear); it was the intention of Lord Minto to alter it as soon as possible, but in the mean time the blame should not rest on the present Administration (cheers). But the Admiralty Board was blamed by the Tory press because they had vessels that were not equal to those of foreign powers. Surely it was too much to charge this on the present Administration (hear); it was a disgraceful legacy left them by their Tory predecessors, who towards the end of the war contracted for the building of forty 70-gun ships, the whole of which were of such inferior character that throughout the service they were denominated "the forty thieves" (laughter). Lord Minto could not burn or destroy these vessels; and it was unfair to charge their being in the service upon him (cheers). But there was another disgraceful legacy left them by the Tories—several frigates equally bad in their construction, and which had been universally called donkey frigates that could neither fight nor run (laughter and cheers). Would it not, then, be too unfair to charge the bad qualities of these vessels upon Lord Minto and the present Board (cheers)? He (Capt. Berkeley) had been latterly rather surprised at reading a speech of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham (hear, hear, hear). He (Capt. Berkeley) was ready to yield to Sir James Graham all due praise for the efforts to correct abuses made by him whilst he was at the Admiralty Board, but at the same time he begged leave to tell Sir James Graham that Her Majesty's fleet was as efficient now as when he left the Board, although it pleased him to deal, not in open charges against his successor, but in insinuations; and he would further tell Sir James Graham that he made two blunders whilst he was at the Board, striking so directly at the efficiency of the Navy that it could not now be recovered; and he could tell Sir James Graham further (notwithstanding his boasting at Glasgow that he would not hesitate to go down and ask for any sum of money

that was required for the service), that he destroyed the Coast Blockade service—a service which always contained 3,000 men and officers at all times available by the Admiralty Board—a service which would have enabled that Board to fit out seven sail of the line at a moment's notice (hear, hear). Sir James Graham has destroyed that body—he wished to gain a name for decreasing the Naval expenditure, and so he destroyed the Coast Blockade. But, mark this! the same body was still kept up under the Treasury as the Coast Guard; and mark, too, the difference—the service was now no longer available by the Government for the purposes of the Navy (hear, hear). By this one blunder, Sir James Graham had entailed a loss upon the service of 500 men annually. Capt. Berkeley then went on further to allude to this subject, and contended that Lord Minto had greatly increased the efficiency of the service in having, since his accession to office, added but 5,000 men and eight sail of the line. The Board had at present more ships to fit out than they could find men to man them. The system of manning the Navy must be altered (cheers). During the time Sir James Graham was in office, a report had been made by most able officers, in which they pointed out the necessity for a change: and why had not Sir James Graham effected that change? Nay, more, Sir James Graham had reduced the number of men, and that was a grievance not easily to be remedied (hear). British ships of war should sail forth in their strength, like giants refreshed, the envy of the world, the pride of their men and officers. But it had been further charged against the Board, that a noble Marquess who, whilst sailing in his yacht, had carried away a spar, had not been able to obtain a Riga spar to refit. He (Capt Berkeley) admitted it fact. He was glad to say he could not get a Riga spar—the present Board having got rid of the necessity of going to the northern power by getting from New Zealand spars equally good, and of which they now had enough in their dock-yards to fit out 150 sail of the line (cheers). He laughed to scorn the idea that the British ships of war were rotten, and that they had not power enough to cope with any nation that might molest them (cheers). He laughed it to scorn, but at the same time he must say that it would be a great object to raise a nursery of seamen ready to man the ships, and then the British Navy would rise to the highest pitch of renown and glory. He felt that he ought to apologise for having detained them so long, but the subject was one nearest and dearest to his heart, and whilst he had the honour of a seat at the Admiralty Board, he would cut off his right arm before he would relax any effort to make the British Navy what it ought to be."

We are curious to know what sort of answer our old friends the *ex-decant* members of the School of Naval Architecture will make to the following letter, which appeared in the *Times* journal of Wednesday last. Finding the flourishes on penny trumpets of no avail, some unfortunate member of the body appears to have addressed a statement of their harsh treatment to the Editor of the *Times*, and it has provoked the pertinent reply which we annex. Thus, the merits of these gentlemen are fairly brought before the public, in a journal circulated far and wide, and we wish them joy of the event.

Some of the public may not be aware that the whole of these gentlemen are in the enjoyment of comfortable salaries; and it may appear to them, as it does to us, that it is the older and better artisans, who entered the service prior to them, who have been treated unjustly, and real claims prejudiced, in order to effect their advancement. Whilst they contrived to mix up political feeling as the cause of the injustice they represented themselves to be labouring under, they induced a few persons to advocate their cause; but this delusion is at an end, and, we opine, we shall hear but little more of the vast pretensions of the School of Naval Architecture. Although the conspiracy which we exposed is broken up, there still appears to be a restless spirit which will not allow them to avail themselves of the safe and comfortable maxim we have more than once in charity recommended for their adoption—to "eat their pudding and hold their tongues."

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—In your widely and extensively circulated paper of Friday, 21st Dec. last, there is an article headed "The Admiralty and the Members of the School of Naval Architecture," and as it is well known you have no other object in the diffusion of such papers than to elicit truth, I trust you will do me the favour to correct what, in my opinion, appears to be a palpable error. The gentlemen of this School complain of their not having a due share of promotion to the higher offices in the Dockyards. Now, I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that there is not an officer in that service, holding a situation superior to one of these gentlemen, who was not in the department previous to the establishment of their School, which took place in Jan. 1811.

And it was never the intention of the Government, nor was it stated by the King in Council, that these persons, who entered the service before that time, and who came into it with views and expectations to raise themselves to the higher offices, should be entirely set aside by the members of the new School.

The references and quotations they make from the Order in Council, which provides inferior situations for apprentices of the second class, only have relation to persons entering the service contemporaneously with themselves, and have no application to those whom the Admiralty have thought fit to prefer, and who were in the service before their School began.

Now, with regard to the construction of the ships of our Navy, they complain "that official countenance has been uniformly held from the School, that none of its members had, on any occasion, been suffered to be employed in the construction of ships of war."

Individual members have certainly not been so employed, nor was it ever intended they should be, until they became Surveyors of the Navy. But long after the School had been matured, and many of these gentlemen had finished their studies, they, with the collective wisdom of themselves and their professor, did construct several ships of war, but the Admiralty (not the present Board) and the whole service were so disappointed at their performance, the production of which they had arrived at from certain fixed principles, and from which there could be no deviation without proving the incorrectness of those principles, that it is no matter for wonder their not being called upon in their individual capacity, and in the junior stations they now hold, to construct ships.

It was in this particular branch of our service that some new light was expected from these gentlemen; but although 27 years have now elapsed since the foundation of this new order, not one single advantage in this way has been gained by it. And in order to prove that nothing new has been discovered by their mathematical research, or that the old constructors had misapplied the elements or knowledge they possessed, we need only state, that of all the members of this School who have left the Queen's service, and there have been several, not one of the members has followed ship building as a profession.

And the present period of enterprise, when our merchants are offering premiums for drawings of the most proper forms for steam-vessels, which will cost from 50,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* to complete them for sea, and where it is of the utmost importance to have the best possible models, do we find any of the members of this School competing with the old constructors? No; and yet one might have supposed they would have done so, if for no other purpose than to prove the superiority of their knowledge in this way, and to show the Admiralty, and public generally, how much they were losing by not accepting their services in this important branch of our department

These gentlemen, or their friends, have endeavoured to make this a political question, and great pains have been taken to mix it up in the public prints with articles of that character; but, depend upon it, they will have the same complaint to make, however the Board of Admiralty may be constituted

AN OFFICER OF THE DOCKYARD,
Dec. 26. who came into the service before 1811.

We often receive anxious inquiries respecting the Naval and Military Commission, to which it is quite impossible to reply. We believe, however, that its sittings will be soon resumed, and that, if practicable, the Report will be delivered before the close of the next Session of Parliament. The Duke of Wellington and the Members of this Commission have an irksome and invidious task to perform, but the Army and Navy repose implicit confidence in their honour and integrity of purpose. Many abuses, no doubt, will be pointed out for redress—among others, the invidious privileges of the Officers of the Foot Guards, who obtain rank in the Army superior to their regimental commissions, and having by this means arrived at high rank at an earlier period than their fellow-soldiers in the Line, come back again upon the Regiments, when General Officers, as Colonels, to enjoy the prizes of the Military Lottery. It would be more just that the Guards should be a separate Corps, as the Artillery, and Engineers, and Marines. Let the Officers rise in the Guards however high, and however rapidly, but let them continue Guardsmen, and not reap the harvest of the Line, in which they never toiled. That these and similar abuses will be candidly and carefully considered we cannot doubt; but that any measures, such as too many expect, which are to elevate them to the rank which their services and merits entitle them to, will be recommended by this Commission, we fear that the restriction of not incurring additional expense to the country must prevent. We would ill execute our duty if we were to hold out hopes which we believed to be delusive, and to expect that any material benefit to the services can accrue under the restriction of not recommending any increased expenditure is to build castles in Spain.

We do think that Parliament, on finding how little can be done for the Army and Navy without increased outlay, and receiving in the Report of the Commission full information of the hardships and depressions under which our soldiers and sailors are suffering, *may* come forward and offer to supply the means to Her Majesty of rewarding and promoting the defenders of this country by sea and land. More we dare not hope.

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to remain, most respectfully,

ONE OF YOUR LORDSHIP'S ADMIRERS,
AND THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

P.S.—It may perhaps be thought advisable to send some of the regiments now at the Cape, and in Australia and Van Diemen's Land, on to India, and to replace them with these new levies. If a sufficient number of officers cannot be found for these regiments in the half-pay list, it would be a great bonus to those serving to be allowed to take a step in the new levies, by paying some reduced rate for their promotion.

We extract the following letter from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of last week, as the views of the writer (for the value of which our contemporary vouches) are in perfect accordance with the opinions we have frequently expressed on the subject of steam-vessels, as available for purposes of attack or defence. We imagine the "Stoker" has rated the number of steam-vessels capable of carrying heavy guns too high at 400; but half that number would be more than sufficient to destroy any fleet that could approach our shores, even if unsupported, as they doubtless would be by such ships as could be speedily available. The smaller steamers would, however, do good service by towing the line-of-battle ships into position, afford relief to the disabled vessels, and by removing prisoners before the enemy were sunk or blown up by the shot and shells which would be concentrated upon them from every point of the compass, whilst entangled in the shoals and narrows which render the approach to our principal harbours so difficult, particularly when the marks and buoys are

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these:—Lieutenant Pottinger was travelling in the disguise of a horse-dealer (as Colonel Pottinger did in 1809), for the purpose of exploring the passes leading to the river Indus, and north-west frontier of India, when he accidentally approached the city of Herat just at the time of the siege, and instantly, on his own judgment and responsibility, offered his services to Prince Kamran; and, in every sortie, assault, and arrangement for the defence, has been first and foremost since!

The system of giving *local* rank to a number of young Officers, without having any claim to such distinction, in Persia and other countries, has been already extended much too far, and the Horse Guards will do well to look to this fact. All the old and distinguished Officers now proceeding with the Queen's and Company's Regiments, under Sir Henry Fane, will find themselves superseded by a set of young men, who, with the exception of Lieutenant Pottinger, have never seen an hour's service.

We heartily rejoice to find a Military Candidate for a seat in the East India Direction on the next vacancy, and we earnestly hope that every true friend of the Indian Army will come forward to support him. The qualifications of the Candidate, Colonel Sykes, who served twenty-seven years in India, are well described in the following Resolution, moved by Major-General Briggs, and seconded by Major-General Sir J. Sutherland:—

"That the early part of Colonel Sykes's military career, which was devoted to the attainment of an intimate acquaintance with the character and constitution of the Native Army—his proficiency in the native languages—and his constant intercourse for a period of years with the agricultural population of the Mahratta territories, whilst he held the important office of Statistical Reporter to the Bombay Government, enabled him to acquire that thorough knowledge of the resources of the country, and the social condition of the people of India, which peculiarly qualifies him for a seat in the East India Direction."

The departure of Sir James Carnac, and the state of the Indian Army, render it of the utmost importance to obtain seats in the Direction for Military Officers.

The *Spectator* of last week is quite determined that we shall have a war, because about 10,000 men have been added to the rank and file of the Army,

for which credit was taken in the Estimates of last year. This *small* augmentation of the land force has been caused by the rebellion in Canada rather than by any apprehension of a sudden war.

"An Old East India Company's Officer" *has our thanks.*

A packet from our valued friend, "Cormeus," *dated Barbadoes, 11th of Nov., only reached us on Tuesday, via Falmouth, with a very heavy postage. We cannot account for the delay, but it is better to send direct than to trust to private conveyance. The intelligence is of course* unavailable.

Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood, if possible, next week. Also "Chevron." "One of the Old School" *will forgive us suspending his letter for the present.*

In our observations on Promotion from the Ranks, last week, we find an error escaped correction, which it may be of importance to rectify—we stated that "two-thirds" *of the vacancies in the rank of Ensign were filled by Serjeants, &c. We should have said* "one-third."

The "*Weekly Dispatch,*" *as usual, has been treating its readers to the* "*Horrors of the Lash.*" *Truly the writing on this subject is about as disgusting trash as we have read in our vocation. These horrible articles much remind us of certain paragraphs headed* "*Horrid Murder.*" *The account is very minute, very horrid, and very disgusting—it only needs one essential ingredient for an article of news—*truth.

The plan for placing petty officers of the first class in a separate mess, similar to Serjeants in the Army, has been long since proposed; but although any Commander of a ship may, if he pleases, adopt it, we believe no one had yet thought proper to do so. We have frequently recorded our opinion that this and other indulgences, calculated to exalt this class of men, would be powerful inducements for seamen to enter in inferior ratings, just as young recruits do in the Army, when they are certain of attaining positions within their

public service, had their wretched pay mulcted, as if they had less to do than if serving as Subaltern in a Company, or subject to less expense because deprived of the benefit of messing with their Regiments? We know that few acts of Her Majesty have been more just, or more thankfully received by the service, than this on which the *Spectator* is so facetiously sarcastic.

THERE is much weight in the arguments of our correspondent *Arthur* in favour of national regiments. Many distinguished officers have, from time to time, advocated them; nor have we ever seen any reasons advanced on the other side of the question. Sir Charles Napier, however, whose opinion is undoubtedly entitled to much respect, has, in his work on "Military Law," expressed a contrary opinion. His own idea is, that all regiments should bear the name of some county or district where they should be permanently quartered, and where the retired veteran would be certain of meeting with former friends or associates, but that the men shall, nevertheless, be mixed, as tending to make the regiment more effective. Yet as (rather singularly) he gives no reason for this opinion,—so widely different from that of *Arthur,*—we incline at present to side with the last, at least as to the general question. But regarding the details, few, we think, will be found to go the whole hog with him; for some of his propositions are too wild for the unromantic age in which we live; and whilst striving against the baneful and enervating tendency of its commercial spirit, we should be careful not *too much* to startle the sober sense (or even nonsense) of our citizens, or we may defeat our own purposes. For instance, when the tartan is seldom seen in the highlands of Scotland, it seems unreasonable to revive it amongst the Welsh, by whom it has been relinquished for so many centuries, that very few are aware that it was ever in use amongst them.

We may here make the passing remark, that we think *Arthur* rather exaggerates the physiognomical and other distinctions of the different races peopling these islands. His assertion, that "men's characteristics come far less from the country they cultivate than from the parents they represent" (understanding by *parents,* far-gone ancestry), is, at least, questionable. But when he contrasts "the red-whiskered Dane of Norfolk" with "the black-haired Normans of Salop and Chester," he not only exaggerates the general difference of complexion (if indeed there be any) of the people of those counties, but he forgets the ancient Danes and Normans were actually the same people—that a light-haired race at present peoples both Denmark and Norway, and that even the people of French Normandy at present are not much darker than the generality of the English.—In like manner, though the people of Kent are generally "blue-eyed" (though Mr. Alexander Walker, whose recent work we reviewed, asserts the contrary), this cannot be said of them with more (perhaps with less) propriety than of most other English districts. And (although as having visited only a small part of the principality of which *Arthur* is a native, it may appear presumptuous in us to say so) we cannot help thinking that "the dark-eyed swarthy Welsh" form the minority in their country, although it is likely enough that people of that colour may be more common there than in most of the *rustic* districts of the kingdom. We would not mind betting that the majority of the natives of every parish in the British empire have grey or blue eyes of some hue; and that if an exception exists, it would be found in some of the London parishes east of St. Paul's *.

Since these observations first occurred to us, some of *Arthur's* propositions have excited the ire of *An English Officer;* and thinking that his extreme warmth arises from his having read the former's letter too hastily, we shall—hoping to escape the fate which proverbially awaits those who interpose in quarrels—endeavour to mediate between them.

At first sight, we confess we were ourselves startled by the passage which has particularly incensed *An English Officer,* and, being "Saxons," should be most unwilling to hear their just merits detracted from. But that *Arthur* does not claim any superiority of valour for his countrymen over the other natives of Britain, is proved by his letter of the 29th ult, and also by that of the prior week, where, after characterising the various British races, and attributing to each "virtues of their own perhaps equal," he pronounces "the stout and sturdy Lancastrian" "sternest of all for hard fighting on level ground." He does *not* say that "A Welshman would *maintain the combat* (as the *English Officer* quotes it) when an Irishman would mutiny and a Saxon would throw down his arms;" but that his attachment to his native officers would keep him "*devoted and true*" under some circumstances, in which the others would act as abovestated. We therefore take these circumstances to mean famine, disease, or various temptations to desert; in a word, such circumstances as so long attended the British Legion in Spain, or do at present try the fidelity of Her Majesty's Army in Canada. We do not assert that *Arthur* is right in this belief; but we think it evident his meaning falls very short of a national affront. Neither does it appear to us that *Arthur* wishes to increase his native regiments "in preference" to others, nor "in a larger proportion," † although he has naturally enough commenced with them in explaining his views; and possibly he prefers leaving other officers to suggest similar plans as to the regiments of their respective nations. The *English Officer* also speaks of kilts, which, a little attention would have shown him, were never proposed by *Arthur,* but the trews or pantaloons. Yielding to no one in regard for the English character, and fully convinced that there is nothing to be ashamed of, *per se,* in the word "Saxon" (apply to whom it may), we think him wrong in stigmatising the Welsh as very ignorant, "permanently conquered," and descended from the "comparatively unwarlike Briton." If the Welsh are ignorant, they are contented, and crime is scarce amongst them, and their ignorance would be ill exchanged for the "intelligence" of a Manchester weaver. There is no wisdom in diminishing the fame of the aborigines of our island. If the ancient Britons were *conquered,* it was owing to fortune rather than to any superiority of valour in any of the races by whom they were overcome. This is amply proved by our *most authentic* histories,—nor have their descendants in Wales ever been wanting in Military qualities, in which there is, perhaps, little to choose between the four nations peopling our islands. It is, therefore, natural that a Welshman should dwell with peculiar satisfaction on the actions of his countrymen. Although the *English,* whether as leaders or followers, are, considering their whole history, at least second to none, yet Ireland has produced the most celebrated living heroes of our Army, as Scotland has (perhaps) of our Navy,—whilst several in both services are of mixed breed.

Since the above was in type, we have received a furthur communication from our esteemed correspondent *Arthur,* which shall appear in our columns next week.

* *Arthur* would oblige some of us "Saxons" by giving us some concise information as to several of the Welsh heroes he enumerates, whose fame, however well-earned, has, as yet, been chiefly confined to their native mountains. We allude more particularly to Cromwell, John Owen, &c. We say this sincerely.

† At present there are only two regiments nominally Welsh—a small proportion.

WE beg to submit for Lord Hill's consideration the subjoined letter from a gallant Officer; at the same time, coinciding as we do with the general tenor of its contents, there are some parts where we must differ. In the first place, we cannot advocate the filching from individual Officers of a few paltry pounds, either on the plea of *economy,* or to increase the bounty to recruits; indeed, we do not think that an increase of bounty would operate to induce more men to enlist. We do, however, strongly advise its increase from 3*l.* to 4*l*, simply because 3*l.* is quite inadequate to supply the recruit with his regimental necessaries; and, as these *must be supplied,* the consequence is, that the recruit commences his new career under the most unfavourable auspices,—*in debt!* Reducing the standard from 5 ft. 6 in. to 5 ft. 5 in., and not requiring men to be twenty years of age for Regiments in India, would, we are persuaded, do more towards the success of recruiting than doubling, or even trebling, the bounty.

We are also led to presume that there are no Medical Officers, Paymasters, or Quartermasters, on half-pay whom it is intended again to call into active service, because there have been very lately numerous first appointments to these several commissions, without even a single one having been called from the Half-pay List. We do not say this in complaint; on the contrary, we are pleased

to see that the Authorities appoint young men who are both able and anxious to serve, instead of disturbing old Officers who have been so many years on half-pay. For the same reason we are strongly against calling upon full-pay old Subalterns, excepting it be done with the view to their selling out. It is not to be expected that men, ranging from 45 to 60 years of age, can recommence military duty as Subalterns, either with pleasure to themselves or advantage to the service; indeed, we cannot help thinking it a breach of faith now to require these old Officers either to serve or receive a paltry commuted allowance for their commissions.

We are well aware of the good that has been effected by commuting Officers' half-pay; several hundred Officers have been removed from the Half-pay List by it, and a very great annual saving realised; but it is now sufficiently evident that there are no more—no, not even one—who wishes to accept of it. Why not then immediately send a circular letter to all Subalterns on half-pay, informing them, that, without reference to age or length of service, they will be permitted to receive the full price for their commissions, and we doubt not that several hundred would gladly accept the offer. The Ensigns on full-pay who purchased these Unattached Lieutenancies should be required to pay the difference on being brought upon full-pay, and which should be as soon as possible; and the gentlemen who purchased the Unattached Ensigncies should, in like manner, pay the regulated difference on being appointed to Regiments, which should take place to all the first vacancies without purchase. Thus would a saving of many thousands annually be effected, without inflicting an injury upon a single Officer; besides, the difference between half and full-pay received from the Officers thus promoted and appointed to Unattached Commissions, would enable the Secretary-at-War to cancel upwards of a third of the commissions of the Officers selling out.

From the aspect of affairs, we should not be surprised if it were found necessary, *eventually*, to raise new Regiments; but we sincerely hope that every other means may be first resorted to, to augment in rank and file, and *render efficient* the regiments we already have. An *augmentation of regiments* in time of war renders a *reduction of regiments* necessary in time of peace; and this, by throwing so many Officers on half-pay, and pensioning off so many non-commissioned officers and soldiers, occasions a very great and lasting expense upon the country, besides afterwards depriving Officers on full-pay of their rightful promotion by the filling up of vacancies from the Half-pay List. The gradual reduction of the rank and file throughout the service may be so managed as to be unattended with the expense of a single shilling, and regimental promotion will not be interfered with by such a reduction.

The breaking up of the Four-company Depots, of all officers and no men, and further increasing the rank and file of all Regiments, will, we hope, prove adequate to our increased wants. We should hail with unfeigned pleasure the augmentation of one Captain to all Regiments in India; and, indeed, to all other Regiments on foreign service, provided the Four-company Depots join their Service Companies; but any increase of Subalterns we consider quite unnecessary,—indeed, Regiments in India have already too many Lieutenants.

To the Right Hon. General Lord Hill.

My Lord,—The rebellion in Canada, the discontent in Ireland as well as in many parts of England, and the threatening aspect of affairs in almost every colony we possess, must, I think, convince every man, whatever his politics, that the military force of this great country is now too small, and quite inadequate to the defence and maintenance of our numerous colonies at the present crisis; nay, it is acknowledged not only that we have no troops to send to the succour of our army in India, threatened as it is with war on all sides, but that we cannot even relieve several regiments which are worn out by more than twenty years' service in that enervating climate.

Assuming this to be an admitted fact, and concluding that something must immediately be done to increase our military force, I beg leave, without further preface, to suggest a plan for your consideration, by which eight or ten thousand men may soon be raised without putting the country to any expense, except for arms and clothing, and so as to effect a great saving by the reduction of the half-pay list, at the same time that it will render an incalculable service to such officers as are fit and willing to serve, whilst it will relieve those now on full pay from the cruel and discouraging grievance of having officers (under the plea of economy) appointed from the half-pay list to fill perhaps the greatest number of vacancies occasioned by deaths in regiments serving even in our most distant and most unhealthy colonies, thus depriving those who are serving in such situations of the only stimulus and advantage which has heretofore been almost invariably accorded them; and by this means I must be permitted to say, the Queen's Service in India is now become so disgusting, that no men, who can possibly avoid it, can be induced to risk their health, and to submit to a banishment of twenty years—and probably for life—in a country where they are deprived of almost all hope of honourable reward or promotion.

If an officer falls in action, the next in succession naturally expects, and if there is no fault in his character or conduct, I believe always does succeed to the vacancy, and would consider that a great slur was cast upon his character if he was superseded. But where is the man, much more the soldier, who would not much rather be shot at than exposed to the loss of health, and to the often lingering and unhonoured death occasioned by a noxious climate? I ask, then, can anything be so discouraging, or so injurious to the service, as this *economical* plan of filling up almost all the death vacancies which now occur in the Army? Is it to be expected that men will submit to banishment, and to all the evils of a pestilential climate, without hopes of obtaining either honours or reward?

Pardon this digression, and the warmth of my remarks upon these grievances. Good sometimes comes out of evil, and the present lowering aspect of our affairs, in my opinion, offers an opportunity of relieving the Army from a burthen which oppresses it so sorely.

Let us then raise eight or ten regiments or battalions of infantry, each consisting of at least eight companies of 100 men, expressly to go to India, as well to augment our force in that country as to relieve those regiments which have been cruelly kept there so long; and let the officers for this force be taken from the half-pay list in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall judge fair and expedient; and let them pay such a price for their restoration to full-pay as shall altogether create a fund sufficient to give a handsome bounty to the recruits necessary to form these regiments. The Army List tells me that the regulated difference in value between full and half-pay in regiments of the Line is as follows:—

For a Lieutenant Colonel	£1,314
— Major	949
— Captain	511
— Lieutenant	365
— Ensign	150

Now, I would propose that the officers appointed to these regiments shall be required to pay according to their respective rank, each about half the above difference for restoration to full-pay, and that the money so raised shall immediately be expended in giving bounties to the recruits required. Thus, supposing each regiment or battalion to consist of eight companies, the officers wanted for it will be one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, eight Captains, sixteen Lieutenants, eight Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Surgeon, one Assistant do.; and supposing, instead of the difference in value of their commissions between full and half pay, as stated above, they are required to pay as under,—

		Total for the Battalion.
A Lieut. Col.	£700	£700
Two Majors	500 each	1,000
Eight Captains	300 each	2,400
Sixteen Lieuts.	150 each	2,400
Eight Ensigns	80 each	640
		£7,140

The Adjutant, Paymaster, Surgeons, and Quartermaster may them to labour at the wages they had fixed, and which the negroes had refused.

Mexico.—The French blockading force succeeded, after a cannonade of four hours, and the loss of six men, in reducing the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. Considering the length of the siege, the immense strength of the fort, the inconsiderable loss of the besiegers, and the proverbial character of Spanish Governors and Generals, [illegible] of the Commander-in-chief, that they cannot find the money required to be paid, and even in that case, though it would perhaps be dealing out too hard measure to deprive them of, possibly, their only support, I think they should be told that they must not expect to be restored to full-pay again upon any terms.

Now from this fund of 7,140*l.*, which may be raised by the sale of commissions as above enumerated, a bounty of 8*l.* a-man may be given to recruits, the half of which will supply his necessaries, and a surplus of 710*l.* will remain to each battalion, which may be applied in the formation of a bank, or in any other way the Commander-in-Chief may think proper. The [illegible] that place into a state of defence, and aims at getting possession of one or more *conductas* with specie, which were daily expected. The merchants to whom the property was consigned have endeavoured to save it, by allowed the bounty of 8*l.* each, the same as is to be given to recruits. In this manner, as it appears to me, 800 or 8000 men may very soon be raised, without putting the country to any expense except for their arms and clothing; and if eight regiments or battalions are thus raised and officered, the saving of half-pay will be more than 30,000*l.* a-year, and almost half the full-pay of all the officers, including the Staff, so restored.

If the plan, as above explained, is found worthy your Lordship's consideration, the utmost ambition of an old soldier, who has not sufficient vanity or confidence in his own opinion to give you his name, will be completely gratified; if it is not, I only hope, for the sake of my country, you may, without delay, discover a better, and one that is *really* more economical. The occasion is pressing, for no one will deny that the surest way to avert war is to show you are prepared for it. I have the honour to remain, most respectfully,

One of your Lordship's Admirers,
and the Soldier's Friend.

P.S.—It may perhaps be thought advisable to send some of the regiments now at the Cape, and in Australia and Van Diemen's Land, on to India, and to replace them with these new levies. If a sufficient number of officers cannot be found for these regiments in the half-pay list, it would be a great bonus to those serving to be allowed to take a step in the new levies, by paying some reduced rate for their promotion.

We extract the following letter from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of last week, as the views of the writer (for the value of which our contemporary vouches) are in perfect accordance with the opinions we have frequently expressed on the subject of steam-vessels, as available for purposes of attack or defence. We imagine the "Stoker" has rated the number of steam-vessels capable of carrying heavy guns too high at 400; but half that number would be more than sufficient to destroy any fleet that could approach our shores, even if unsupported, as they doubtless would be by such ships as could be speedily available. The smaller steamers would, however, do good service by towing the line-of-battle ships into position, afford relief to the disabled vessels, and by removing prisoners before the enemy were sunk or blown up by the shot and shells which would be concentrated upon them from every point of the compass, whilst entangled in the shoals and narrows which render the approach to our principal harbours so difficult, particularly when the marks and buoys are removed. We presume the moorings recently laid down in the Medway are in readiness to receive such ships as might, by possibility, escape the fate we have alluded to, and become prizes to be towed into port.

The allusion to the "Flag Officer's" long residence in France will account for the un-English feeling which pervades his statement, and also for the sources of his authority. Thus it is, that those the least acquainted with the subjects they write on, are ever the first to intrude their preposterous notices upon the public.

"Rear-Admirals," "Captains of the Navy," "Admiral Fleeming's Speeches," and the gallant Captain Napier's "Prophecies," are all before me, and it is trenching on your columns, that so humble an individual as myself presumes to offer an opinion on a subject that would appear nearly exhausted, from the number of writers that have addressed the public; but as I belong to a particular branch of the Naval service (not at all represented or spoken of by the great authorities I have just named), I hope "my stirring the fire" may on this occasion prove acceptable, and quiet many a poor frightened damsel who has read in the "powerful" letter of Napier, that the Russian fleet (he does not say how many soldiers are to be in it) are coming up the Thames to London, "towed (perhaps) by our own steamers." Now, Sir, pray, before this spreads far and wide, cast your sagacious eye on the return of the department I have the honour to assist in—"Steam."

In 1814 we had	2 steamers	—tonnage,	360	
1824	— 199	—	15,739	
1834	— 462	—	50,370	
1838	— 600	—	57,067	

and I have no doubt 1839 has added 50 more to this fleet.

Not one word does either the R.-Admiral, whom the *Times* extols, Admiral Fleeming, whom the *Scotsman* lauds, or Napier, on whom the *Sun* shines, say respecting this the greatest arm of England's defensive and aggressive power; they know nothing of the "power of our fire," the number of our fleet, or our capability of armament. The Rear-Admiral, I hear, has passed many of his years in France, and is better versed in the Book of Books, which will do him infinitely more good than writing frivolities, culled from every speech in Parliament or newspaper report that has appeared for the last five years.

Russia can only move in summer,—her seas are narrow, calms and fogs prevail, her fleet must anchor in the Belt or Sound by night, and even in the Baltic and Black Sea this must often be the case. Of our 600 sail of steamers, 400 will carry heavy guns, and Government has only to take up half this number—and they know which vessels are fitting for their purpose—on the day that Russia shows the least symptoms of sending her Armada to Leith or London; and I state, without fear of contradiction, that in one week these 200 steamers are at sea, armed with 68 and 32-pounders, attended by the *Powerful*, Captain Napier, laden with coals, and the result would be, that every ship of the enemy was sunk, burnt, or towed into England by our own steamers.

"The gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease," may rest satisfied, that an Income Tax to increase the Navy is not necessary; perhaps an alteration in the disposition of our present number of seamen might be adopted, and England never left without ten sail of the line, rigged, manned, and ready (I will not get into disrepute with my Naval brethren by saying ready to carry coals for our department) but to *join us* in destroying any fleet of any nation.

What we do want in the Navy, and what I feel confident we shall get through the Commission now sitting, is a retiring for the old officer and advancement for the young. The set we have in general—and I speak from experience—having been steaming on board most of the ships fitting and paying off last six years, are most excellent, are well fed, and punctual; are few and far between; their gunnery is better under-

ever it was; but I repeat again, one thing is peculiarly wanting,—a spur to the emulation of the younger branches of the service. If you cannot promote, pay those you employ better than you do, and as soon as possible promote the Mates who are passed three years and upwards before their hair gets mouldy, or their spirits broken, it should be borne in mind, however, that the present situation of these officers results from the want of foresight in the former Boards of Admiralty, who permitted too many volunteers to enter into the service, without expectation of providing for them. The case is now different, as there are not 500 volunteers and Midshipmen in the whole Navy; therefore, every lad entering it is sure of a reasonable promotion. The List of Lieutenants is thinning fast, and it is with difficulty the Admiralty can keep up the peace establishment, so few men feeling devoted to the comforts of a *sea life and a bad climate* as to serve for 4 6d. a day, when some are entitled to 6s and others 7s, half pay, with all the comforts of a home. I may, perhaps, have tired your patience, but I cannot conclude without hinting to the Admiralty, that *a warming in the engine room* would be a very proper stimulus to the younger branches of the Navy. Do not imagine that, as mast-heading is done away with, I mean this as a punishment; but as all officers ought to know the duty they order others to execute, I would apply the golden rule, and before I passed them for Lieutenants, give them a few months' spell in the men of war, or even large mercantile steamers, to gain some knowledge of that power they may have to direct.

ONE OF THE STOKERS OF H.M.'S SERVICE.

WE have seen Captain Napier's placard, with the assurance that "the *Powerful* is a fine ship, and in the event of war will be able to take her own part," of which no one can doubt as long as she is commanded by the gallant officer. We perceive also that he requires "good Petty Officers and seamen," and we have heard that he is very particular in the selection of his crew. Now, as under these circumstances some time will probably elapse to fit him to his mind, let not this case be again produced as one of slow equipment: for no one knows better than Capt. Napier, that, was the *Powerful* required to be at the Nore by this day week, his crew would be filled up by drafts from the guard ships, as was the case last war, and it could be easily accomplished. There is no such necessity, however; and, no doubt, the gallant Captain, who is a favourite with Jack, will obtain *such a crew* as he desires.

A DELUSION is periodically practised upon the public, by the display of the official reports of foreign States, respecting their shipping, tonnage, and seamen, which requires exposure.

A pompous statement is just now going the round of the press, having appeared originally in the *Times* Journal 21st ult., from *Galignani's Messenger*, and repeated on Thursday last, by which it appears that the coasting trade of France employs 64,090 ships, carrying 2,209,269 tons, and manned by 254,152 men. These are high sounding numbers; but when we inform our readers that the *repeated* voyages of every description of vessel and boat that crawls *along* shore is brought into this estimate, and that *some* of these vessels make two or three hundred trips in the year (just as our passage-boats or steam-vessels do), all which trips are multiplied in the amount, our wonder is that the aggregate produces no greater result.

The fact is, that the only mode of estimating a nation's maritime resources, is by the number of ships it possesses, their amount in tons, with the seamen required to navigate them, and not by such returns as the above, which, like our own official tables of entries inwards and exports, are only useful to show whether the coasting carriage has increased or decreased within a given time.

But this is not all. In estimating the amount of *our* tonnage, none but *registered* vessels are brought into the account, whereas in France, and the United States also, they reckon their *licensed* or *enrolled* tonnage, which, added to the registered tonnage, more than doubles the sum total; and such would be the case with ourselves, were we to adopt the same mode of proceeding. We cannot just now refer to the latest reports of American tonnage, but in 1834, out of the lumping amount of 1,758,907 tons, only 857,488 tons is described as *registered* tonnage! the larger half being made up of *enrolled* and *licensed* tonnage, that is, of every sort of craft in bays, rivers, &c.—just as if we were to reckon the barges and keel-boats in our rivers, and the thousands of licensed vessels and boats employed in fishing and trading round our coasts.

We are rather astonished that the writers engaged in the task of disparaging our Naval power have not availed themselves of these foreign returns, from which they might have drawn deductions more plausible and more alarming to those who do not understand the matter, than texts from newspapers, resting upon no better authority than their own statements, which in turn became also quotations to comment on, thus perpetuating the falschood. We wonder that the gentlemen who are so industriously engaged have hitherto overlooked these things, and we now notice them, in order that when they do (as doubtless they will) adopt these reports, and use them to suit their purpose, they cannot avail themselves of the plea of ignorance as to how they are produced.

BECAUSE the *Ganges* has been two or three months preparing for sea, the Naval alarmists insist that it would be impossible to equip a fleet in double that period. They forget that, when circumstances arise to call for exertion, and render dispatch necessary, extraordinary means can and will be applied; and hence they argue in a circle, when they instance this and other cases in proof of their assertions. Experience shows that, whenever war was probable, and it became expedient to prepare for it, extraordinary exertions have been always made; and surely our means are greater now than they ever have been, when our seamen, employed in the Royal Navy and trading ships, are nearly 200,000 in number, besides an equal, if not a greater amount, well calculated for ordinary seamen, consisting of fishermen, boatmen, &c. &c. The French have put forth a bombastic statement, showing, that by means of their maritime conscription, they can man a large fleet, and have a residue of some thousands of men. But, in this estimate they include *every* seaman, fisherman, and boatman, they possess; in fact, every person in any way connected with the sea, and enrolled in their maritime departments, leaving none for their mercantile marine. Were we to measure our means by the same standard, we might calculate on half a million of men, and therefore assert that we could man a thousand sail of the line! The Americans, with more modesty, admit the difficulty of manning a large fleet; and this difficulty will be greatly enhanced, owing to their practice of engaging British seamen for the greatest portion of their crews, which seamen, it is but natural to suppose, will return home in preference to fighting against their own country, in case of war, provided the same inducements are held out to them, with the further chance of prize money. Every measure adopted by us for the encouragement of our seamen is, therefore, not only beneficial in itself on our own account, but prejudicial to our transatlantic rivals, who calculate on the service of our men, knowing the difficulty of inducing any great number of their native seamen to engage in the ships of the Union.

WE are glad to find, that the Brazilian Government have at length consented to an arrangement, by which vessels under their flag, suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, may be searched. Until this reasonable stipulation is acceded to by all nations, and a mutual right of searching suspected vessels conceded, it is in vain to hope that this abominable traffic will be suppressed; for, as long as the parties engaged in it can avail themselves of the protecting flag of *any* State, they will be certain to assume it.

On Saturday despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office for Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and also for the Lieutenant-Governor of Malta; and on Monday despatches from Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and also from the Governors of the West India Colonies, were received.

The Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia Underwood are still at Kennell Park, the seat of the Earl of Dinorben. His Royal Highness has nearly recovered from an accident he met with while stepping into a carriage, soon after his departure from Kensington Palace, by which his leg was much hurt.

The Duke of Wellington has been slightly indisposed at Strathfieldsaye.

Prince George of Cambridge has had the *Wasp* sloop-of-war, Commander the Hon. Worsley Pelham, placed at his disposal during his cruise in the Mediterranean. The young Prince is expected to visit Algiers, and several ports on the coast of Morocco. The *Wasp* left Calcutta on 2d December.

own perhaps equal, ne pronounce
and sturdy Lancastrian" "sternest of all for h
fighting on level ground." He does *not* say t
"A Welshman would *maintain the combat* (as
English Officer quotes it) when an Irishman wo
mutiny and a Saxon would throw down his arm
his native officers we

In the quarter's revenue, made up to the ..., there is a deficiency of nearly one million sterling, principally in the Excise. No payment will, during the next quarter, be made, on account of the Sinking Fund.

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir A. Park on the bench. The salary of Chief Justice of the Bankruptcy Court was 4,000*l.* per ann.; that of Judge of the Common Pleas is 5,000*l.*

sent try the fidelity of Her Majesty's arm
Canada. We do not assert that *Arthur* is righ
... belief; but we think it evident his mea

Miss H——, the daughter of wealthy parents, in St. James's-square, has clandestinely married the coachman of the family.

Mr. T. F. O'Connor, of the Police from Kingstown, is appointed Sub-Inspector of Mayo, in the room of Lieutenant Gleeson.

The Queen has appointed the Marchioness of Breadalbane one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty; James Stuart, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Lower Canada; Michael O'Sullivan, Esq., to be Chief Justice of Montreal; and Andrew Stuart, Esq., to be Attorney-General of Lower Canada.

Royal Humane Society.—On Tuesday the half-yearly general meeting of the governors and supporters of this institution was held at the society's house. The proceedings of the special meeting held since the last general court were read. The award of gold medals to Grace and William Darling was warmly confirmed. The grant of silver medals to Mr. J. P. Palmers and Mr. Smith, who saved nine lives at Antigua, was also adopted. The Grant of a silver medal to George Philpott, a Deal boatman, was also confirmed. The medal was sent to the Duke of Wellington, who forwarded the following reply:—

"Walmer Castle, Sept. 8th, 1838.

"SIR,—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 1st instant, and the medal granted by the Royal Humane Society to George Philpott, boatman, at Deal, in testimony of the approbation of the society of his conduct upon various occasions, but particularly for his intrepidity in saving the crew of the *Crown*, wrecked on Goodwin Sands, on 26th Dec., 1836, and the record of the proceedings upon the occasion of making the grant. I have this day delivered the two last mentioned to George Philpott, and I availed myself of this opportunity of impressing upon his mind a sense of the advantage to him and others, who should adventure their lives for the object of saving the lives of others, of the existence of a society whose object it is to notice, reward, and encourage such exertions and intrepidity. I have, &c.,

"WELLINGTON."

—To Mr. J. B. Dickson, Mate of the *Vanguard*, thanks, on vellum, were voted for his intrepid conduct in jumping overboard from the flag-ship at Malta, and saving the life of Thompson, who had thrown himself into the sea in a state of intoxication. To Mr. H. Cowland, aged 16, a silver medal was awarded for saving the child of a Mr. Kennedy, who had fallen into the St. Lawrence, just above the last Fall—the child must have speedily been carried over the Falls and drowned, but for the promptitude shown by this youth. To the Rev. Mr. M'Crea, who saved a boy, and had, on former occasions, successfully exerted himself in the same manner, a silver medal was awarded. The rev. gentleman hurt his spine on the occasion. The next case called forth the lively approbation of the meeting. Three men were engaged in some operation in a well, when, being overcome with carbonic acid gas, they fell. A third man descended, but he also soon became insensible. Mr. Walker, having heard of the occurrence, descended promptly with a rope, and fastened it round the body of a man named Stevens, who was drawn up, and he recovered. Mr. Walker descended a second time, and fixed the rope round the legs of another man, named Roberts, and he was drawn up and life restored. Mr. Walker himself then became insensible, and the remaining two unfortunate men perished. The silver medal was awarded to Mr. Walker. The case of Mr. Arthur Cummins, son of Lieut.-Gen. Cummins, who saved a seaman from drowning, the latter having jumped overboard while deranged, arising from intoxication, was postponed to allow the proofs to be completed. This young Mate was complimented for his courage by Sir P. Durham on board the *Hastings*, in the presence of all the officers of the ship. Silver medals were awarded to Captain Ross and to Mr. J. C. Jones, for their exertions in saving three men from the wreck of the *Gainsborough*. The thanks of the society were returned to the Coast-Guard men who had assisted Capt. Ross and Mr. Jones in accomplishing the object. To Joseph Mantle the silver medal was awarded for saving two boys at Weymouth. These were the principal cases.

Dublin was on Sunday night visited by a hurricane, such as the oldest inhabitants cannot remember—unbounded in its fury, and unlimited in its extent. There is scarcely a street, nay, scarcely a house, which does not bear the impress of this dreadful storm. The country around has equally suffered. Perhaps no part has suffered more from the hurricane than the Royal Hospital. Commencing with the bend at the Military-road, almost every tree is levelled to the ground; and here the sentinel had a narrow escape, though warned off, and therefore prepared for, the approaching danger, by a gentleman passing. He had scarcely time to quit his sentry-box before it was blown from its stand, and scattered into atoms. The beautiful avenue which led to the "Old House" no longer exists. The magnificent back avenue of elms, which terminated at Kilmainham, is almost totally destroyed. Sad, indeed, is the scene of devastation which this ancient institution presents. The whirlwind of desolation has spared neither building, tree, nor shrub, and few of the present generation will live to see the damages of this fatal night repaired. The Bethesda Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Gregg's house adjoining, are burned to the ground. A fire occurred in the chapel on Saturday, and the board-room was burned. On Sunday, at noon service, thanksgiving was made to the ALMIGHTY for sparing the building, but early next morning all was in flames, and totally consumed. Two of the Royal Artillery were conveyed to Richmond Hospital, in a state of insensibility, from injuries re-

ceived; hopes are entertained of their recovery. The persevering skill and reckless daring of this distinguished corps was the theme of universal praise; and to their exertions the preservation of houses and property, to a very considerable extent, is mainly attributable.

Poor Lord Norbury expired, after enduring much with the greatest patience and resignation. It is quite clear that the murder was committed under the orders of Ribbonism, and formed part of the system of that diabolical body. A proclamation has been issued, offering a reward of 500*l.* for the apprehension of the murderer.

L.E.L.—We fear that the poor lady was very wretched, and that she destroyed herself.—*Times.* This appears to be the general opinion.

On Saturday a Greenwich pensioner underwent an examination before the magistrates at Greenwich, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of goods from the Royal Hospital. The magistrates remanded him for further examination until Tuesday; but on Sunday it was discovered that he had put an end to his existence by hanging himself.

The Russian Agents.—These gentlemen having purchased at Newcastle three ships, completely fitted for the transport service, came to Sunderland during the week, and succeeded in buying two vessels here for the same purpose. They are going to Manchester in order to purchase muskets, bayonets, &c.—*Sunderland Beacon.*

Poor Knights of Windsor.—Yesterday in the Court of Chancery the Solicitor-General appeared in support of a petition on the behalf of Lt. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, and one of the poor Naval Knights of Windsor, praying that residence in the college might be dispensed with in his case, as he was anxious to travel again. It appeared to the Lord Chancellor that the visitors of the charity ought to be served with the petition; and the matter was postponed for that purpose. [We have heard much of this case, and consider that Lieut. H. has been very harshly treated; but we shall have more to say anon.—Ed. *N. & M. C.*]

The Court.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent arrived from Brighton at the new palace on Tuesday. The royal standard was hoisted from the top of the marble arch immediately on the Queen's arrival.

Lord Lilford and Colonel Armstrong have succeeded the Marquis of Headfort and Sir William Lumley as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Duchess of Wirtemburg died at Pisa on January 2d. The deep grief into which this cruel loss has plunged the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, will be participated in by the whole of France. The intelligence reached the royal family at the very moment they were rejoicing at the capture of Vera Cruz—the two despatches arriving almost together.

RUSSIA.—The Ambassador of Constantinople, M. Boutenieff, has produced a public expression of the gratitude of his Imperial master, in a rescript, dated 5th (17th) ult. The Czar dwells upon the important part borne by his Minister, giving full effect to his "disinterested" efforts for the maintenance of amicable relations between Russia and the Porte, and of peace in the East, and appoints him a Knight of the White Eagle.

CANADA.—Since our last, accounts have been received that another band of armed patriots had crossed from Detroit to the neighbourhood of Windsor, nearly opposite, where they burned a British steam-boat and some buildings; but being attacked the next morning by a small detachment of militia, not above a fourth of their own number, they were utterly routed and cut to pieces. The banditti mustered from 250 to 300 men, of whom the most detailed narrative states that not above 35 or 40 escaped by flight, all the rest being "shot down," a fate which they had richly merited. The force which destroyed them amounted to no more than 70 of the Upper Canadian Militia, who fought, as they have ever done since this series of atrocities begun, with the truest fidelity and courage.

UNITED STATES.—Report of the War Department:—

According to the provisions of Congress for the increase of the army, an additional regiment of infantry has been raised and equipped for service, as well as four additional companies of artillery. The staff of the army, it is stated, had been completed according to the act, by which it was decreed that each "regiment of artillery should consist of one Colonel, one Lieut.-Col., one Major, one Serj Maj., one Quartermaster-Serj., and nine companies," one of which to be equipped as light artillery. This one company, it appears, the War Secretary had caused to be mounted, and he strongly recommends the increase of this horse artillery, as being extremely efficient in the service, and also the establishment of a rocket brigade, the projectiles used by which had been brought to such perfection in Europe, and were so formidable an arm of war. The construction and maintenance of various fortresses, principally on the Indian frontiers, and to keep the Indians in check, is strongly urged to be connected by good roads "perpendicular to the line of defence," and communicating with an interior line of posts, which might serve, in case of need, as places of refuge, or the centres from which operations might be conducted. The "line of defence" thus alluded to is doubtless that upon which General Bernard, now Minister of War at Paris, was so long employed with other of the most celebrated French engineers, who, like him, quitted France on the fall of the empire. The expediency of an improved organisation of the militia or volunteers is enlarged upon, in order more efficiently to assist in the defence of the maritime and inland frontiers, for which the small force of the regular standing army was manifestly insufficient. It is admitted that no feasible plan had been hit upon, and that it would be difficult on the frontiers, where the force would be most wanted, to assemble a single company within the distance of 100 miles for any purpose of regular training. It was proposed, however, by way of beginning, to enroll 20,000 from the frontier people and those around the permanent stations in the interior. After thirty days' previous instruction of the officers and non commissioned officers at the nearest military station, it is conceived that six days' consecutive drill of the men in the year would be sufficient.

A review of the war against the Indians in Florida is given at some length, with a description of the nature of the country and the operations. "The Indians," it is emphatically asserted, "must be expelled" thence, and with a view to guard against their inroads from without when once driven out, a sort of military colonization of the frontier districts is recommended, for which end it is proposed that grants of land should be given to such persons as would bind themselves to "settle, cultivate, and defend" the country in such modes as should be prescribed. The Government, moreover, was to superintend the fortification of their houses, and organize them into battalions for mutual defence. The necessity of instruction in the cavalry exercise, now that the cavalry had become an important arm of the service, is impressed, and an addition to the number of scientific professors at the Military Academy is recommended. Provision for a supply of horses to mount the cavalry and keep it in proper efficiency is also stated to be necessary. In order to improve the engineer department, the appointment of an inspector of fortifications is suggested, so that a more frequent inspection of the existing fortresses and those in construction might be undertaken, as on their "solidity and durability" so much of the safety of the country depended. An increase in the ordnance corps is noticed. It is remarked that at present not one of the four regiments of this service had a complete train of artillery. A series of experiments was in course of being made, to determine the "precise character" of field and heavy artillery, after the verification of which the corps would be armed with the most available kind.

The number of persons on the military pension rolls is stated to be 41,870; there had been 1,431 deaths within the year ending with September last, and the increase of pensioners during the same term was 2,354. The addition to the list of widows' pensions would augment the expenditure under this head by 1,372,000 dollars. Generally it may be remarked of this elaborate document, that such information as is communicated tends to show a considerable activity of preparation in the war as well as in the naval department.

WEST INDIES.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—There are most cheering accounts from Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and Antigua. The crop for the next year is promising well, and the labourers attentive and industrious at Barbadoes. Prosperity is smiling over every part of the island. Estates are at a very high premium. Sugar plantations yielding eight hogsheads per annum, are renting out at 1,500*l.* yearly, and one property, which averages seventy-five hogsheads, was sold last week for 24,000*l.* currency. We suspect the market is too high. *One* swallow does not constitute a summer; and when Jamaica and Demerara come into operation, sugar will pour into the market in much greater quantities than the knowing ones suppose. Jamaica is getting tranquil; the bile of the planters is passing off; the noisy vapourers in the house are escaping like smoke; and we would not be surprised if Sir Lionel Smith sent home two regiments of the garrison in as many years. The wrath of the Jamaicans is tarnation hot; their tinder soon ignited, but it evaporates, and they become cool and sensible men. We are only astonished that West Indian affairs work so tranquilly as they do, after the mighty alteration from abject slavery to unqualified freedom.

JAMAICA.—The elections which were rendered necessary by the dissolution of the Assembly have terminated, but in a way by no means likely to advance the public business, the members of the present being yet more opposed to the measures of the Imperial Parliament than the former. Many of the planters have proceeded to the summary ejectment of the black labourers from their cottages and little plots of ground, in order to compel them to labour at the wages they had fixed, and which the negroes had refused.

MEXICO.—The French blockading force succeeded, after a cannonade of four hours, and the loss of six men, in reducing the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. Considering the length of the siege, the immense strength of the fort, the inconsiderable loss of the besiegers, and the proverbial character of Spanish Governors and Generals, one is disposed to suspect that the Castle was carried by a broadside of doubloons rather than of cannon balls—The capitulation was signed by the Mexican General on board of a French man-of-war. The possession of the fort gives the French the command of the town.

It appears that Mexico is not only threatened with French invasion, but by civil war. A Colonel Montenegro has raised the standard of rebellion at Tampico, and declared for a federal government. He is putting that place into a state of defence, and aims at getting possession of one or more *conductas* with specie, which were daily expected. The merchants to whom the property was consigned have endeavoured to save it, by sending orders for the *conducta* not to proceed on its journey.

Literary Notices.

Rob of the Bowl; a Romance of the Days of Charles II. By J. P. Kennedy. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

WHAT an eternal theme for history, memoirs, and historical fiction, is presented by the contests, intrigues, and adventures of the cavaliers and roundheads! Gallant fellows were they both, though formed of materials as essentially different as any that could by possibility be imagined. Mirth, wit, the gaiety of the ball-room, and uproarious bacchanalian merriment, were opposed to the stern bigotry of the conventicle, and the contest was long and doubtful, for the courage and the prowess were equal on both sides. This has already been amazingly shown in divers late romances founded on our national annals, the scene uniformly being England, but here we have these same parties figuring in Maryland soon after the restoration to his throne of Charles the Second. The moody, sarcastic, irascible, and misanthropic cripple, Rob of the Bowl, is a powerfully drawn character, from whose strange doings much of the mystery of the story springs. The manner of the author is full of power and breadth of effect, manifested not only in his scenes of tragic passion, but in the rare comedy which ever and anon beams in his pages. "Rob of the Bowl" is worthy of ranking with Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock."

Wild Scenes in the Forest and Prairie. By C. F. Hoffman, Esq., Author of "A Winter in the Far West." 2 vols. R. Bentley.

IF there be any men whose lives present more striking scenes of adventure, hardship, stubborn endurance, and imminent peril, than those of the Red Indians of North America, they will be found among the backwoodsmen and other settlers in the Far West, whose encroachments are gradually annihilating the aboriginal tribes. The white hunters, trappers, and squatters, in their daring expeditions are perpetually surrounded by danger in every form. Exposed to hostile surprises, desperate encounters, and withering privations, their career furnishes the rarest elements for romantic narrative such as in the present work Mr. Hoffman has provided for the wonder and gratification of his readers. The scenery, too, which forms the back-ground of the story, enhances, by reason of its vastness, and its wild and strange character, the attraction inherent in the mysterious incidents arising in almost every page of this singular work. Rocky glens, treacherous morasses, enormous lakes, thundering waterfalls, mighty rivers, huge and tangled forests, and prairies as solitary and seemingly interminable as the great African deserts, are fitting localities on the one hand for the prowling savages who steal, like midnight ghosts, on the frail cottages of the white settler; and on the other, for the daring expeditions of the half-civilised hunter or forester. It has seldom, indeed, been our lot to peruse a work of more varied and absorbing interest than that now before us.

Bubbles of Canada. By the Author of the "Clockmaker."

THIS is a searching inquiry into the nature and origin of the late Revolt in Canada. With his usual keenness of scrutiny, the author has sifted the affair to its foundation, and proves satisfactorily that all the annoyance to which the Government at home has been exposed by our Canadian Colonies, is traceable to the bitter jealousy entertained by the French towards the English settlers, and to the unwise concessions made to the former by successive English ministers who permitted the French colonists to perpetuate their language, as the language of the Courts, to retain many of their laws, particularly those relative to inheritance of property, and, in short, to possess every advantage over their English brethren. The policy of Lord Durham, and the speeches on Canadian affairs, by Lord Brougham, are commented on by "the Clockmaker" with his usual spirit.

SERIAL PARTS.

Outlines of Celebrated Works from the Best Masters of Ancient and Modern Sculpture. C. Murton. Nos. 7 & 8.—Our opinion of this very clever work, both for the amateur and student, has been already expressed. The Nos. now before us contain graphic outlines of the Farnese Flora, Bacchus and Acratus, and Psyche. We have also brief, but sufficiently explicit, descriptions of the statues, written devoid of terms of art. As a specimen we extract the account of Canova's "Venus and Adonis."—

"The group represents Venus leaning on the shoulder of Adonis, with all the allurement and attraction of her charms, to detain him from pursuing the chase. The figure of the Mother of Love is fraught with the bewitchery of compassionated endearment, fondly supplicating, and gently touching the cheek of her lover, a position in itself sufficient to reveal the attributes of the Goddess of Beauty; a light scarf her only covering, forgotten at such a moment, is falling from her waist. Adonis seems anxiously hastening away, his right hand grasps a hunting spear, the other is passed round her, and taking a parting glance, but how void of ardour is the pressure of that embrace! How unconcerned the look! That of Venus displays an affection,

tender and devoted, while that of Adonis expresses a negligent coolness, and, under such circumstances, exhibiting an ungrateful sentiment of the recollection of past pleasures."

Such a work must be in the hands of all lovers of the Fine Arts.

A History of British Birds. By W. Yarrell. Part 10 Van Voorst.—Each successive part tends to increase our estimation of this very interesting work. The present No. contains the history of the various Buntings, Finchs, and Sparrows. Some of the wood-cuts are equal to any that we have ever seen.

A Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. By Andrew Ure, M.D. Part 5. Longman and Co.—This scientific and practical dictionary is one of the best publications that come before us. The style is remarkably clear and agreeable, and the diagrams and cuts are beautifully executed. The fifth part treats of flax, gems, gold, gas, glass-making, &c.

Arabian Nights' Entertainments. Parts 1 and 2. Joseph Thomas.—This, the commencement of a Standard Family Edition with illustrations, is very neatly got up, and there can be no doubt of the success of a cheap and at the same time good edition of one of the most attractive works of fiction.

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom. By T. R. Jones. Part 3.—Another of Mr. Van Voorst's very useful and scientific publications. The popular manner in which Mr. Jones, Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, explains the principles of zoological science, gives additional value to the curious and interesting details introduced in his work. It is not every learned professor who can agreeably impart knowledge to others.

The London Monthly Miscellany. Smith and Elder. We did not entertain any very favourable opinion of the early numbers of this work, but, in the 5th and 6th, now before us, there is a decided improvement, and fair promise for the future. We shall take an early opportunity of submitting a portion of its contents.

Teachem's Scientific Games. "The Game of the Astronomers; being a short Description of the Heavens." And "the Game of The Golden Eagle; or the Natural History of the British Feathered Race." Spooner.

We have before said that Mr. Spooner is a most judicious caterer for our young friends. his Games combine instruction with amusement. Those we now announce are designed to encourage a taste for astronomy and natural history; they are exceedingly interesting, and we warmly recommend them.

"The Funnyshire Fox" is another ingenious game, also invented by Mr. Spooner, and which cannot fail in greatly amusing both young and old. It is full of ludicrous incidents, most admirably contrived, and got up in a very superior style. Nothing can be more suitable for the holidays.

"GENTLEMAN JACK"

A Song of the Times.

The Queen wants lots of sailor men,
But Jack won't budge, d'ye see,
Though tempted with good "grub" and "grog,"
And "lashings" of Bohea.
"Good Captain," and "good Officers,"
"Good treatment and good ship,"
"Good pay."—in vain, for Jack wont serve
E'en though you "sacred" out "flip"
For Jack's become a gentleman!
And Jack, although a gentleman,
A Queen's man will not be;
Nor, what is more, fight as before,
For England on the sea.

How different are the times just now
From those that we have seen;
Men died for King and Country then,
None now will serve the Queen.
Jack then complained of many wrongs,
But, though he grumbled, fought
He loved his glass, his lass, his ship,
Just as a sailor ought
But Jack is now a gentleman!
And being made a gentleman,
A sailor scorns to be,
And sings no more his precious store
Of galley songs at sea.

"O no, we never mention her,"
"Oh, teach me to forget,"
Or, "I would be a Butterfly,"
Or those soft words, "We met."
Such girlish songs as these usurp
The stirring songs of yore,
When Britain's thunder-peal was heard
On every hostile shore
But Jack would be a gentleman—
A dandy-jack and gentleman!
His yarns are o'er, he sings no more
His quaint old staves at sea

The quarter deck "young gentlemen,"
Dare Devils in the war,
Now Adonised as Bond street swells,
Abhor the smell of tar,
Their claret drink, their hunters keep,
Like no smoke like cigars,
Vote the best watch the watch below,
"And strike their light guitars"
For they are nice young gentlemen,
Spruce, foppish, soft, young gentlemen,
Averse to hail, rain, snow—
Who'd think it hard to mount a yard
When it came on to blow.

W. P. N.

East India Intelligence.

On Monday a meeting of proprietors of East India stock was held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the election of Colonel Sykes to a seat in the direction. The meeting was fully attended, and among others present were Maj.-Gen Briggs, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Sutherland, Maj. George Willcock, Sir John Hansler, Mr. Hume, Sir P. Laurie, &c. Sir C. Forbes, Bart., was called to the chair, and various resolutions were adopted to carry into effect the objects of the meeting.

A letter from Kyook Phyoo, dated 4th Sept. 1838, gives the following statement of the sufferings of the 67th regiment during their short sojourn in Arracan. They have lost by death no less than a Major, a Captain, an Assist.-Surgeon, three Subalterns, a Quarter-Master Surgeon, and 96 sepoys, exclusive of a number of combatants attached to the regiment (and in one instance a whole European family), who have fallen victims to the climate. Six other officers of this ill-fated corps have been compelled by disease to leave the Province, of whom five were obliged to proceed to Europe in search of health.—*Military Gazette, Sept 29th.*

Col. Low, the Resident at Lucknow, is about to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on furlough. We conclude Capt. Paton will officiate in his absence.—*Ibid.*

We learn from Simlah that Lieut. A. Cunningham of the Engineers, A D C. to the Governor-General, will vacate his present office and proceed to Ferozepore, there to relieve his brother Lt. J. Cunningham (who has been for the last year employed in that neighbourhood as an Assistant to Capt Wade, at the same time that he has been superintending the construction of a fortification at Ferozepore), directed to accompany the son of Shah Soojah to Peshawur.—*Ibid.*

Capt. St. G. D. Showers, 27th N.I., has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Lord Auckland, vice Capt. A. Cunningham, of the Engineers.

We learn from Madras that application has been made to the Ceylon Government to know whether the island can spare any, and what part of its European garrison, should their services be required in Continental India. As there are only two British regiments in that Colony, we doubt whether it would be prudent to authorise more than one, even supposing its duties could be satisfactorily carried on by the substitution of a native regiment, or two from Madras. Nor can the Mauritius, with its moderate garrison of two or three corps, or the Cape of Good Hope, with one, furnish us with a reinforcement of European troops. But from Madras, where, exclusive of the 62d and 63d regiments, already serving on a suspicious frontier at Moulmein, there is still a corps of Dragoons, and Six of Infantry, we conceive that the former, and two of the latter, might be withdrawn without injuriously diminishing the internal strength of the Army of that Presidency, or depriving it of the means of furnishing any hostile armament against the dominions of the King of Ava which circumstances might compel us to despatch.—*Ibid.*

A letter from Loodiana, dated 17th Sept., contains the following item of intelligence:—Capt. Burnes, and Mr. Scott of the Commissariat, have left this for Shikarpore Capt. Woodward of the Commissariat left for Ferozepore on the 15th, and Capt. Thompson of the Commissariat is to go to Moultan, to look after supplies. The Infantry part of Shah Soojah's contingent progresses rapidly, arms have been issued to them: the Cavalry find great difficulty in procuring horses.—*Englishman, Oct. 2d.*

The 23d Bombay N I. left that Presidency on the 24th Sept. for Cutch, in the *Semiramis*, in which 700 of the regiment embarked.—*Bombay Courier, Sept. 20th.*

We believe it to be a certain fact, that Major-General Casement will, on the departure of Col. Morrison, take his place at the Council Board. The appointment will doubtless give great satisfaction to the Army of India.—*Military Gazette, Oct. 13th.*

The King of Lucknow, it is said, has determined to assist Government in the approaching expedition with a force of five regts. of Infantry, 2000 troopers, 50 guns, 1000 draft camels, 100 elephants, and 17 lacs of rupees for its maintenance. The force will proceed *via* Shahjehanpoor and Bareilly to Loodiana.—*Ibid.*

We learn from Bellary that the Commissariat are busily engaged in preparing for the march of H.M.'s 41st Foot, and the company of Artillery to Belgaum, as well as the 3d Cavalry and 7th N.I. to Sholapore and Kulladgee. Much difficulty is anticipated in procuring carriage for the Europeans, for there has always been a deficiency of it at Bellary.—*Madras United Service Gazette, Oct. 2.*

Demonstrations of a warlike nature are evident in every part of our military establishment. In addition to the movements of troops already recorded in our columns, we learn that two squadrons of the 4th Light Dragoons have been ordered for field service to the northward.—*Bombay Gazette, Sept. 26.*

Lucknow.—Col. Low proceeds immediately to the Cape, on account of ill health.

Col. Beresford, Military Secretary, will command Her Majesty's 3d Buffs on the approaching expedition.

A Brigadier will be sent immediately to Almorah, which will hereafter be a brigade station.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 25.*

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., Oct. 1, 1838.—A. Maclean, Esq., to act as third Member of the Board of Rev. during absence of Mr W. Elliott. J. C. Morris, Esq., to act as temp. member of do. John Walker, Esq., to act as Dep. Coll. of Madras during absence of Mr J. A. Huddlestone. G. M. Swinton, Esq., to act as head Assist. to Mag. and Coll. of Chingleput during absence of Mr. Bird. E. Sellon, Esq., to act as Postmaster of Secunderabad during absence of Capt Macdonald. W. Elliott, Esq., received charge of Zillah Court of Madura from T. A. Anstruther, Esq. 9th—T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to act as Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Malabar during absence of Mr. Smith.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Oct 9, 1838.—Art.—1st Lieut. N. H. Fishe to be Capt., v. Seton, ret. 2d Lieut. J. A. Gunthorpe (since dead) to be 1st Lieut., v. Fishe. 25th N.I.—Lieut. W. B. Jackson to be Capt., v. Cosby, dec. Ens. G. Harkness to be Lieut., v. Jackson. Art.—2d Lieut. G. P. Eaton to be 1st Lieut., v. Gunthorpe, dec. Sup. 2d Lieut. A. T. Cadell brought on effective strength. Art.—Maj. J. N. Abdy to be Lt. Col., v. Paske, ret. Capt. F. Bond to be Maj., vice Abdy. 1st Lieut. S. S. Trevor to be Capt., v. Bond. 2d Lieut. J. D. Mein to be 1st Lieut., v. Trevor. Super. 2d Lieut. R. McPherson brought on effective strength. 16th N.I.—Ens. G. S. Mardell to be Lieut., v. Peppercorne, dec. 41st N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Rochfort to be Capt., v. Macarthur, retired on the pension of a Lieut.-Col. Ens. R. W. T. Money to be Lieut., v. Rochfort.

RETIREMENTS.—G. O., Sept 29, 1838.—Capt. R. S. Seton, Art., ret. on pension of Major. Lt.-Col. T. T. Paske, Art., ret. on pension of his rank. Oct. 10th—Capt. A. Macarthur, 41st N.I., permitted to retire on pension of a Lt.-Col.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Sept 29, 1838—2d Lieut. R. Macpherson, Art., furl. to Europe on sick cert. Oct. 1st.—Lieut. C. J. Cook, Art., leave to Presid. prep. to furl. to England on sick cert. 2d Lieut. E. Greene, 2d N.I., furl. to Europe on sick cert. Ens. J. Freese, 32d N.I., to do. on do. 5th—Capt. A. Pinson, 46th N.I., furl. to Europe for one year on urgent priv. aff.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Jan. 10th MALCOLM, *Eyles*, from Bengal, Downs, sailed, Calcutta, Aug 2.—St. Helena, Nov. 21. JUMNA, from Bengal, at Liverpool, sailed Sept. 11.—St. Helena, Nov. 21. TUCKER, *Ellis*, from China, off Dover, sailed Aug. 10. 10th—MARIA, *Bannatyne*, from Java, in the Downs. 9th—SYMMETRY, *Saville*, from Sydney, sailed Aug. 13. 12th ISABELLA, *Monroe*, from Bengal, off Portland, sailed Aug 18—St Helena, Nov. 24. PRINCESS VICTORIA, from Bengal, off Margate, sailed July 17—St. Helena, Nov. 14.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MALCOLM, from Bengal—Mrs. Liddell, R. Richardson, Esq., B. N. I., Lt.-Col. Tulte, H. M.'s 3d Drags., Dr. Langstaff, Sup. Surg. B.S., Lieut. Richardson, 62nd B. N. I., Lieut. Grant, H. M.'s 3d reg.

Per JUMNA, from Bengal—Mr. and Mrs. Barton.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per SOMERSETSHIRE, from Bombay—Mr. J. B. Benson.

Per MARY SHAW, from Bengal—Mr. W. Chester, Maj. Jackson, R. Art., from St. Helena.

SHIPS SAILED.—Jan. 9th—ESSEX, for Hobart Town. 10th—MELLISH, for N. South Wales. THOMAS LOWRY, *Graham*, for Bengal, and remain with the ANN and ROXBURGH CASTLE, wind bound.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per THOMAS LOWRY—Messrs. Taylor, Eliot, Slade, Andrews, Alex. Reone, Wroughton, T. W. Baugh, H. C. Adlam, Shelton, Harrison, and Mrs. and Mr. Henry Irwin.

ST. HELENA.—Nov. 21st. PRINCESS VICTORIA, *Lee*, from Calcutta, for London. 18th—TAMERLANE, *Smith*, from Bombay, for Liverpool. 2sd—ISABELLA, *Moore*, from Calcutta. 24th—SOMERSETSHIRE, *Jackson*, from Bombay.

CANNANORE. Oct. 12th—CHILDE HAROLD, *Willis*, from Bombay, for London.

SINGAPORE. Sept. 13th—GENARES, *Jackson*, from Bombay—LA BELLE ALLIANCE, *Arnold*, from Madras—GENERAL PALMER, *Down*, from Bombay,—all for China. 21st—VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, *Dinner*, from Bombay.

CHINA.—Aug. 20th—LULWORTH, *Graham*, from London. ANN, *Green*, from Calcutta. 9th—LONDON, *Tait*, from Bombay. 12th VANSITTART, *M'Queen*, from Bombay.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Oct. 25th—WELLINGTON, *Liddell*, for Madras, from Portsmouth. CARNATIC, *Voss*, for Madras, from do. 31st—MORLEY, *Evans*, for Bombay, from do. Nov. 6th—DUKE OF ARGYLE, *Bristow*, for Madras, from do. 3d—MERMAID, *Chapman*, for Calcutta.

CASUALTIES.—Liverpool, Jan. 8th—BRIGHTON, *Sedman*, from Bombay (sailed Sept. 12) to Liverpool, is wrecked in West Hoye,—the master and seven men saved. The CRUSADER, Liverpool to Bombay, is wrecked at Black Poole, near Preston, Lancashire,—crew saved.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Nov. 10th—KIRKMAN, *Finlay*, London to Bombay, Lat. 19 S., Lon. 30. W. 17th—PHOENIX, *Holland*, London to Batavia, from the Reine, arrived at Bordeaux. Sept. 28th—ALFRED, *Flint*, London to N. South Wales, Lat. 33 N., Lon. 13. W. Nov. 10th—ROSALIND, *Fenrose*, London to Calcutta, Lon. 11 54. W. Oct. 20th—BERKSHIRE, *Clarkson*, London to Bombay, Lat. 30. 38. S., Lon. 13. 55 W.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 12, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92½ ¼.	3½ Reduced, 100⅝ ⅞.
Reduced, Shut.	New 3½, 100⅝ ¼.

Consols for Account, 92¼ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.—A. Northcroft, Chancery-lane, law-stationer.

BANKRUPTS.—G. Burnham, sen., and G. W. Burnham, jun., of Bedford, druggists.—H. Bliss, of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, list manufacturer.—R. Worlich, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, linen-draper.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.—S. Davis, Bath, tea-dealer and grocer.—H. Davis, Bath, tea dealer and grocer.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—J. James, Birmingham, baker—J. Fairmaner, late of Red Lion-yard, Tottenham-court-road, and since of Princes-street, Drury-lane, livery-stable keeper.

BANKRUPTS.—W. Marsh, Wolverhampton, hosier and haberdasher—J. Marsh Ainsworth, Birmingham, saddlers' ironmonger J. Goff, Liverpool, victualler—J. E. Davies, Oswestry, Shropshire, draper and grocer—J. Nixon, Long Drax, Yorkshire, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Moir, of Muirkirk, grocer.

BIRTHS.

2d inst., at Hill-house, Dawlish, the lady of J. A. Holder, Esq., of a son—The lady of Lieut. Hamilton, Depot Paymaster 55th regiment, of a son—Jan 7th, at Hawford, the lady of Capt. C. Pearson, of a daughter—At Falmouth, on 26th ult., the lady of Lieut. Welch, Commander of the *Swift*, of a son—Sept. 18th, at Gobalpore, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, of a son—23d, at Vellore, the lady of Capt. Logan, of a son—25th, at Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. W. S. Seppings, of a son—At Morningside, Mrs. General Tod, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

T. Tucker, Esq., of Petersville, Meath, to Isabella Matilda, daughter of the late Major Barnes—At Halifax, Mr. W. H. Ellis, of H.M.S. *Racehorse*, to Louisa Clementina, youngest daughter of Captain S. Douglas, R.N.—At Stoke, Lieut. G. W. Winlo, H.M.S. *Malabar*, to Ann Neal, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Hoar—At Patna, J. Greenwood, Esq., 31st, to Catherine Sabina, daughter of the late J. Peiroux, Esq., of Calcutta—At Bigcon, D. Thomas, Esq., to Julia Sophia, daughter of T. Batt, Esq., Surgeon, late of Royal Fusiliers—Sept 12th, at Cuddalore, Ensign F. Young, 24th N.I., to Miss R. M. Kingswell—19th, at Russilkondah, Lieut. W. Middleton, 17th N.I., to Miss H. T. Sterling—25th, at Masulipatam, R. Grant, Esq., C.S., to Miss Elliott—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, on 10th inst., J. Paterson, Esq., Captain 26th, son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Paterson, K.C.H., to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of the Chevalier Tottie, Swedish and Norwegian Consul-General—At Wear Gifford, Devon, Jan. 8th, Captain the Hon. G. R. W. Trefusis, R.N., to Margaret Frances, daughter of the late John James, Esq., of Houghton Lodge, Hants—Jan. 5th, at Cheltenham, the Rev. F. A. M. Patten, of Eastham, Meath, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Laye, Royal Artillery—20th Dec., at Genoa, G. F. G. Mathison, Esq., to Eliza Gertrude, daughter of Capt. Gallwey, R.N.—7th inst., at Brighton, A. Halfhide, Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's Service, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of the late T. Noakes, Esq., of Wannock, Sussex—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dr. G. H. Barlow, to Lydia, daughter of the late S. Babington, Esq., E.I.C.'s Civil Service, Bombay—At the parish church of St. James's, Westminster, R. Errington, Esq., second son of Sir T. M. Stanley, Bart., to Julia, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the Forces—R. M. Magee, Esq., son of the late Captain T. Magee, 48th regt., to Elizabeth Barton, daughter of the late J. Morton, Esq., of Glasgow.

DEATHS.

7th inst., at his house, Westbourne-green, John Edward Brand, Esq., after a short illness—At St. Ann's, Baudgllom, Barbadoes, of fever, Paymaster Winterbottom, 52d regiment—At Kinsale, at her brother-in-law's, Captain Despourrins, R.N., Miss Mary O'Callaghan—At Highmoor, near Parkstone, H. Festing, Esq. Captain h.-p. Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Captain Festing, R.N.—At Stoke, Mrs. Moncrieffe, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Moncrieffe—Dec. 27th, at Teignmouth, aged 65, Mary Ann, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie—At Ilmington, on 28th ult., Mary, wife of Lieut. T. Boardman, R.N.—Lately, Capt. J. Stuart, R.N. (1813); was First Lieutenant of the *Minotaur*, at the battle of Trafalgar—Lately, Lieut. Col. A. Strassham, late of Royal Marines, aged 70—23rd Dec., at Norfolk's Clare, Suffolk. R. Territt, Esq., Captain Northamptonshire Militia, and late of 3d Dragoons, aged 57 years—At Chelsea, Eliza, youngest daughter of Colonel D'Aguilar, aged 15—29th, at Madras, Mr. C. W. West, pensioned Lieut.—At Cheltenham, Miss Seward, only daughter of the late Lieut.-General Seward—At Sloane street, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Baillie, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals—At St. Andrew's, on 5th Dec., Ann Julia, only daughter of the late Captain G. Keir, 22d Dragoons, and Commandant of the Nizam's Horse—In Cork, Sarah, daughter of Capt. Spread, R.N.—Captain Gibbons, late 23d Light Dragoons—At Stonehouse, on 6th inst., Commander H. B. Richards (1834.)

Advertisements.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,
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FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance 60 days, 60 even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.
*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

FOR SOFTENING THE SKIN AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS stands unrivalled for its efficacy; it effectually eradicates Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Redness, and all Cutaneous Imperfections; renders the most sallow complexion delicately clear, and imparts to the skin a pleasing and healthy appearance. In the process of shaving it is invaluable, as it allays the irritation and smarting pain, and renders the skin smooth and firm. It protects the skin from the effects of the cold winds and damp atmosphere, and will be found beyond all praise, to use as a family Lotion on all occasions.
Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9d., with directions for using it, by A. Willoughby and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate Street Without, and all respectable Medicine Venders.

Printed by William Thomas, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs Bradbury & Evans, Lombard street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at
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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday Jan. 12, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 314. SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839. PRICE 8d.

Will Sail 26th January,

FOR BOMBAY. — The Ship THOMAS COUTTS, 1368 Tons, ROBERT E. WARNER, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. Her Accommodations for Passengers are the same as when she was in the Hon. East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to W. E. FERRERS, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

Under engagement to leave the East India Docks positively on the 1st of March, last shipping day 28th February 1839.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, & CHINA.—The fine first-class teak-built Indiaman, GENERAL HYD, 1400 Tons, Captain CHARLES G. JONES, H.C.S. This splendid ship is fitted with every comfort and convenience expressly for Passengers, and will be sailed in the same manner as ships in the Hon. East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MAGNIAC, SMITHS & Co., 5, Lombard-street; to Messrs. MANNING & ANDERSON, 3, New Bank Buildings; Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 9, Great St. Helen's; J. A. MACKAY, Esq., East India Chambers; or to CAMPBELL & ANDERSON, 9, Water-lane, Tower-street.

To Sail the 20th of February,

FOR MADRAS & CALCUTTA—(With liberty to land Goods and Passengers at the Cape of Good Hope),—the fast-sailing Ship ABERTON, 800 Tons, A 1, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the London Docks. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 16, Bishopsgate-street; JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street; the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, on board; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 26th February,

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The teak Ship LARKINS, 701 Tons Register, JOHN WALTON, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain INGRAM, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 60, Cornhill.

To Sail about the end of March,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine new Ship ESSEX, 800 Tons, EDWARD FOORD, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This Vessel has superior accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FOORD, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, & Co., 8, Old Jewry; Captain JAMES BARBER, White-lion-court; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 14th of March,

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA. The BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. LYALL, Brothers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

To Sail with all possible Despatch,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine A 1 Ship DAUNTLESS, burthen 500 Tons, WM. PINDER, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has good accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain PINDER, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail early in May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. This Ship is well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

To Sail on the 15th March,

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—The DUKE OF SUSSEX, Burthen 1400 Tons, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations for Passengers are the same as when she was in the Hon. East India Company's service.—For Freight and Passage apply to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA—Will Sail in all March, the new fast Bombay-built Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, EDWARD ROSE, Commander.—This Ship has most splendid accommodations for Passengers, having 6 feet 8 inches in height between decks, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 60, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail about the 20th February, the fine river-built Indiaman THAMES, 1200 Tons, Captain WM. MARQUIS, H.C.S., lying in the East India Dock. This Ship has first-rate accommodations, being fitted in the same superior style as when in the service of the East India Company.—Apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; BRIGGS, TRUEMAN, ACRAMAN, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; F. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The OWEN GLENDOWER (new Ship, ready for launching, and may be seen in Blackwall-yard), 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 15th May.

The BERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 15th June.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior.

FOR BOMBAY. — The first-class Ship LADY RAFFLES, 700 Tons, JAMES S. BURN, Commander, to Sail 15th March. Has excellent accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

All carry experienced Surgeons.

INDIA.

NOTICE TO CADETS.—Lists of Articles necessary for Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application at THRESHER & GLENNY's, next door to Somerset-house, Strand, manufacturers of every description of Wearing Apparel and Cabin Furniture, all of which are of the best qualities, and supplied for Outfits at the Wholesale Prices.

THRESHER AND GLENNY, Next door to Somerset-house, Strand.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

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ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

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T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

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LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

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WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can take a Pattern Back of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors to Ordnance, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charge. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 5s.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 16s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 12s. Vests from 18s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but preserving great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS.

These Bedsteads, to well known as "MERRIMAN'S PATENT," can now be had, in great variety, at the Patentee's Manufactory for every description of Brass and Iron, House and Camp Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Solid Mahogany Drawers, Ship Sofas, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Canteens, and every article of portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin. F. JOHNSON more particularly requests an inspection of the New "PATENT METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, &c.," which, for portability, cleanliness, elegance of construction, lightness, and economy, are unequalled; Officers and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, will find these Bedsteads, &c. most desirable, as they can be used as a Standing Couch, or Swinging Cot during the voyage, and will make a most comfortable bed on shore; they can be used without Mattress or Bolster. Made only by the Patentee, Camp Equipage Manufacturer, 155, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House.——N.B. The Trade Supplied.

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CUT GLASS MANUFACTURER, HOLLAND STREET, Blackfriars, London,

BEGS respectfully to refer Officers of the various Messes of Her Majesty's Army and Navy to the United Service Journal, Quarterly Review, and other Periodicals, for his Sketches and Prices of Table Glass, such as Wine Glasses, Tumblers, Decanters, &c. Numerous certificates of approbation can be shown from Presidents of Messes.—Families or others making purchases at this extensive establishment may view Glass Blowing and Steam Cutting any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday.

No connexion with any other Establishment.

SILVER TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.

T. COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), offers for selection an elegant and most extensive assortment of Silver Tea Services, varying in price from £15 to £30, the Service of Teapot, Sugar Bowl, and Milk Ewer. The ground-floor, first, second, and third floors are fitted up expressly for the display of Plate and Plated Goods, and a pamphlet is given gratis, with Drawings, and a List of Prices. T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, Watchmaker, and Silversmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

. . . Gloucester Light Inf Militia Ens Thos Earle . . .
R . . . Gloucester Militia—William Ramsay Watson, . . . to be Ensign

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE JAN 25

. . th Lt Drag—Assist Surg Patrick Nicholson M D, from . . th Ft, to be Assist Surg, v Brodie, appointed to 11th regt Jan 25

. . th Lt Drags Thomas Hurford, from Acting Veter Surg, with the dep . . of 1st Drag Guards and 7th Lt Drags, to be Vet Surg v Hogreve who . . . Jan 25

. . th Foot—Lieut Col . . . Leslie from h p Unatt, to be Lt Col v England who exchanges Jan 25

11th Capt John . . rdyce from 38th Ft, to be Capt, v West . . ., app . . . 99th Ft . . . Ens Edw Lynch Plosse to be Lieut by p v Way who retires —Simon Fitzherbert Jacson Gent to be Ens by p v Blosse Jan 25

. . th Ens Harry Pl . . . L'Estrange, from 88th Ft, to be Ensign v . . . who retires—Jan 25.

15th Brev Maj Henry Cooper, from 99th Ft, to be Captain v . . . appointed to 11th Ft—Jan 25

. . th Ft Humphrey Gray to be Lieut without p v Vincy, dec July . . 1838 Gent Cadet James C Harvey, from R Mil Col to be Ens v Gray—Jan 25

41st Ens . . . to be Lieut without p, vice Morris, dec—Aug . . Ens Molyneux Hyde Nepean, from . . th Ft, to be Lieut v . . . Gent Cadet Arthur W. Smith, from R Mil Col to be Ens v . . .—Jan 25.

. . . Henry Skipwith, from h p Unatt, to be Lieut, v . . . appointed to . . th Ft—Hon John Kennedy to be Ens by p v Skipwith Jan 25

. . . Lieut William Dixwell Oxenden, from 43d Ft to be Lieut v Nicoll appointed to Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies Jan 25

. . . Ft William M'Nan to be Lieut without p, vice Beatty, dec Dec . . Gent Cadet Wm . . . Dickson, from R Mil Col, to be Ens v M'Nair—Jan 25

. . th . . . St Leger Barry to be Lieut without p, v Bullock, dec . . . Quartermaster Serj Thomas Paul to be Ens, v Barry Jan 25

. . . Gent Cadet Alexander B Rooke, from R Mil Col, to be Ens without p v Nepean, prom in 41st Ft—Jan 25

. . th Frederick Mill Gent, to be Ens by p, vice Harrison prom . . . Jan 25

88th Edward Norton Gent, to be Ens by p, v L'Estrange appointed to 9th Ft—Jan 25

. . th Ens Henry Crawford to be Lieut without p, v Blunt, dec . . . 1838 Ens Oliver Creagh O Brien, from 2d West India Reg to be Ens v Crawford—Jan 25

. . th Ens Frederick Wordgate to be Lieut, by p, v Lyton, who retires Henry Leckey, Gent, to be Ens by p, v Woodgate Jan 25

91st Ens Richard Cranly Onslow to be Lieut by p, v Ewing, who retires John George Hacket, Gent, to be Ens by p, vice Onslow Jan 25

99th Capt John Parsons Westropp, from 11th Ft, to be Capt, v Cooper appointed to 15th Foot Jan 25

2d W India Reg—Ens John Miller to be Lieut without p, v Ring app . . . to 21st Ft Jan 25 Ens Geo Leslie Woodd, from R Afr . . Colonial Corps, to be Ens without p, v Oswald, app . . . 88th Ft Jan 24 John Weyland, Gent to be Ens . . . v Miller—Jan 25 Serj Major Wm Bayly, from . . . to be Ens without p, v O Brien, appointed to 89th Ft —Jan 26

Ceylon Rifle Reg—Sec Lieut Edward John Holworthy to be . . . Lieut by p vice Johnstone, who retires—Henry Braddel . . . to be Sec Lieut by p, v Holworthy—Jan 25

R African Colonial Corps Thomas Donaldson Gent, to be Ens without p . . . v Wood appointed to 2d W India Reg Jan 25

R Newfoundland Vet Companies Lieut John Nicholls, from . . . to be Lieut, v John Masters, who retires upon h p— Jan 25

R Malta Fencible Reg Paol Salamone, Gent, to be Quartermaster with . . . and temporary rank, v Plott dismissed the service . . . General Court Martial Jan 25

. . . Henry Skipwith, from 43d Ft, to be Lieut . . . Jan 25

Mem Lieut . . . Simpson . . . the retired full pay of 8th Rl Veteran Batt has . . . to retire from the Army with the . . . Lieutenancy he being a settler in New South Wales— Jan 25

For Charles Augustus Daniell Gent, to be Ens in the 85th Ft by p, v Innes who retires, as stated in the Gazette of Jan 18—read Charles . . . Daniell Gent, to be Ens. in 85th Ft, by p, vice Jones who retires

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia Thos Edward Roberts, Esq, to be Capt, v Williams, resigned—Jan 11

CAVALRY.

2d Drag. Guards—are collected at Hulme barracks, with a detachment of two Serjs and 20 Dragoons, under Lieut Sir H Paulet, Bt, at Rochdale

6th Drag Guards—Gen the Hon Robert Taylor, Col. of this reg, who has been dangerously indisposed at his seat in Meath, though somewhat better, remains in a very feeble state of health

7th Drag. Gds—Serj. Matthews, tried by Court-Martial in Derry—Maj. Hon. G.A Browne, 64th, President—for embezzling *smart* money he got for the release of recruits, has been honourably acquitted, and the private who made the charge is ordered to join his regiment.

4th Lt. Dragoons—The draft which embarked in the *Malabar*, on 20th of July last, landed at Bombay on the 16th of November.

10th Hussars—After the 15th this reg. will be next for India, and relieve the 4th.

11th Lt. Drags.—Four thousand pounds have been given for a new service of plate This corps, in being made Hussars, will have a uniform similar to that of the 15th.

13th Lt Drags.—Major T. P. Lang died at Bangalore on 22d Nov last.

15th Hussars—move from Glasgow for Chatham, preparatory to embarkation for India on board the *Minotaur*, 74. Sir Walter Scott gets the augmentation Lieut Colonelcy, Capt Wathen the Majority, and Lieut and Adjutant Hecker the troop. On the subject of the uniform of this distinguished corps we have received the following —

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette

January 24th 1839

SIR —Observing in a Ministerial paper of That day that it is there positively stated, under the heading of "Army," that the dress of the King's Hussars 15th is *to be changed* permit me to say, that so long as they remain *Hussars* no objection can, I imagine be raised to their dress being rendered more suitable to the climate in which they are to serve for several years than it *may* now be but I sincerely hope that the authorities will duly consider before deciding on any alteration, whether or not it is advisable to have the H E I C 's troops and the Queen's in precisely the same colours, so as not to be known one from the other at a distance I lean to the opinion of those who think there should be a decided difference, but hope some of your readers will (if they deem the subject of sufficient importance) give the public the benefit of their opinion and experience The 11th Dragoons, the same paper states, are to be made Hussars, and dressed as the 15th K H now are I really should be glad to know what talisman Cavalry Officers are supposed to have, by means of which their purses never can be emptied It is only a very short time since an addition was granted to the honorary badges of this distinguished corps, which caused great alterations in the appointments, and now another and a total change seems to be meditated I am of opinion that all Light Cavalry should be dressed as Hussars, i e have a good *useful* pelisse and no scales, epaulettes, or cloak,—but continual changes in the appointments and uniform tend to drive the *working officers* out of that branch of the service, and to make room for that spirit of extravagance by no means *essential* to the *efficiency* of a body of soldiers in *the field*, whatever it may be in the ball room

WALLENSTEIN

6th Lancers—Lieut. Burridge is to have the superintendence of Cavalry Recruiting District in London, Feb. 1st

17th Lancers—have removed to the Rl. Barracks, Dublin. We deeply regret to announce the death of the Colonel of this corps, Lieut.-General Sir John Elley, K.C B., K C H. An authentic memoir of this veteran officer will appear in our next number.

INFANTRY.

Foot Guards—The Serjeant and two privates on duty the night that Theller and Dodge effected their escape from the prison at Quebec, have been found guilty of conniving at the evasion, and sentenced to be shot Theller and Dodge gave the Guards porter, in which they had infused laudanum.

2d Foot—This regt, under Colonel Baumgardt, sailed from Bombay for the mouth of the Indus in Nov last. Lieut. Hamilton has been appointed Acting Quartermaster of the Provisional battalion at Chatham.

3d—Lieut. Magrath has resigned his situation on the Recruiting Service, for the purpose of joining his corps now on march for Cabul. Capt. Dore and Lieut Airey are at the depot Ensigns Meacham and Robson will embark with the draft for India.

4th—Lieut. Burke and Ensign M'Andrew will accompany a large draft of men for the head-quarters, which will embark this spring for Madras The drafts of last summer had arrived at Madras in November

5th—We understand that this corps will not proceed to the West Indies or to Canada, but serve its 10 years in the Mediterranean

6th—Brevet-Major Lonamy has returned home by the last overland packet. The draft, under Capt. Dennis in the *Malabar*, arrived in Bombay in Nov last At a General Court Martial held in cantonment, near Poona, 3d Sept. 1838, Ens W W Patterson was arraigned on the following charges, preferred by Lt. Col Algeo —

First Charge For irregular and unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in the following instances —

1st Instance—In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 22d Nov 1837 disobeyed my order to furnish a correct copy of his report as Orderly Officer of the 21st of the same month

2d Instance—In having, at the same place, 23d Nov 1837, absented himself without leave from the Orderly Room, where he had been directed to attend daily, although he had been admonished for a similar offence a few days before

3d Instance—In having on the same day, absented himself without leave from a meeting of the Officers of the regiment held by my Order

Second Charge—For breach of Military discipline, in having broken his arrest on or about the 18th Dec. 1837 by being in the Fort of Bombay beyond the limits of his arrest, and being then dressed in a manner unbecoming an officer

(Signed) F ALGEO, Major, Commanding H M 's 6th Regt.

Additional Charge—For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances viz,

1st Instance In having, at Colaba, near Bombay, on or about the 1st January 1838, obtained from Bhugwan Sunker, an inhabitant of Bombay, several work boxes, one looking-glass and one picture, amounting in value to the sum of 215 rupees or thereabouts, on the terms of immediate payment, and in having after obtaining possession of the said articles, refused to return or pay for the same, and in having then and there threatened to beat the said Bhugwan Sunker

2d Instance—In having, soon after the transaction set forth in the foregoing instance, disposed of one of the said boxes to Keelupal Merdan a tailor, residing at Colaba, for the sum of 16 rupees, of which he received payment the same day

3d Instance—In having also disposed of another of the said boxes to the late Girder Kessowjee (commonly called Cheap Jack), an inhabitant of Bombay, for the sum of 50 rupees, in part liquidation of a debt due by him to the said Girder Kessowjee

Upon the whole of which charges the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him, Ensign W W Patterson, to be cashiered (Approved H FANE, General, Commander in Chief, East Indies

7th—The *Morning Herald* insists that this regiment has been ordered to India. We confess that *we* are not in the secrets of the Quartermaster-General's department,—and we doubt if a cautious old staff officer, like Sir W. Gordon, ever communicates his secrets of office to any one We may be over sceptical, but we must still doubt that so long favoured a regiment as the Royal Fusiliers will be sent either to India or New South Wales. We are not prophets, but sometimes good guessers, and we conjecture that Canada, or the Cape, will be selected for the 7th regt,—not India or New South Wales

9th—This regt was held in readiness for field service, when accounts left Calcutta in Nov last. It had previously been ordered to Hazareebaugh. It is now destined for Rangoon.

10th—A fire broke out on Monday evening at the Mess-Room, New Barracks, Limerick, which was immediately quenched.

13th—Major-General Sir W. Cotton has appointed Capt. Havelock, his (second) A D C, and Post Master of the division He has also appointed Dr. Murray, Surgeon to the Head Quarters of the division.

14th—Capt Smith and Ens Romer embarked in the *Barossa* transport with the draft for the service cos.

15th—The primary cause of Ensign Carey perishing at Chambly barracks, was returning to his room for some trifles he valued, consisting of two or three military decorations he gained in Spain, in the late Legion, and which were locked up in a small box on his dressing table

17th—This corps, about 500 strong, embarked for field service in Cabul in Nov. last at Bombay

18th—Letters from Bombay, dated the 3rd of Dec, make no mention of the landing of this regt in India from Ceylon, and the report seems without foundation.

21st—The regt had not arrived in India on the 24th of last Nov. Lieut Bace embarked for Madras on 21st inst.

25th—The destination of this regt. is still undetermined, and will probably remain so for some time. It is supposed it will embark for Canada on the opening of the season, when the St. Lawrence becomes navigable.

27th—The draft for the service cos will embark at Deal for the Cape of Good Hope

28th—This is one of the strongest depots in Chatham, and will ultimately consist of 110 men, but the service cos. will in the first instance be completed to 659.

31st—This regt it is said will be actively employed on the North east Frontier in the force about to assemble to check the Nepaulese and Ghoorkas, who have collected an army on the confines of our territory.

36th Depot—After sending the second draft for Canada, last week, the strength of the depot was 11 r and f and eight officers!

37th—The officers on board the *Inconstant* are Col Smelt, Br-Major Thoreau, Capt. Harvey, Lieut and Adjutant Durham, Ensigns Shum and Hamilton.

39th—Capt Innes has arrived, in good health, at Sydney, on his passage to Madras

41st—Capt Cochran is about to embark to rejoin his regt. Capt Wetherall is to remain in command of the depot.

42d—The Royal Highlanders are set down by some wiseacres for India. We have heard that the distinguished Colonel of this regiment, Sir George Murray, on a former occasion used his influence to change the destination of his regiment from India to the Mediterranean, and we consider it improbable that he will not again exert similar influence, and obtain the favour of having the corps either sent back to the Mediterranean or to Canada. The 42nd, since the war closed, has never served a day in a bad climate Does the regt. deserve *less* favour now than heretofore? We think not.

50th—Capt. Fothergill has joined the depot at Chatham, for the purpose of relieving Major Sergeantson in command of the recruiting company.

51st Depot—Capt. Rice has leave to 14th Feb. Brevet-Major Campbell and Lieut. Dickson arrived at Sydney, in the *Lord Lynedoch* last Aug.

55th—Ensign Frend embarked for Madras on the 19th inst. on board the *Claudine*.

62d—Ensign Hillier embarked for Madras on the 21st inst in the *Abercrombie Robinson*.

63d—Lt Lowle now commands the detachments at Upnor Castle, having relieved Lieut. Hamilton of the 2d regt. there.

69th—The officers on board the *Inconstant* are Major Brookes, Capt. Coote, Lieut. Gore, Ens Murdell.

74th Depot—Lt. Walter Warde (who was lately Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica) joined from leave of absence on New-Year's day.

83d Depot—from Hull to Tynemouth Castle.

86th—Head-qrs. and two cos, Stockport; two, Rochdale; two, Todmorden; four, Blackburn. Two comps. from

Burnley to Blackburn, one from Burnley to Rochdale, one from Rochdale to Stockport.

87th Depot—having received a letter of readiness to leave Castlebar, the inhabitants addressed to Sir E. Blakeney a testimonial of the excellent conduct of the depot, and praying they may not be removed. The 87th are to remain until April.

88th—The Lieutenants are, perhaps, without an exception, for purchase.

89th—Lieut.-Gen. W. Blunt of this corps, died at Tobago, of the yellow fever, after two days' illness. He was the youngest son of Lieut.-General Blunt.

93d—Lieut. Lord Cosmo Russell has left Woburn Abbey, to join the service companies at Gibraltar.

96th—The regt. give two cos. to Liverpool Barracks, three to Wigan, three to Haydock-lodge, and two and head-quarters to Bolton. As soon as 659 men of the 51st regt. shall have embarked for Van Diemen's Land, this regt. will move to Chatham to furnish the convict guards. Meantime it will be employed in the West of England, where troops are much required at present.

97th—The regt. is expected in Dublin in a few weeks.

98th—Head-quarters and five cos., Hull; four, Burnley; one, Isle of Man.

99th—Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant has joined at Athlone. The regiment had a brilliant sham-fight on Thursday se'nnight. Lieut.-Col. Johnston and Major Jackson commanded wings of the regt., which manœuvred over a circuit of three miles. Major-Gen. Sir W. P. Caroll and Staff attended.

Rl. Artillery—The Horse Artillery have moved from Island-Bridge to Portobello (Dublin) Barracks. Major Saunders, commanding in Dublin, is seriously indisposed.

G. O.—"Lord Bloomfield cannot resume the command of the garrison without conveying to Major-Gen. Fyers, his acknowledgment, as well for undertaking its duties as expressing his very high satisfaction that discipline and good feeling have been advanced under his orders, and which, Lord Bloomfield hopes, with the aid and assistance of Commanding Officers, Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers, to be able to maintain."

Rl. Engineers—Lieut. Boteler is attached to the Trigonometrical Survey, under Capt. Stodhert. There are five Engineer Officers doing duty in Limerick.

CIRCULAR. War Office, 10th January, 1839.

With reference to the Circular Letter from this department, dated 23rd March, 1835, notifying a deduction from the annual off-reckonings of the regiment under your command, for the clothing of eighty privates, I have the honour to acquaint you, that as the regiment is to be completed to the full establishment of 739 rank and file, Her Majesty is pleased to order that off-reckonings shall be allowed for the latter number, from the 1st of April, 1839. Howick.

To ——, ——, Colonel of the — Regiment of ——.

We understand from the best authority, that the Military Commissioners are determined to recommend, in the strongest, terms the abolition of the traffic which now prevails in the purchase of promotion by giving enormous sums beyond the regulated prices.—*Herald.* Fudge! The Military commission has not sat for months.

In consequence of the crowded state of the cavalry depot at Maidstone, and the great increase of recruits, it is expected that the riding establishments of that place will be abolished, and that Capt. Myers will remain at the depot, as Riding-Master, occasionally visiting the regiments, on a similar plan to that of Mr. Angelo, the Sword-Master-General, and that the Riding-Masters of regiments, on appointment, go to Maidstone for a short time to learn his system.

The *Barossa* transport, having on board drafts as under sailed from Cove on the 15th inst. for the West Indies:—14th Foot, 1 Capt., 1 Subalt., 2 Serjts., 45 r. and f.; 56th, 1 Capt., 3 Subalts., 1 Staff, 1 Serjt., 81 r. and f.; 64th, 1 Field Officer, 1 Capt., 2 Subalts., 1 Staff, 2 Serjts., 58 r. and f., 68th, 3 Subalts., 1 Serjt., 25 r. and f.; 76th, 2 Capts., 4 Subalts., 1 Staff, 2 Serjts., 154 r. and f.,—Total, 1 Field Officer, 5 Capts., 13 Subalts., 3 Staff, 8 Serjts., 363 r. and f.

Her Majesty's Ship *Inconstant*, having on board drafts as under, sailed from Cove on the 16th inst. for Nova Scotia:—37th Foot, 1 Field Officer, 2 Capts., 3 Subalts., 1 Serjt., 100 r. and f.; 69th, 1 Field Officer, 1 Capt., 5 Subalts., 6 Serjts., 180 r. and f.;—Total, 2 Field Officers, 3 Capts., 1 Subalts., 7 Serjts., 280 r. and f.

A General Court-Martial was to assemble yesterday at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, at eleven o'clock, for the trial of private James Anderson, No. 898, of the 58th regt., and such other prisoners as should be brought before the Court. President, Lt.-Col. Cobbe, Royal Horse Artillery.

Capt. Newhouse, late of the 82d Foot, has been appointed Barrack-Master at Trinidad, and will shortly proceed to his destination.

The French Army has an effective force on the peace establishment of 311,412 men, and 62, 142 horses; and on war establishment of 420,265 men, and 121,692 horses.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Stephen Lushington (1829) to *Cleopatra.*
Commander—Francis Liardet (1838) to *Powerful.* Anthony Wm. Milward (1836) to *Hydra.* John Adams (b—1837) to *Acorn.*
Lieutenants—Henry Ainslie (1838) to *Excellent.* Jas. Storey (1810) to *Cornwallis.* R. H. Elliot (1828.), Hon. R. Le Poer Trench (1833), Stephen Bradly (1838), and N. F. Edwards (1827), to *Powerful.* Wm. Morris (b—1838) to *Trincolo.*
Mates—W. B. C. Douglas to *Ganges.* C. Knighton to *Cameleon.*
Midshipmen—Messrs. Cartwright and Willan to *Powerful.*
Masters' Assistants—Alfred A. Halloran to *Cameleon.* — Tucker to *Powerful.*
Surgeon—John Runciman (1818) to *Powerful.*
Assistant-Surgeon—W. White to *Powerful.* T. Duff Milne to Haslar Hospital.
Chaplain—Rev. G. R. Lewin (1833) to *Ganges*, v. Moore, sick.
Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster—Mr. Halsted to *Donegal.*
Vol., 1st Class—John T. Christy to *Ganges.* Charles P. Lloyd to *Daphne.* John Jervis to *Powerful.*
Royal Marines—Capt. Spry, Lieuts. Frazer, Denman, and Meads, to *Powerful.*

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Apollo, tr.-ship, Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), was spoken, all well, on the line, Nov. 5.

Imogene, 28, Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), arrived at Callao, from Valparaiso, Oct. 6.

Inconstant, 36, Capt. Dan. Pring (1815), sailed from Cork, for Halifax, Jan. 16.

Jasper, 16, Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malaga, Jan. 4.

Larne, 4, sur.-ves., Com. P. J. Blake (1830), returned to Canton 6th Oct., without any tidings of the Antonio Pereira, reported to be stranded on the island of Hainan.

Rhadamanthus, st.-ves., Com. A. Wakefield (1837), arrived at Toulton, from Malta, 17th, and left 19th Jan.

Victor, 16, Com. E. Crozier (1827), arrived at Madras, from Penang, 20th, and sailed for Trincomalee, 23d Nov.

Wasp, 16, Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), with H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge on board, left Gibraltar, for the Eastward, Jan. 10.

Wellesley, 74, Capt. T. Maitland (1837), arrived at Madras, from Macao and Singapore, 13th, and sailed 15th.

Wolf, 16, Capt. E. Stanley (1838), sailed from Trincomalee, for England, Oct. 27.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

Liverpool, Lewis,	s. Dec 31, d. Jan. 20.
Braganza, M'Leod,	s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28.
Iberia, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 3.
Tagus, Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb. 10.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

Mutine, Pawle (1807),	s. Aug. 10, d. Dec 28, r. Dec. 14.
Lapwing, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23.
Seagull, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar 30.
Ranger, Turner (*a.* 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
Magnet, Griffith (1828),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

Alert, Norrington (1812),	s. Sept. 7, d. Jan. 25.
Reindeer, Dicken (1815),	s. Nov. 10, d. Jan. 14.
Star, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11.
Swift, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

Pandora, Innes (1833),	s Oct. 17, d. Jan 16, r. Jan. 5.
Linnet, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25.
Tyrian, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
Delight, Moore (b 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
Lyra, Forrester (1825),	s Dec. 17, d. Mar 11.
Pigeon, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
Hope, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

Shelbrake, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17. d. Dec. 21. r. Jan. 8.
Express, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 22.
Penguin, Luce (1814),	s. Oct 17, d. Feb. 21.
Pelerin, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb 9.
Bere, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
Skylark, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Portsmouth, Jan. 25th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—There has been very little doing in the port during the week. *Cameleon* encountered such bad weather on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, that she was compelled to return to Spithead to set up her rigging and get a new boat, the one at her stern having been washed away; she has since gone to Plymouth, and from thence to Lisbon. *Daphne* went to Spithead on Tuesday, and waits orders. *Ganges* has had her hollow shot changed, and some alterations made in her armament; but it is thought she will be detained at Spithead for some days, it being expected that some Members of the Admiralty are coming down to inspect her and the *Daphne* previous to their going to sea. *Horatio* transport went to Cork on Tuesday. *Electra* is refitting in the harbour, and the *Cracker* in dock. There are no other vessels in commission in the port except the usual guard-ships. The workmen finished breaking up the *Prince George* yesterday afternoon; they worked very hard and cheerfully, but in consequence of the bad weather which occurred during the operation, their pecuniary reward will be abridged, as they calculated on finishing last Monday; a great quantity of copper and iron, and about fifty hollow and round shot, have been removed from her timbers and sides. *Etna* is to be taken in the dock to-morrow. *Revenge* is alongside the dock-yard, and it is expected will be ordered to be commissioned about the middle of next month. Strong parties are at work on *Royal Frederick, Indus,* and *Stromboli.* The *Indus* will be launched first; they are painting her, and clearing away the rubbish and other accumulations of years, and making strong indication for a move. A rendezvous has been opened for the *Powerful,* and a few seamen have joined; Captain Napier is expected in the town in a few days, and will doubtless obtain some volunteers. Some supernumerary seamen from the *Britannia,* and a few marines from head-quarters, are ordered on board the *Ganges,* to fill up casualties in the Mediterranean squadron. The *Seaflower* has brought ten more volunteers from Bristol. Ships in Port—*Ganges, Daphne,* at Spithead. *Britannia, Victory, Excellent, Royal George* yacht, *Electra, Sea-flower, Cracker, Emerald, Messenger* steamer, in Harbour.

Plymouth, Jan. 25th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Jan. 18th—Arrived *Diligence* Navy transport, with stores from Pembroke. 20th—Arrived the *Tagus* peninsular steamer from the Eastward, and sailed the same day for Falmouth, whence she proceeded the next day with the mail for Lisbon. 21st—Arrived *Meteor* st.-v., Lt.-Com. R.D. Pritchard, from Portsmouth, and came into harbour to have the damages repaired which she sustained in the late heavy gale wind at Liverpool. 22d—Sailed *Rolla,* 10, Lt.-Com. Charles Hall, for the Coast of Spain; *Rocksby Castle,* emigrant ship, for Australia; and *Asia* emigrant-ship, for Sidney, New South Wales. Arrived the *Swale,* tender to *Astræa,* from Falmouth, with unserviceable packet stores; also *Emerald* tender, with supernumeraries from Portsmouth. A melancholy accident occurred this day, by the upsetting of a boat at the back of Bovisand Pier, near the Breakwater, by which four persons were drowned; viz., M. Wm. Stuart, son of Mr. Stuart, Superintendant of the Breakwater; Mr. S. Sparrow; John Langmead, and Richard Chapman, watermen. There was also in the boat, Master Stuart, who was saved by the help of the sprit and an oar. It appears that the young gentlemen, with the two boatmen, left Caldown for the purpose of shooting gulls, about eleven o'clock in the morning; about half-past twelve they were seen pulling from Bovisand Bay towards Bovisand Pier, on nearing which the ground swell carried the boat on a sunken rock, and on its receding, the boat upset. Great hopes were at first entertained for their safety, as it appeared they were able to swim, but on assistance arriving at the spot it was found they had perished, with the exception of the younger Stuart. A Coroner's Inquest was held on the bodies on the following day, and a verdict of accidental death returned. 23d—The *Opossum* packet, 6, Lieut. R. James, was paid wages this day, went into the Sound, and sailed for Falmouth the next, and proceeded immediately for Falmouth, whence she takes the next mail to South America. 24th—Arrived *Netley* tender, from Liverpool, with new raised men for the Navy; also, arrived *Cameleon,* 10, Lt.-Com. G. M. Hunter, from Portsmouth, on her way to Sierra Leone and Rio Janeiro, touching at Lisbon. 25th—The *Devon* lighter will sail this day for the Coast of Spain, with stores for Lord John Hay's squadron. Com. John Adams is appointed to *Acorn,* 16, lately launched from this Dock-yard, and it is expected her pendant will be hoisted this day. *Scylla,* 16, Com. Hon. J. Denman, is daily expected at this port, from Lisbon; it is said she is to be paid off, as she needs great repair. The damages received by *Malabar,* 74, Cap. E. Harvey, by her getting on shore on the coast of America, are much greater than first reported; her defects have been forwarded to the Lords of the Admiralty, and, until their answer is received, it cannot be known whether she will be paid off or have her defects made good; at present the work is suspended. The keel of the *Spartan,* 26, has been laid down this week, and is expected she will be in frame in about three weeks, as it is quite ready for putting up. The *Phœbe,* 42, has been brought down the harbour, and placed near the *Royal Adelaide,* for an hospital ship for the newly raised men. Five apprentices to Shipwrights have been entered this week in the Dock-yard. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide, San Josef, Hercules, Malabar, and Meteor* steam vessel. In the Sound—*Cameleon.*

Deptford, 23rd Jan.—Sailed the *Hopewell* for Jamaica; *Waverly* for Cork to embark convicts. The *Arab* transport, Lieut. Lister, Agent, is discharged and docked. We sincerely hope Lieut. Lister will be speedily re-employed, for his zealous and seaman-like conduct in the recent gales, when in most imminent danger. Remain the *City of Rochester* for West Indies, and *Amity* for Bermuda.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society.—On Monday this society held its quarterly meeting at the Thatched-House Tavern, Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., in the chair. There was a numerous muster of officers, including Sir E. Codrington, Sir N. Willoughby, Captains Saumarez, Jones, &c. Mr. W. Dickson, Honorary Solicitor, stated the progress the society had made in its claims on the Bolton legacy of 200,000*l.*, when it was ultimately agreed that Messrs. Yeates and Turner should prosecute those claims, and that Mr. Dickson should watch their progress. A letter was read from Sir John Conroy, enclosing a donation from the Duchess of Kent of 25*l.*, and intimating her desire to patronise the society. It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the society should be conveyed to Her Royal Highness. A letter was read from Lord Minto, enclosing his donation of 25*l.*, and another from Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and Rear-Admiral Sir C. Adam, announcing that those officers had accepted the office of Vice-Presidents, and a donation of 25*l.* from the former, and 5*l.* from the latter.

Capt. F. D. Schaw's 28th annual donation of 20*l.* was received; also 10*l.* from Rear-Admiral Fane. The Secretary was directed to acknowledge to Lord Minto the society's thanks for his Lordship's donation. Thanks were voted to Major-Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, Commander Saumarez, the Rev. Dr. Morpeth, and several other friends to the society, for their exertions in its behalf. The subscriptions, donations, and interest on funded property amounted for the last quarter to 1,165*l.* 4*s.* 0½*d.*, and the outlay, including 578*l.* voted for relief, to 669*l.* 16*s.* 3½*d.* Several petitions for relief were entertained.

Chatham.—Friday 18th the *Rochester* sailed with stores for Pembroke. The *Hecla* was got alongside the sheer hulk, and had her mast put in; she goes to Greenock to have her engines and boilers fitted. Orders were received at Chatham on Sunday to commission the *Hydra* steamer forthwith; her complement of men is to be 120, including officers. The following ships are on the stocks, and in a great state of forwardness:—*London*, 92; *Goliah*, 84; *Cumberland*, 70; *Leander*, 46; *Active*, 36; *Phantom*, 26; *Calypso*, 20; and *Arab*, 16. The *Buffalo*, which was paid off last week, was fitted out at Portsmouth by Government about two years ago, to take out the Governor of South Australia, and afterwards to bring home masts and timber for the Navy. She brought home 70 sticks that will make topmasts for 74 gun ships, besides plank and other timber, called cowdee by the natives, for ship-building. She left her marines behind for the protection of the English residents there. She brought home a boy, aged nine years, who had got out in a ship that had been stranded on one of the islands, the whole of the crew, with his father, having been murdered by the natives, with whom he lived two years.

Coast-Guard.—At half-past one on the morning of 29th inst., it blowing hard, raining, and very dark, the brig *Zebra*, Robert Hughes Master, from Ipswich, bound to Liverpool, laden with flour and peas, in making for Newhaven harbour (for shelter), a strong tide running in at the time, she struck the West Pier-head, with great force, the crash was dreadful, and one man jumped out on the pier, assisted by the Coast Guard-man on duty. Lt. Franklyn, R.N., of the Coast Guard, who was on the spot, seeing she was going down as fast as possible, and there being no time to lose immediately jumped into his boat, with five of the Coast Guard crew, when the brig upset, filled with water, and turned on her side, the Master and crew calling for assistance. Lt. Franklyn was soon at the wreck, and with *much difficulty* succeeded in taking them off, the suction being very great, and the vessel twisting and rolling with the tide, made it *very dangerous* to approach her. Lieut. Franklyn succeeded in landing them *all* in safety, and fortunately his boat received no injury; if she had, it is most likely all hands must have perished. The boat's crew (we understand) paid the greatest attention to Lieut. Franklyn's order in attending to their *oars*, where their safety depended, and conducting themselves as seamen generally do when *life is in danger*, and when placed in dangerous and difficult situations.

Lieut. Wolfe and Lieut. Beechy, deputed by the Admiralty, will resume the survey of the Shannon, and intend shortly to visit the Fergus.

The Government steamer *Veloce*, fitted out with Captain Bechameil's new invention for working the vessel either with sails or steam, which left Rochefort for Mexico, was fallen in with by a Spanish ship, in 40 deg. North lat., and 14 long. W. of Paris. Capt. B. took this opportunity of sending home an account of his observations as to her rate of sailing. When under sail, with her top-sails, studding-sails, and royals set, her rate for two days and a half was 11 knots and a half an hour. It had been ascertained that all her canvass, amounting to 54 pieces, might be taken in in 45 minutes, and set again in 50 minutes. All was well on board, and when the Spaniard came up, the *Véloce* was using her engine only.—*Galignani.*

It has been the custom of the Prussian Government Officers to seal up the whole of the salt in British vessels, immediately on their arrival in any of their ports, allowing only three days' provision of this article, at the rate of half an ounce per day for each man. This vexatious proceeding has, by the representation of the Masters of twelve vessels, backed by the British Consul at Dantzic, been put an end to by the Minister of Customs, the Captains being required in future to declare the quantity they have on hand, as a prevention to smuggling."—*Hull paper.*

The crew and supernumerary seamen on board the *Britannia*, at Portsmouth, amount to about 1000. About 180 or 200 are to go to the *Princess Charlotte*, at Malta, for the disposal of Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford.

Malta, Dec. 28.—It will scarcely be credited that the Military authorities of Malta (which is garrisoned by four regiments of the line—the Malta Fencibles and some companies of Artillery) should be under the necessity of applying to the Naval Commander-in-Chief for Marines from the squadron to furnish the Hospital guard; but such has been the case; and that guard has been found for the last nine days from the *Bellerophon*: not but that there is the strictest propriety in its being mounted by that corps, but certainly not by those belonging to men of war, the great inconvenience of which is well known. It would be of infinite benefit to the Naval service were Malta entirely garrisoned by Marines,—at any rate, there should be a division on the Burmola side, with an appropriate Staff, &c. All casualties in the ships on the station might then be filled from it, and the men embarked for that purpose would be complete in every respect;—whereas it now often happens that, when supernumeraries are sent from head-quarters, they are transferred from five or six different ships before they join one as part complement; by that time they have but little more clothing than what they stand in, and that almost (if not quite) worn out. We hope soon to see a permanent head-quarters for Marines established at Malta, which is absolutely necessary, and as it is obvious that the Military duties cannot be performed without their assistance, why not at once send a sufficient number to occupy the barracks at Burmola, and let them take the whole of the duties on that side of the water? Of the ships in Malta harbour (*Princess Charlotte, Ceylon, Asia, Vanguard, Bellerophon, Hastings, Minden, Barham, Carysfort, Dido, Hazard*, and *Wolverine*), those only under sailing orders are the *Hastings* (which has been only partially unfitted of her extra cabins and decorations), for Port Mahon, where she will remain a month—*Minden*, for Athens—and *Confiance*, for Constantinople, whither she conveys the new Secretary of Legation, Mr. Bankhead. Capt. Walker, late of *Vanguard*, proceeds to England next week, before entering the Turkish service. The officers of *Barham* are anxiously waiting the *Vernon* their relief, as the system adopted of refusing the usual shore indulgences, has caused much unpleasantness to the officers of this ship.

Rt. Marines.—Serjt. Drake, Chatham Division, has received a medal and gratuity, awarded by the Admiralty, for long and meritorious service. The good-conduct medal will this year be given out, with the gratuity of 5*l.*, to a private or Drummer, 10*l.* to a Corporal, and 15*l.* to a Serjeant.—The standard for recruiting in this corps has been raised half an inch, the several divisions being nearly complete. Parties from Oxford, Salisbury, and Lewes have lately been sent in to the Portsmouth Division.

East India Intelligence.

The overland mail from India, *via* Marseilles, arrived on Tuesday last, bringing intelligence from Bombay to 5th Dec., Madras 24th Nov., and Bengal 23d Nov. The news brought by this mail have a more warlike aspect with regard to Burmah than was anticipated. With regard to the operations on the north west frontier, in consequence of the siege of Herat being raised by the Shah of Persia, an official notice of which has appeared in the General Orders, it was rumoured that Sir Henry Fane would return to Bengal with a large portion of the Bengal troops; the remainder of which, together with Sir John Keane's army, from Bombay, being thought sufficient to place Shah Sooja on the throne of Cabul.

Burmah.—The reception of Col. Benson, as long as the *Rattlesnake* was at hand, was with the greatest show of kindness; salutes and guards of honour were the order of the day; but the Aye-hain did not condescend to return the visit, though he had more than one hint about it. The mission party arrived at Prome on the 14th ult., at which place, and during the whole of their journey, they experienced great difficulty in procuring supplies; in fact, in some of the villages the inhabitants were punished for selling some trifling articles to the mission.

A deputation of merchants had been ordered to meet the Resident, and conduct him to the capital, and every opportunity was taken of impressing on him that the mission would not find itself on the same footing as the former one. This deputation was to meet the mission at Kyaup-ta-loon, and the Yewon was ordered to detain it there till they arrived; but the Resident, considering that merchants were not the proper persons to depute to receive him, determined on not waiting for them, and the party proceeded. Before they had moved far the deputation arrived, consisting of Messrs. Sarkis, Arsapet, and Low; they brought no letter with them, and not being Officers of the Government, while one of them was actually a British subject, the Resident declined receiving them in their present official capacities. They stated that they had been ordered to accompany the Resident to the capital, and show him the quarters assigned to him; though even this they did not eventually execute, as they quitted the mission between Ava and Amarapoora. Their location is on an island which, a month before, was under water, separated from the town by a backwater about a mile across; and to the westward by patches of flat land and water, extending for two miles from the river. This is altogether a very pretty situation for the representative of the greatest power in the East to find himself in. Even at Rangoon, in our own immediate vicinity, the tone of the authorities seems to verge very near on the hostile. A letter received from Col. Benson, dated 25th Oct., states that from the 4th, the day on which he arrived at the capital, up to that time no notice had been taken of him by the King or any one about him, and that the inhabitants had been ordered on no account to go near the Resident, or to furnish his party with supplies.

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, Nov. 14, states, that an extraordinary Council was held on the 9th Nov., to consider of recent despatches from Ava; and that immediate war with the Burmese, or something very like it, was resolved on. H M. 9th regiment, at Chinsurah, and which was under orders for Hazareebaugh, is now, it is said, ordered to be in readiness to embark for Rangoon, which place it is intended to take and retain possession of. It likewise states, that the Government have despatched orders to Bombay, to send round immediately one or two, if not more, of the sea-going steamers; and in that case the communication with Great Britain by the Red Sea at this time of such moment, will again be interrupted at the season most favourable for maintaining it.

Captain Thomson, the Field Engineer, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Ferozepore, and there concentrate all the means and appliances of his particular department, for the purpose of throwing a bridge of boats across the Sutlej at that place. It is now conjectured, in the most likely and best-informed quarters, that the intent of the Government is to go through the Punjaub at once.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 18.

The 3d Light Cavalry marched, the morning of the 7th Nov., for Ferozepore. The regiment goes into the field in the most efficient state, highly to the credit of its Acting Commandant, Major Angelo. The actual strength of effective men is 477, fourteen of whom are European Officers, and three non-commissioned Officers. There is only one man unfit for duty in the whole regiment.—*Ibid.*

Mutiny in the 28th Native Infantry.—This regt., which is described as having mutinied, has been ordered to halt at Paneeput. The mutiny in the corps was, we are given to understand, of a very mild and orderly form, which showed itself in the determination of one company to accompany a comrade (who had for some misconduct been ordered to drill, and not submitting to the punishment without expressions of discontent, was further ordered into imprisonment for ten days) to the place of confinement, the quarter guard, and refused to do any duty until he was released. Several men from other companies were equally mutinous in refusing to pitch their tents, but without the slightest appearance of violence or even disrespect in either language or manner. Major Wilkinson, at this stage of the proceedings, expostulated with the men, and induced them to return to their duty. With the exception of this, no positive act of mutiny displayed itself. Much discontent prevailed among the corps, and if we can credit what we hear, not without the strongest cause.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 8.

Camp de Buddee, 8th November, 1838.—The Gov.-General of India has been pleased to publish, for general information, the subjoined extract of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Stoddart from Herat, dated 10th Sept. —

"I have the honour, by direction of Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and the Honourable East India Company's Envoy at the Court of Persia, to acquaint you, for the information of the Governor-General of India in Council, that his Majesty the Shah of Persia yesterday raised the siege of this city, and with the whole of the royal camp marched to Sangburst, about twelve miles on his return to his own dominions. His Majesty proceeds, without delay, by Toorbat, Sheklis, Jaum, and Meshed, to Tehran. This is in fulfilment of his Majesty's compliance with the demands of the British Government, which I had the honour of delivering on the 20th inst., and of the whole of which his Majesty announced the acceptance on 11th August. His Majesty Shah Kamran, and his Vizeer Yar Mahommed Khan, and the whole city, felt sensible of the necessity of the friendship of the British Government, and myself fully participate in their gratitude to Providence for the happy event I have now the honour to report."

In giving publicity to this information, the Governor-General deems it proper at the same time to notify, that while he regards the relinquishment of the Shah of Persia of his hostile designs upon Herat as a just cause of congratulation to the Government of British India and its allies, he will continue to prosecute with vigour the measures which have been announced, with a view to the substitution of a friendly for a hostile power in the eastern province of Affghanistan, and to the establishment of a permanent barrier against the schemes of aggression upon our north-west frontier.

The Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, Bombay Artillery, to be Political Agent at Herat, subject to the orders of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolk. This appointment to have effect from 9th Sept. last, the date on which the siege of Herat was raised by the Shah of Persia.

The 31st, 42d, and 43d N.I. marched into Kurnaul on the morning of 31st Oct. The Buffs and the park of Artillery from Delhi was expected to arrive immediately.

Capt. Beatson, of Shah Soojah's service, has been removed by the Governor-General from the post he held, in consequence it is said of writing to the Paymaster of the corps in a style of questionable propriety. Lieut. Halliday, of the same service, is in a very dangerous state of health. His life was yesterday despaired of. His friends look for the next post from Loodianah with great anxiety.—*Englishman, Nov.* 13.

The 38th N.I., under Lieut.-Colonel Mosely, is to be moved immediately to Kurnaul. The 28th N.I. fall back on Meerut, where a Court of Inquiry is to assemble to inquire into the cause of the mutiny before referred to.—*Ibid.*

The 20th N.I. has been ordered to take the place of the 28th N.I., in consequence of which Col. Paul assumes the command, which has fallen to him by the supercession of Col. Worseley.

Lieut.-Col. Stuart will proceed shortly to join the Governor-General. Major-Gen. Sir Wm. Casement returns to the Presidency. Lady Casement is expected from England soon; and it is rumoured Gen. Casement will succeed Colonel Morrison in council.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 14.

There are some eighteen applications for the civil service furlough this year, and only thirteen available; but perhaps, under the rules, the gentlemen who have passed the ten years period of service may go home on private affairs, leaving their furloughs to follow as they fall due —*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 1.

Defeat of the Seiks.—Rumours of the defeat of the Seik army of observation, on the west bank of the Indus, gain ground daily; and it is added that the Chief of Peshawar, who has for some time past paid tribute to Runjeet Sing, has intimated that his family honour is concerned in opposing Shah Sooja, and that he must at all events unite with his brother Dost Mahomed, if the Seiks persevere in their intention to restore them to the throne of Cabul.—*Ibid.*

Great sickness prevails in and around Delhi and throughout the Dooab.

The agent to the Governor-General had applied for a re-inforcement of 2,000 men, and a battering train to proceed against the Fort of Jahusi. Major-General Sir Thomas Aubuery proposed to command the force in person.

BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Nov. 16, 1838—The Dep.-Gov. of Bengal has appointed H. M. Parker, Esq., to be 1st, and John Trotter, Esq., to be 2d member of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, and of the Marine Board. Mr. L. Grey has been removed from Rungpore, and appointed an Assistant in Moorshedabad, from May 28th last, and invested on this date with the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in the latter district. Mr. E. Trevor to be an Assist. under the Mag. and Coll. of Hooghly. Mr. W. Edwards to be an Assist. under the Com. of the 19th or Cuttack Div. Mr. G. F. Cockburn has been removed from Purneah, and appointed an Assist., vested with the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in Tirhoot. Mr. R. R. Harrison has been appointed to exercise the power of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in Midnapore.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Nov. 12, 1838—Maj. J. Herring to be Lt.-Col., in succ. to J. Charter, retired, 37th N.I.—Capt. C. Griffiths to be Maj., Lieut. T. Hutton to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. M. Steer to be Lieut., in succ. to Herring, prom. 6th N.I.—Ens. J. Plunket to be Lieut., from Nov. 7, 1838, v. H. Apperley, dec. Maj. A. White to be Lt.-Col., v. H. Caldwell, ret. with rank, from Oct. 3, 1838, v. H. Ross, dec. 10th L.C.—Lieut. R. Cautley to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. B. Mosley to be Lieut., from June 9, 1838, in succ. to W. Parker, ret. Supernum. Cornet J. Munro is brought on effective strength of the Cav. 48th N.I.—Ens. H. L. Bird to be Lieut., v. E. Brace, ret. with rank from June 30, 1838, v. R. Raban, prom. 69th N.I. Capt. R. Wilcox to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev.-Captain W. Anderson to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. F. Dansford to be Lieut., from Oct. 3d, 1838, in succ. to A. White, prom. 74th N.I.—Lieut. H. Cheere to be Capt. of a comp., v. M. Hutsh, resigned with rank, from March 1, 1838, v. A. Spens, prom. Ens. J. P. T. Hawkey to be Lieut., vice Cheere, prom., with rank from April 30, 1838, v. W. T. Briggs, dec. Oct. 26th—Capt. J. H. Craigie, of 20th N.I., appointed in the Secret Department to the command of the 3d reg. of Shah Soojah's force, v. Captain W. F. Beatson, placed at the disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

Invalided.—Nov. 12th—Maj. Wm. Gregory, 61st N.I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the inv. estab., from 12th ult.

Furloughs.—G. O., Oct. 23d, 1838.—61st N.I.—Lieut. C. E. Steel, from Nov. 1 to April 1, 1839, to visit Meerut and the Presid. prep. to applying for furl. on med. cert. 64th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. F. Knyvett, from Sept. 8 to Nov. 8, to remain at Delhi on med. cert. 9th N.I.—Surg. P. Carruthers, from Sept. 23 to Nov. 15, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to making an application to visit Van Diemen's Land. 20th N.I.—Ens. S. F. A. Goad, from Nov. 1 to Feb. 28, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert. 27th N.I.—Maj. R. Ferme, from Oct. 22 to Feb. 22, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for furlough to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—Liverpool, Jan. 21st—Rosalind, *Little*, from Bengal, July 28. Centurion, *Mauger*, from Mauritius, Oct. 20. London, Jan. 23d—Clyde, *Kerr*, from Bengal, Aug. 17.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Berenice, at Suez—Lady Grant, four children, and servant, F. M. Morris, Esq., B.C.S., H. W. Morris, Esq., C. Malcolm, Esq., B. Noton, Esq., Thos. Williamson, Esq., W. A. Ravenscroft, Esq., C.S., Capt. J. P. Paxton, 4th Lt. Drgs., Lieut. J. Walker, H.M.'s 38th Foot, C. B. Skinner, Esq., Major Bonamy, H.M.'s 6th, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Lieut. E. R. Revd, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, B. Peres da Silva, Esq., Dr. Wight, Lieut. Lumley, Lieut. Cotgrave, M. Eng., Lieut. H. Warry, Mr. H. P. Marshall, Dr. Young, and Mr. A. Gabrielli.

Ships Sailed.—In the Downs, Jan. 24th—Abercrombie Robinson, *Scott*, for Madras and Bengal.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—Oct. 24th—Plantagenet, *Domett*, from Madras. 27th—Wanderer, *Smith*, from Mauritius. Nov. 11th—Madagascar, *Walker*, from Portsmouth, July 25. 12th—Earl of Hardwicke, *Heming*, from do., Aug. 8th. 15th—London, *Wimble*, from do., July 24. 22d—Duke of Bedford, *Bowen*, from do., July 24. Frances Ann, *Hay*, from Liverpool, June 28. 26th—John Bagshaw, *Chucas*, from do. do. Mount Stuart Elphinston, *Toller*, from Madras.

Departures from.—Nov. 8th—Herefordshire, *Isaacson*, for London. James Holmes and Isabella Cooper, *Currie*, for Liverpool. 10th—Blakeney, for do. Mkg Merrilies, *Skinner*, for Mauritius. 13th—Elvira, *Simpson*, for Liverpool. 14th Miranda, *Hayes*, and Simda, *Greg*, for London. 17th—Java, *Jobling*, for Khyouk Phyoo, chartered to convey the 6th N.I., to Arracan. 18th—Enmore, *Nash*, for London. 19th—Ida, *Currie*, for Newcastle.

Ships Loading.—Nov. 20th, for London—Asia, *Gillies*—Amelia, *Law*—England, *Reu*—Seringapatam, *Denny*—Adelaide, *Guthrie*—Plantagenet, *Domett*—William Money, *Bourchier*. For Liverpool—Wanderer, Falcon, and Collingwood.

Madras, *Arrivals at.*—Nov. 8th—China, *Biddle*, from London and Cape, and sailed 22d for Calcutta. 11th—True Briton, *Beach*, from Portsmouth, July 18. 13th—H.M.S. Wellesley, *Maitland*, from Macao, Oct. 4. 20th—H.M.S. Victor, *Crozier*, from Penang, Nov. 10, and sailed 23d for Trincomalee.

Bombay, *Arrivals at.*—Nov. 3d—Carnatic, *Laird*, from London and Cape. Slains Castle, *Petrie*, from Llanelly. 5th—Jupiter, *Ramsay*, from Liverpool. 14th—Urania, *Noakes*, and Tory, *Reid*, from do. Malabar, *Pollock*, from Plymouth, 22d July. 16th—Argyll, *McDonald*, from London and Cape. Nov. 2d—H.C.'s st. Semiramis, *Porter*, from Vingorla. H.C.'s st. Taptee, from do. 14th—H.M.S. Volage, *Smith*, from Madras 15th—H.C.'s st. Semiramis, *Potter*, from Vingorla. H.C.'s st. Taptee, from do. 24th—H.C.'s st. Atalanta, from Suez, with the October Mail. 28th—Sir H. Compton, *Boulton*, from China. Dec. 1st—Emily Jane, *Rundle*, and Lady Grant, *Jeffrey*, from China.

Departures from.—Nov. 4th—George Wilkinson, *Brown*, for Liverpool. 6th—H.C.'s st. Semiramis and Taptee, for Vingorla. 17th—E.I.C.'s st. Euphrates, *Constance*—Sir Edward Paget, *Campbell*—18th, Lady Clara, *Emery*—and Hannah, *McGregor*—for the Indus. 20th—Sir Charles Malcolm, *Lyon*—Aurora, *Cox*, for do. 20th—Cambridge, *Douglas*—H.C.'s st. Semiramis and Taptee, for do. 28th—Princess Charlotte and Linfin, *Gillmann*, for Liverpool. 29th—Charles Forbes, *Wells*, for the Indus.

China, *Arrivals at.*—Sept.—Alexander Baring, *St. Croix*, from Downs, May 26. Oct. 5th—Crescent, *Goldie*, from ditto, May 20. Sept. 18th—La Belle Alliance, *Arkcoll*, from Madras. Vansittart, *Macqueen*, from Bombay, Sept. 11. Viscount Melbourne, *Drayner*, from Bombay.

Passengers Expected.—Per Herefordshire, *Isaacson*, from Bengal—Mrs. Isaacson, Mesdames Prinsep, Robinson, Chapman, Willis, Kemp, M'Clintock, Harris, Foultan, Miss M'Clintock, Jas. Prinsep, Esq., H. Chapman, Esq., Major Cox, Lieuts. Willis, O'Grady, Baldwin, and Harris, Dr. Carruthers, Ens. Clarke.

Per Isabella Cooper, *Currie*, from Bengal—Mrs. Lefevre and Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and child.

Casualty.—The Protector, *Dixon*, London to Calcutta, was totally lost on the Sand Heads, and of all the people on board, whose names are mentioned below, only seven recruits and the cook of the vessel were saved. She anchored on the morning of the 18th Oct., before daylight, in four and a half fathoms water, four miles N.N.W. of the floating vessel *Hope*, and struck in about an hour after during a violent gale. The following is a correct list of the persons on board:—Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Captain Martin, Miss Martin, Capt. Monke, 39th B.N.I., Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Hobson, Mr. Smith, one servant, 116 men, 10 women, and six children, H.C.'s recruits, Capt. Dixon, and 36 crew—total, 178 on board.

Correspondence Addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM'S CHAPTER OF NOTHING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—For these last two months I have pondered over the officers' postage and franking of seamen's letters, and the celebrated Court-Martial of Commander Inman, which subjects, I trust, are considered *something* interesting and important to the Navy, whilst pamphlets of all signatures, ranks, and degrees, have been travelling post through the United Kingdom in the daily coaches; the *Times* and *Morning Herald* proclaiming or sounding the alarm for *nothing*, or, what is the same thing, about the *Great Bear*, or rather the bugbear, "*The Flying Russian*" in the Baltic, which terrifies and horrifies the superstitious and credulous as much as the "*Flying Dutchman*" at the Cape, renowned in *hob-goblin* story. When an author has produced many a chapter upon *something*, he may expect to be indulged with one upon *nothing*, which is the sole subject of this. I read most attentively Capt. Craufurd's pamphlet twice over, with a great desire to review it in your Gazette; but all I could manufacture out of its materials was a pretty yarn of chequered die, with which our classical belles would delight to tambour their chemisettes, or figure their samplers. "Do you think, my dear *Tristram*, the subject would do for a carpet to decorate my boudoir?" queried Chloe, with all the captivating *naïveté* imaginable. "Let me consider," said I. Gilt and lackered picturesque ships of war, wreathed in flags of the rainbow hues—sails of dimity whiteness—crews of *soldier-sailors, regimentaled* in green jackets, trousers of lily-white duck, hessian boots, black leather stocks, *chaco* helmets and cross-belts, *à la Militaire*, with the Siberian amoroso, the Emperor of all the Russias, crowned on the poop of a first-rate in gorgeous pomp, majestically gliding up the Thames to demand the hand of Queen Victoria, or would you like me to sketch you a pattern of *Cleopatra*, sailing and rowing down the Nile to court Mark Antony, in voluptuous state, attended with beauteous boys, veiled only with bows and quivers, —as natural cupids should be,—on board her barge of gold and azure, sails of purple, and rigging of yellow silk, oars of silver, quarter-deck sofas of white figured satin, and awnings of rose-coloured damasks "Pooh!" ejaculated my charmer. "That's an *ancient* pattern for a carpet. I will have a *modern* one,—the *Russian Fleet*, as you have crayoned it, shall be under my feet." A clinching kiss was the reward for this patriotic spirit; and which ends the first part of this chapter upon *nothing*.

"The occasion on which Captain Craufurd," says the *United Service Journal*, "visited this fleet, was the curious ceremony of carrying Peter the Great's boat—*grand papa de la flotte*—through it. The force consisted of three *mighty* ships of 110 guns each, *six* of 84, and *seventeen* of 74, attended by nineteen large frigates, &c.; the whole commanded by an English veteran, Admiral Crown, and manœuvring under the exciting presence of their Sovereign. All the large ships were fitted with four very formidable guns on the lower deck, for throwing shells horizontally, one of which discharges a bomb of 120 lbs. at the rate of once every *six* minutes, with a noise said to be tremendous."—Huzza! the more *Russian noise*, the more *British work*,—two 32's, the one double-shotted, the other with grape and canister, each discharged *six* times only to the mortar's once, will silence it before the second discharge, particularly in an alongside fight; for I guess, the larger the mortar, as a ship's *broadside* gun, the less chance of effect; the murderous execution of the *Victory*'s 68, at Trafalgar, proves that calibre sufficiently large for quick slaughter and destruction. "So this you call a chapter upon *nothing, Tristram?*" *Oui, Monsieur, comme vous allez voir.* "It was a strange feeling," said the Captain, "that came over me, as an Englishman and an officer of the British Navy, on finding myself at sea with *twenty-six* Russian line-of-battle ships, with nearly 30,000 men, better *soldiers* than they are *sailors*, and four months provisions on board. Knowing as I did, that for the protection of the coasts of my country, of our ports, of our mercantile shipping in the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Channel, we had but seven line-of-battle ships in a state of preparation, and those, I believe, not fully manned, I confess that, confident as I felt in the superior skill and activity of my countrymen, I *almost trembled* for the preservation of their *ancient* sovereignty of the sea." "Ah, lack-a-day! alas! gracious me!" exclaims Chloe, "I *quite* tremble at the bare idea of a Russian invasion." God preserve me from a Cossack's grasp!

Three Russian 110's, six 84's, and *seventeen* 74's, to frighten an *English* Officer out of his propriety! Nelson at the Nile went into battle with *twelve* 74's, *one* double-decked 50, and a small brig, with which he took, burnt, or destroyed, *one* 120, *two* 80's, and *eight* 74's; the *Guillaume Tell*, 80, and *Generous*, 74, only escaping, out of 13 sail of the line, and two frigates out of four. Of the British Fleet, the largest was the *Minotaur*, of 640 men; the remainder were all, I believe, of the *Majestic's* or *Orion's* small class. Ships like the present *Hercules, Talavera, Wellesley*, &c., I would keep at home, in *demonstration* for the North Sea and Baltic service, *two* dozen of these *forty thieves*, with two 68's of a side, manned with 590 men each—*one* dozen razees of 50 guns, and *half* a dozen frigates of 36 guns;—32-pounders, like the *Pique* and *Inconstant*, would annihilate all the *mighty* 110's and the *Redoubtable* 84's, the Russians can bring from the Baltic against us. If they come before we can say "Jack Robinson," our Naval and Mercantile steamers by dozens will keep them at bay until the arrival of our fleet, and even in its absence, woe be to the unfortunate struggler in less than a seven-knot breeze, and to the whole if caught in a light air or calm. They would get a dose of British pills; for a braggadocia display of the *Russian* flag in enmity on *Albion's* coast, to frighten our *belles*, "as indigestible as the *bonne-bouche the Raseskin Rowskimowmowsky* offered to Baron Munchausen—*a fricasée of pistols, with gunpowder and alcohol sauce.*"

It is evident we have as many first-rates and second-rates of 80 and 84 guns as the French and Americans, yet still a *dozen* more 80's, like the *Vanguard*, would be desirable, to be prepared against a combination of the squadrons of Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, and their union with the fleets of France or Russia. It is also as evident, that we are short of 50-gun frigates. Every maritime power is constructing first-class frigates, of 60 guns, and first-class two-decked ships, from 80 to 96 guns; I would, therefore, were I Lord Minto, cause an immediate examination of the said *forty thieves*, to discover a *dozen* of the defective, to be razeed to 50-gun frigates; and for every *thief* so disposed of, lay down an 80 of the *Vanguard's* class—the pride of the ocean—the admiration and the wonder of *yon* school of Sea-*Sarpent* architecture. Here endeth this chapter of Nothing, by thy friend TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, Jan. 21.

P.S.—My old antagonist, *Regenerator*, alias *Droit*, is referred to my *Tristrams* in Nos. 95, 135, 143, 145, 147, 158, and 153, on Naval Courts-Martial, for the answer to his "*firebrand*" lines in your last Gazette. *One of the War*, for want of spectacles, has overlooked the *special clause* respecting the conduct of crews of ships of war which are wrecked, lost, or destroyed. A Naval Officer should read something *beyond* the 36 Articles. T.

COMMANDER CRAUFURD, R.N.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I can assure you that Commander Craufurd made known in the proper quarter all the information he derived from his visit to the Baltic, in 1836, more than *twelve months* before he published his pamphlet, and that this very intelligent young officer does not deserve the censure of Sir John Barrow, which he fixes on him by charging him with this neglect. Commander Craufurd has not "fouled his nest;" but from a perusal of the

"Flag-Officer's" *alarming* statement, and his apparent dread of foreign Navies—rather an odd feeling for a British Officer to express * * * I cannot bring myself to believe, even on the assurance of the *Times*, that the Rear-Admiral is genuine, but trust, for the honour of the profession, that he will turn up a *brummagem*. An Officer's name, hitherto irreproachable, although of no great repute, is bandied about the clubs, and mentioned without reserve. Surely, some "damned good-natured friend" must long since have apprized him of this. A FRIEND OF CAPTAIN CHAUTCH'S.

Navy Club, Jan. 21.

[We have taken the liberty of expunging a passage from our correspondent's letter.—ED.]

THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE DETRACTORS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Termit gentes, grave ne rediret
Sæculum Pyrrhæ nova monstra questæ," &c. &c.
FLAG OFFICER.

SIR,—That many thanks are due to you for the very prompt, clear, satisfactory, and correct manner in which you have explained the true state of the Naval resources of this country, nobody will deny. In looking back to the friendly forebodings of the "Flag-Officer," who can avoid exclaiming,

"'Tis a pity when *charming* writers
Write of things that they don't understand."

The public mind, sometimes precipitate in its praises, but always ready enough with its censures, was evidently beginning to sink under the accumulated terror of the misfortunes with which we were threatened; and who without great apprehensions and increased patriotism, could reflect upon the fearful augurings of the "Flag-Officer," knowing the sad realities of the ambition of the Czar; the high price of bread, and the dreadful hurricanes; the murder of Lord Norbury, and the contemplated annihilation of all the aristocracy and landed proprietors (poor Lord Oxmantown); the hideous march of popery, and the spread of new ideas at Oxford; the strides gigantic of precursorism in Ireland, and the presence of Canadian rebels in England—*real* rebels in London even—and last, and not least, the obstinate continuance of Lord Melbourne at the Court of her most gracious Majesty. Frightful, indeed, was the aspect of affairs: but, in allusion to the "Flag-Officer," I am reminded of what somebody says somewhere, that

"Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind."

We thank him for his good intentions, but he need not have frightened us so much.

It is amusing to observe the tender anxiety and the calm deliberation with which some persons will sit down for the purpose of seeing how far they can impose upon the credulity of good people; and it is still more amusing to watch the extraordinary disposition with which these good people meet their alarmists if they can only find an excuse. One can hardly say of them, that

"Malice will with joy the lie receive,
Report, and what it wishes true, believe,"

but of their handy councillors one might possibly conjecture thus:

"What is the pang afflicts us most?
That liberty to speak one's mind is lost;
He is indeed a slave who dare not utter
His thoughts, not 'gainst his cruel master mutter."

But do these alarmists ever consider the probable effects of their mis-statements, both at home and abroad? During the interregnum of terror which comprised the short sway of the opinions put forth by the "Flag-Officer," all Europe must have been in a quandary. We were evidently on the eve of a war; we were unprepared, and were to be thrashed, and England was to be made a Russian colony. France would not have hailed with much joy their new neighbours, and before long she would, to use an Irish expression, have committed a national suicide to save herself from slaughter, and thus spare the Russian Bear the trouble and fatigue of a conquest. What would have become of the other powers that be? Heaven only knows. But

"Some ills are great when told, when tried are less,"

and England is England still, and proud and happy may we all feel that she has as little to fear at present from her foes as she ever had. The good old women may still live on in peace; and those of tenderer years, but still encumbered with the sweets of single blessedness, may yet (dear old maids!) preserve their cherished vows, and not be hurried into any rash measure of matrimony, in order to secure natural protectors in the event of an invasion! This, by-the-by, would prove a happy result of the "Flag-Officer's" force of imagination. Yours,

TUTISSIMUS.

HOW TO BREED A SUPERIOR RACE OF MEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to follow up my appeal to your countrymen, as to the *necessity of adopting gymnastic exercises in both services*, (and still better by all classes of the population *), by now showing, in *my own but homely way*, for I scorn the affectation of possessing either medical or surgical knowledge, how, by their *well-regulated* practice, such cultivators, besides approaching to the acquirement of former proportions confirmed by the bulky skeletons found, besides becoming useful to the State (as explained in my last), may also insure protection and prolongation of life, and are certain of becoming the parents of a race beaming with health and stamina; I may add courage, for is its effect not Lilliputian unless so supported, and by strength? All these qualifications, according to my rude notions, mainly depend upon—1. A good digestion to preserve a willing appetite. 2. Healthful lungs, actively and *fully* expanding, instead of partially; thus to confer fresh and *sufficient* supplies of oxygen to the blood, which, having become darker, and imbibed carbon, in its progress through the veins, although it had passed from the corporeal ventricle (of the heart) a bright red, is purified in its passage through the lungs, that is, provided a *sufficient* quantity of carbon is thrown off by respiration. 3. Similar relief by perspiration, and other cutaneous evaporation, in aid of the circulation, and to free the pores. 4. Restoration of tranquillity, by frequent relaxations from intense application, painful consideration, or anxiety. *Now* ALL *these are powerfully promoted by Gymnastics! and telling like a gun doubly shotted,*—ALL *are thwarted by indulgence!!* Gymnastics, besides conferring energy, as necessary to health as the latter is to success and happiness, inculcate perseverance and a real contempt for pain, under daily increasing skill, activity, and daring; not only would they be the fittest but also the most *emulating amusements* for soldiers in barracks, but what alone ought to stimulate their adoption; *they would wean them from the pot-house* (*and so would barrack kitchen gardens* †), and yet this valuable mould, one in which the defenders of a country *ought to be cast*, till lately, has been doomed to indifference! Can it be because the majority of the wealthy are too prone to luxury and indolence to reconcile the trouble of setting a *good* example, or too jealous to permit inferiors to become superiors in manliness? an, I fear, unwelcome although fair question; I suspect they will not agree with Orville Dewey's assurance, that "there is a certain pressure of circumstances that is good for man. *His body was not made for luxuries,—it sickens, it sinks, it dies under them. His mind was not made for indulgence,—it grows weak, effeminate, and dwarfish under that condition.*" Can your correspondent require a better explanation why your population "degenerates," and "rapidly?" The introduction of gunpowder may, although not a better, afford an additional one, for it closed the tournamental arena, and its preparative schools, where nobles and plebeians, nay, down to Cockney apprentices, met to qualify themselves for hand to hand combats, chopped at posts fixed to learn to apply the forte instead of the swords foible, shot at popinjays and marks, threw bars, hurled hammers, and other weights, tilted at quintains, to learn to *take* as well as to give shocks, wrestled, leapt, ran, and jumped, &c. Although certainly degenerated Olympics, they took their place in education, and were highly prized by our ancestors; *they did not flatter themselves that at close quarters plebeians would show favour to nobility!* nor could a dwarfish cripple's or a coward's finger, *then*, because aided by a paltry tube, and employing the infernal compound, send a deadly bullet through the heart of the bravest of the brave; or slay giants, however strong and heroic, by a pigmy imitation of Jupiter's thunder. But since *hand to hand fights revive*, and as manly skill and daring to self-protection in such are necessary, no exercises are more fitting to the times than gymnastics, to confer such qualifications, the equestrian included, and which (reluctantly because egotistically I must add) I *purposely* arranged. It is well known that, in furtherance of health, 42 cubic inches of oxygen are necessary for each of 20 *common* respirations per minute, thus to supply 840 inches of oxygen per minute to the lungs, and which *ought* to throw off 27 inches of carbon in that time, thus to rid the constitution of 11 ounces of charcoal every 24 hours. Will may it be said, *that whatever tends to procure and ensure a free circulation of blood through the lungs, tends to give general health!* to which I venture to add, that to double, and more, the exercise of the lungs by gymnastics must confer benefits multiplied in the same ratio!! Persons in a state of indolence rarely make even 15 inspirations per minute, and then *not* copiously; our usual movements *ought* to give 20 ample ones, smart walking or riding 40 to 60; fast running, 70 and upwards per minute; yet persons, content with rarely if ever more than 15, stinting themselves of oxygen, retaining carbon by *frightful* accumulation, generally giving a purple tinge to the skin, expect to be well, and to produce healthy children. *May this hint tell!*

That an active and even violent exercise of the lungs is indispensable to health, even infants confirm, for their, although to us unpleasant, crying is nature's substitute during their inability to perform other exercises; perhaps we aged become loquacious for similar reasons. Excepting always those who sacrifice (themselves) to gastronomy, most of the public singers, schoolmasters, and (*working*) clergymen are long lived; riding and fencing-masters more so still, the latter especially; and so do sailors, with all their fondness of spirits, live longer than soldiers, because theirs are more gymnastic than military movements; the cavalry again boasts of more aged men than the infantry, for riding, especially fast riding, starves the doctor (so *mine* says), nay, the very mischief to the constitution from the bottle the fox-hunter repairs by hard riding, for *many* of these are long-lived; but, if there is one exercise more preventive of consumption, &c. than another, it is the gymnasium's "giant's course;" it strengthens and enlarges the whole frame, the chest especially, and it compels exertion.

Your clever correspondent, *Chevron*, no doubt will take my hint about barrack gardens; and as an able foreign bayonet fencing instructor has furnished me with some observations on that art, and as I cannot plume myself with feathers either confided or given to me,—much less stolen ones, for *Palmam qui meruit ferat* is a golden although violated rule, I have recommended his requesting admission into your columns at your liberal hands. Permit me to solicit your pardon for my long and many intrusions, and to remain, Sir, your greatly obliged and obedient humble servant, DE BERTNGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Jan. 21, 1839.

* Even Sultan Mahmoud has recently issued a decree curtailing the Turks in their habits of indulgence, as rendering them weaker than the Franks, *ordering* the former to take more salutary exercise, &c.

† If such were added, and parcelled out in small plots, to be *let out* to soldiers at a small monthly rent, the produce to remain *their own*, the habits of industry would be cherished; health, strength, and spade-skill would be promoted; not only idleness, but its consequences, drunkenness, dissipation, and theft would be materially lessened; and the moral character of the men would be improved by example and emulation. Regiments exchanging barracks could take of each other the standing crops by valuation; to be sold in lots to the best bidders in a succeeding regiment by the Quartermaster, the valuation having been paid by him. Incalculable would be the salutary result of such a measure.

POLICE, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In the present perilous state of the manufacturing districts, it is generally admitted, that the Military force is all too few for prevention of simultaneous revolt, since, if scattered in small parties, those small parties possess at present no power of personal fight beyond that of the populace, whilst, if kept in masses, they must leave all the minor towns to take care of themselves. No corps of police can remedy this evil. If armed, policemen differ from regulars only in greater expense and less efficiency; if unarmed, they are plainly powerless against pistols, poniards, and pikes. Besides, they cannot, living amongst the people, wholly escape contagion; and whilst prompt at one period to act with undue violence, there is also danger of their being tempted at others to take what seems the stronger side, as in the revolutions of France, Spain, and Naples, all which would have been crushed in the bud had the Government trusted to Yeomanry instead of gens-d'armes. Their physical power can in no respect exceed that of an equal number of Volunteers or Yeomanry, yet 10,000 Yeomanry or Volunteers may be kept in a perfect state of efficiency at less cost than 100 police. And it must always be recollected that the organisation of men of property as volunteers, produces moral results of great value, uniting them together, causing them to sink the accursed names of political faction, convincing Tories that Whigs may be loyal as themselves, and Whigs that Tories are often truer friends of the people than the most truculent democrats. In our present state of society, it revives all the excellences of feudalism without its faults, and by its early introduction demagogues would be deprived of all inducement to stir up disaffection, which could only result in their own defeat; at the same time, care should be taken to avoid clashing betwixt them and the regulars, and to prevent trained veterans from being placed under beardless boys.

The experience gained in 1798, however, seems lost upon our rulers. In that rebellion, two things were clearly proved,—first, that neither regular nor irregular Cavalry can approach insurgents armed with spears; second, that Infantry, unless trained to high perfection, can never pour in volleys with such accuracy as to check a rush of men resolved to close, and that once closed upon, the musket and bayonet become powerless as a baby's toy. It is often said, but I think without reflection, that Cavalry may disorder insurgents with carbine fire. Now the point-blank range of our *present* Light Dragoon carbines does not exceed thirty, nor their extremest power eighty yards. To fire at the full range is to waste powder foolishly; whilst if you ride up to the former distance, the pikes will dash upon your skirmishers before they can wheel off to re-load; for it must always be minded, that pikemen or faucheurs, in any formation above six deep, are perfectly capable to keep off Cavalry without forming a hollow square. The defeat of Dundas with the 5th and 9th Dragoons by two hundred spears should never be forgotten.

Infantry, on the other hand, are awkwardly situated in anything like broken ground where Cavalry cannot cooperate;—if they extend, they lose all power of resisting a rush by men who, having neither stocks, cross-belts

nor knapsacks, vault over obstacles to a soldier impassable; whilst if they do not extend their flanks, are in perpetual danger, and the shots of the enemy's skirmishers tell sadly on their exposed formation. Some idea may be formed of the rapid manner in which the pike does its work, when wielded by stern hands, from the fact that, at Gorey, Sir W. W. Wynn, the moment McManus's Grenadiers exchanged shots with the insurgents, ordered his clansman, Capt. Wynn, with a squadron of Welsh, to their aid; but before the ancient Britons could gallop over three hundred yards, every soldier was speared, and the captured guns pointed against the reinforcement which rode to the rescue. The cannon were regained, the enemy's Fusiliers sabred, but no impression could be made on the serried mass of pikes fourteen feet long.

Since then it is necessary to form volunteer corps, and since the bayonet must be to volunteers, as we have shown, a useless weapon, if opposed to men with swords or pikes, what reason can be adduced why they should ape the regulars, and attempt evolutions which they cannot properly perform? What can they want in square formations or *échellon* movements? A man might as well set up for a musician on the strength of six lessons on the violin!

All such absurdities serve only to excite jealous feelings. Neither the uniform, arms, nor commissions of volunteer corps should be copied from the line. The first point must be to give them personal confidence in their own chivalry. To do so they must be taught to defend themselves not less than to attack their enemies. The next is to have them always ready at a moment's notice. Let them have a cork cap, covered with black cloth, and silver band, black braided uniform, with dark grey trousers made to button on; black varnished sling-belt with cutlass, pouch, containing twenty cartridges, attached to the belt, and in towns a brace of holster pistols, in country districts a cavalry carbine, or, if preferred, a double-barrelled fowling-piece, slung across the body ready for use.

For volunteers a two-deep formation seems ill calculated to give confidence. No continental regulars can in this way be brought to charge; three deep, thirty-three inches in rank and the same in file, seems to me the least which can be accepted for actual service with half trained men, and I should myself prefer to charge six deep. The *front* rank should be selected for skirmishers, composed of such as could give time for extra drills. Platoon firing, &c., need not be practised by men armed with, and relying chiefly upon, the sword. A volley, with sabre slung from wrist, followed by an instant charge, is the only way in which pikes can be disposed of; whilst for defence of works men should reserve their discharge till white-of-the-eye distance, and then continue to blaze away individually as fast as they can load without returning the ramrod; the rear rank reserving their fire. Less than six months' incessant practice will not enable recruits to fire in any other mode with precision if called out in earnest, and must therefore be regarded as wholly thrown away.

In the sword exercise, for volunteer foot, great attention should be paid to cuts *three* and *four*, as protecting the private whilst annoying his adversary, and the pike and bayonet parries, with back of the weapon, should also be practised carefully. One and two, five and six, and still less the St. George, should not be taught at all, as Englishmen are apt to deliver these cuts improperly, and will deliver them by instinct wherever they can do so properly, whether taught or no. ARTHUR.

P.S.—What would be the effect of a volunteer corps armed solely with Roman sword and target to keep off brickbats and stones? I should prefer it to mounted yeomanry.

BAYONET FENCING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—My friend, the Baron de Berenger, although invited by several of your correspondents to give *his* opinion upon what the *Maitre des Armes* (for so he calls himself), in your 304th No., gives as his "drill, and attack, and defence," not only has advised *my* doing so as introductory to a little work I am writing on that art, but also has assured me of your kind support in all matters likely to benefit the service; allow me, then, I beg, to inform the military circles, through your pages, that bayonet fencing is of infinitely greater importance than the author of that drill would make them believe; for, besides being available against the swords of cavalry (for he shows no more), it is *equally* so against the bayonet and the lance, the latter now being allowed as more formidable than the sword: but more importantly still can its *scientific* use be employed, because most successfully, in repelling the general attacks—that is, *in columns*—of either infantry or cavalry, by resistance offered to either bayonet, sword, or lance. The author of the article in question misleads the public by his theory, which confines the bayonet's use as against the sword alone. He has entirely overlooked the most important application of bayonet fencing; for, instead of being merely a mode of self-defence, single-handed, and against single Dragoons sword in hand, mounted or dismounted, and to which he has restricted himself in that article, it enables the *infantry to act* EN MASSE, *with their bayonets to defend themselves against* ANY *of the three weapons mentioned, also employed* EN MASSE! The practicability of combating thus being deemed of immense importance, caused the art of bayonet fencing to be adopted by *nearly all* the armies of the European powers; and, as soon as its changes had made it useful upon a *large* scale, the modes taught in fencing schools not only were superseded, because applicable to individual conflict *only*, but the former being in high estimation, became a principal part, ranking equal with that of the manual of the soldier's drill, and on principles strictly military.

My having not only held a commission, but having been appointed also as one of the instructing officers of the bayonet fencing, in an army where it was brought to the highest perfection, emboldens me to offer your gallant readers my humble ideas as to the best mode of tuition—that which will be found as most likely to make the soldier expert, and keep him in constant practice as to all the branches of an exercise which ought to become of solid because practical use to the army; for, unless the art of bayonet fencing can be reduced to regular rules, such as may become an inseparable part of the drill, it never can hope to be of practical utility.

The general divisions of the drill of bayonet fencing, whereby to resist the bayonet charges or those of light or heavy cavalry, may be divided into three:—

No. 1. Preparatory instructions to a squad in single file of the movements of the body alone, and without using either musket or bayonet.

No. 2. Embraces the words of command and tuition how to perform, against either infantry or cavalry, the most suitable feints, thrusts, and parries.

No. 3. The words of command, &c., when two parties are taught to combat against each other.

The instructions of No. 1 being too voluminous to admit being compressed into a general article suitable to your pages, causes my passing on to No. 2, as including four different movements, and how the holding of the musket should vary—1st, against a bayonet; 2d, against a lance; 3d, against a sword; 4th, how to parry with an infantry sword against a bayonet, when a soldier has broken his bayonet in action.

The *Maitre d'Armes* having touched upon one of these movements, I will beg leave to point to his theoretical deficiency when, using the two first commands against the sword "*guard*" and "*lunge*," he speaks of a distance of eighteen inches between the legs. Twenty-four inches ought to be the smallest distance, with an increase proportionate with the soldier's size; for, unless so varied, his position can never be strong or settled. So far from bending the knees slightly, as directed by that author, a perpendicular line, dropped from the right knee, should fall at the end of the toes of that foot; and so should a similar perpendicular from the left knee also touch the end of those of the left foot. The weight of the body (and which should be held rather back) should rest entirely on the right leg, to leave the left quite free for changes of front. The bending of the knees is necessary to render the attack more difficult, for it facilitates the defence of the whole body. The right hand holds the musket, placing its knuckles within the hollow of the right hip, with the guard close to the body, the firelock downwards, because the thrusts are to be performed by extending the right arm and hand to the full length, the flat side of the butt being placed between the wrist joint and the elbow, for, otherwise, the thrusts or pushes could not be made quick and strong enough, and an adversary might easily knock the musket out of the assailant's hand. As to the left arm and hand, instead of being placed so as to raise the muzzle to the height of the peak of an opponent's cap, the elbow should rest close to the body, placing the palm supporting the barrel about midway in a line horizontal to the left breast, and forming an acute angle with the shoulder; thereupon, on making a thrust by extending the right arm and hand to the full length, the point of the bayonet will be raised to a height equal with a horseman's middle, being the required elevation.

The *lunge* is not to be performed by stepping about eighteen inches with the left foot, as directed by the *Maitre d'Armes*, for the distance between the feet should be doubled, and therefore will be about forty-eight inches—a mode of lunging more particularly applicable against infantry—since twenty-four inches, the usual distance, not only is ample but best against cavalry swords; the more especially as every feint thrust must be followed by a side jump or twist to change front, too difficult to be performed on feet forty-eight inches apart.

I may conclude by confidently asserting, that the theoretical sketch given by the author aforementioned can *only* serve for the bayonet fencing of two individuals, for never *can* it be applied to the instruction of large masses of infantry; wherefore, instead of extending my details, I now shall content myself with having pointed out that, as first elements of the art, the *Maitre d'Armes* has held out false principles to commit an error of the greatest importance as regards its influence on the other divisions of bayonet fencing. Moreover, perceiving from numerous letters in your Journal in support of the bayonet fencing, that the attention of military men is drawing earnestly to the adoption of a science so truly important to the Army, and having for some time past collected every necessary material for publishing a little work on the improved use of the bayonet, I shall feel pleasure in being allowed to submit it for your scrutiny as soon as translation into English facilitates its publication. I have the honour to be, &c.,

CHARLES DE IZDEBSKI,
Lieutenant in the late Polish Army.

London, Jan. 21, 1839.

THE BAYONET.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your number for 24th Nov. last I had the honour of submitting a system of drill for musket and bayonet fencing, intended for the defence of infantry against cavalry, when the former have become broken, or suddenly attacked by the latter, when extended as skirmishers; and I have been gratified by remarks thereon by your valuable and able correspondents, *Arthur* and the *Baron de Berenger*; also, an observation from your correspondent *Chevron*; and as the Baron, in his last communication, hints at my keeping a "good reserve," I beg leave to trouble you once more on the subject, and to offer a few remarks in reply to their observations.

In the first place, with respect to *Arthur's* preferring the right foot in advance, and the butt resting in left hand, at the position of guard, I beg to observe, that in compiling this drill I endeavoured as much as possible to unite simplicity with utility, and to bring it within the sphere of the meanest capacity: keeping this in view, I humbly submit, that drawing the right foot back (consequently leaving the left in advance), independent of throwing *the swordsman out of measure*, while the *musketeer retains his*, is the most natural to the soldier, being accustomed to it in several motions of the manual and platoon exercises; the *hold*, also, which it gives him of his weapon is perfectly natural, and one to which he is accustomed at the port, charge, &c. Taking all these into consideration, I presumed that the soldier, when suddenly attacked, was more likely to assume a position, which practice had made habitual to him, than resort to one to which he had been accustomed only, on some twenty or thirty occasions, when at bayonet drill. With respect to introducing vertical cuts with the bayonet, I beg to assure *Arthur* that I had not lost sight of their importance, more especially when applied to the nose of a *horse*, a tender part, but considered it useless to introduce them, until some improvement be made in the method of fixing the bayonet, the present one being so likely to fall off on the first application of it; these, with an advantageous method of applying the toe of the butt and cock nail, in dispersing mobs, I shall be ready to submit, with many other minutiæ, when the authorities shall manifest an inclination to adopt them.

With respect to *Arthur's* observation respecting a defence against the *lance*, I beg to observe, that the counter of carte, with its *double*, I consider a sufficient defence against any point, either of lance, pike, sword, or bayonet, and when taught as laid down in my drill practice, with the assistance easily derived from my first and second guards, I conceive I have sufficiently provided for its defence, but should be most happy to see something more effectual suggested. I am happy to agree with *Arthur* on the subject of hanging guards; they certainly afford the surest defence and readiest returns.

As the *Baron de Berenger* has not favoured us with his promised remarks on my bayonet drill (for which I have been waiting the last fortnight) I have little to observe with respect to him. I wish, by the bye, he would favour us with a description of his patent bayonet. I, however, decidedly agree with him, that shortening the musket, and adding a sword bayonet to it, would never answer for bayonet fencing. There are two or three good and sufficient reasons for not shortening the musket; it might be made much lighter, without detracting from its efficiency, and I should prefer a smaller and lighter bayonet than the present one, made of first-rate *materiel*, and to fix as those of the Rifle Brigade, or in some other secure manner. I should like to see the waist-belt adopted, and the present killing head-dress abolished; the weight of the kit and pouch, and other unnecessarily heavy articles of equipment reduced in weight, so as to leave the British soldier, when brought into contact with the enemies of his country, the full advantages of those (as compared with other nations superior masculine faculties with which it has pleased Providence to endow him. To your correspondent *Chevron's* remark I reply—*I bide my time.*

And now having trespassed, I fear, to too great a length on your valuable pages, I beg to subscribe myself your obedient servant, MAITRE DES ARMES.

January 15th.

*** Letters in type, "Regenerator;" "An Old Sailor;" and "Chevron's" First Letter.

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To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print

If "M. H." will take the trouble to look to our Paper of four weeks since, viz. 5th Dec., he will there find the Promotions of Lieut. Higginson, Surgeons Goodridge, Priaulx, and Le Grand; with the Appointments of Commander Stopford to the "Zebra," and Lieuts Owen and Thursby to the Coast Guard, which appeared in the Port Papers of this week. Should he, or any other correspondent, imagine cause for complaint, we advise a previous reference to our back numbers.

We cannot bring to our recollection the letter mentioned by "Perseus."

"Syphax" *is probably right in his conclusions, but although we agree with him, generally, his letter is far too political for our columns, which are, and ever have been, strictly independent of party. We have always evinced a decided aversion to intrude on the United Service any political opinions: the only party we oppose are the Radicals and false Economists. We have had sufficient opportunities of estimating, at their real value, most party writers, but in the course of our career a more convincing proof has not offered of their venality than in their present conduct towards Sir John Barrow. This gentleman has hitherto been regarded (like the Ex-Secretary, Mr. John Wilson Croker) as an Ultra-Tory writer, but because from, as we believe, a sense of common justice to the Navy, he thinks proper to disabuse the public mind, and to show, by incontrovertible facts and figures, the real state of the British Navy, his hitherto political partizans, great and little, become his furious opponents, and put no limit to their mud and puerile revilings. Such is the sickening course of party, but it has one good effect,—it proves that the welfare of the Service does not enter into the views of such writers, and consequently every day will tend to lessen the little influence they could ever be supposed to have over Naval and Military men, whose only party is their country.*

The above was scarcely in type when we received the following:—

To the Editor of the Times

SIR,—The *Times* is a paper too powerfully written and too extensively read to admit of its statements being treated with indifference by any one who finds his character unjustly impugned Censure me as much as you please, but don't misrepresent me You more than insinuate that the supplemental chapter in the "Life of Lord Anson" was written as a defence of Lord Minto and the Board. You call it the "Manifesto of Lord Minto." I had hoped that the declaration made in the short introduction would have been deemed worthy of credit. I therein disclaimed all knowledge, on the part of every individual of the Board of Admiralty, of what I was writing, or had written; and I now state that the first and only knowledge Lord Minto had of it was from the printed book I repeat the disclaimer; and I also repeat, that my only motive was to disabuse the British public and foreign nations, by a refutation of the erroneous and disparaging statements that had gone abroad regarding the British Navy What other motives could I have had? I have received no favours from the present Board of Admiralty—I have asked none—I expect none. I do my duty to the best of my ability, *Conservative* as I am, ever have been, and ever shall be

As this is the only notice I shall ever take of anonymous attacks from any quarter, I request you will favour me with its insertion, and then censure me whenever you may think I deserve it. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN BARROW

Last week a notification, from a Plymouth Paper, *of the death of Captain Bennett, late of the* "Rainbow," *appeared in the N. & M. G. We heartily rejoice to find, from the following letter, that the gallant officer is in excellent health, and we hope he will have opportunities for the further display of his active and enterprising spirit:—*

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having observed in your *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 19th instant, that you thought proper to book me for the other world, without my consent, I think it right to inform you, that I am still in the land of the living, for which agreeable fact (should you feel the least doubt upon the subject) I can with much satisfaction refer you to the worthy parson of our parish, whose roast beef and old port I had the pleasure of punishing this day, and for *a dead man* I believe his reverence will certify that I performed *no contemptible part* If you feel *quite satisfied*, after this statement, that I remain still in *statu quo*, you will perhaps do me the favour to contradict your statement of my exit in your next publication. I am, &c

THOMAS BENNETT, late Captain of the *Rainbow*.

Hereford, January 22nd.

We have no knowledge of the Writer in a contemporary journal referred to by "Civis," *and we make it a rule not to meddle in such matters. Our own affairs are than sufficiently occupy our time.*

In reply to several correspondents we beg to assure them, that as yet tonnage has not been taken up for drafts from the Depots of Regiments serving in India. We believe that tenders will be called for in a few days, but that embarkations will not take place before the end of February or the beginning of March next Several large vessels are advertised to sail about that time, and we think it probable that they may tender and be accepted for troops.

We regret that, from the length of Lieut-Col Angerstein's manly defence of Captain Craufurd, we are prevented inserting it;—but we have noticed the subject. "Chevron's" *2nd letter is too long for this week. We will attend to the suggestions of* "Lightbob," *also to* "C. B.," *and* "Out of the Service" *on the Coast Guard.*

"Nauticus" *is right. The* "Ocean," "Victory," *and* "San Josef," *are not included in the twenty-one sail of the line described as in commission. The four months' provisions principally consist of rye bread, stock fish, and sour kraut—poor fare to cherish those who are to try conclusions with cannon balls!*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1839.

THE position of British affairs in India seems critical. Though the north-west frontier may become the arena rather of intrigue than of warfare, still we may find it requisite to treat with an armed force on the spot; for the *seating* of Shah Sooja-ool-Moolkh on the throne of Cabul will be found a matter of greater facility, than *upholding* him there amid the feuds and clashing interests of petty but petulant chieftains, all brooking the restraints *we* must impose on their lawless and *Rob Roy* practices. Years will be requisite to reduce the heterogeneous mass of Affghauns into union under a monarchy, and to convince these warlike tribes that the arts of peace are more conducive to wealth, happiness, and freedom, than intestine wars, plunder, and rapine. The Government of India will find "in all its borders" full occupation for its troops; for while no inconsiderable portion must proceed to Cabul and even remain there, in distant directions we observe that forces are required. In Nepaul affairs have assumed a gloomy aspect, and an army of observation must be on foot to meet any sudden outburst from the hills of the north-eastern States. Nor is the Indian Army without occupation elsewhere—Burmah and her barbarian king treat us with contempt, and a high tone of independence which we can scarcely much longer endure, and retain the respect of the many eastern princes who now do us reverence. In short, it is evident to all who know India, that unless matters take a very different turn in Burmah and Cabul from what experience leads us to expect, a very large increase to Her Majesty's European Troops in India must be made early in the present year. Our information warrants us in asserting, that very urgent demands for European troops have been made from India, and that the want of infantry to meet the supply required is so great, that many of the regiments which have returned from foreign service not two years ago must be again sent abroad this summer.

WE understand that two more companies of the Royal Artillery have been demanded for service in Canada. Should these, or even an augmentation in men to those companies at present stationed there, be granted, a considerable increase to the strength of the corps will be requisite; and as the reliefs are now much in arrear, it is hoped that additional companies will be raised, for without such it will be impossible to carry on the duty with regularity. In the last Session of Parliament a grant was made for three additional companies, which would have been of some small assistance; but in place of the companies, five gunners and drivers and one bombardier were added to each of the present existing companies, a matter, as it appears to us, of no benefit towards carrying on the reliefs, and but a very small increase to the strength of the detachments in the several foreign commands.

ARRANGEMENTS have been recently made respecting the regiments in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, which promise to be productive of material benefit to the efficiency of those corps. In future, only 659 men of each regiment will embark for Australia, and 110 will remain in the recruiting company. Men to complete the 28th, 50th, 51st, and 80th regiments to 659 each, will be immediately embarked, and, as we observed in our last number, a freight vessel will be taken up for their conveyance. The depot of the 51st will be formed as soon as 659 men shall have embarked. By this judicious plan a depot will retain a full company of old and steady soldiers, available for recruiting and ordinary home duty, and for the drill of recruits—a measure preparatory, we can scarcely doubt, to the extension of a new system to all depots of regiments serving abroad. A more efficient depot formation has been long much desiderated by Commanding Officers, and we feel sincere pleasure that this expedient and important change will be made, in the present year, in one of the most improvable departments of our Military *regime*.

THE depots of the regiments serving in India are fast filling up their supernumeraries, and at the present rate of recruiting, the whole will be complete before the end of next month. A friend, who has just returned from Chatham, informs us that he counted nearly 1,000 recruits at drill under the non-commissioned officers of the various depots superintended by the Adjutant. The men are generally short, but stout, and had made wonderful progress during the last month. It is supposed that about 500 men will be embarked early in the month of March for the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the remainder in the course of the two following months.

WE rejoice to state that the Military Authorities have, one and all, highly approved of the New Army List, and ordered it for their respective departments.

THE able *exposé* of Sir John Barrow, circulated far and wide in the columns of those influential Journals, the *Times* and *Chronicle*, has rendered any farther discussion of the relative force of our own and foreign Navies quite unnecessary. Although some elaborate mystifications have been attempted, nothing can controvert the manly honest statement of a gentleman, whose character is above suspicion, commanding the respect his high reputation so well entitles him to from men of all parties.

We shall now fulfil the intention expressed last week, and make a few observations upon that section of his Supplemental Chapter which treats of "Manning the Navy," and commences in the following words: "Notwithstanding all the clamour that has been raised, there is not the slightest ground of apprehension respecting the efficiency of our ships of war; but the case is different with regard to the manning of them. It is here where the

shoe is likely to pinch. We may crowd into our harbours of Hamoaze, Portsmouth, the Thames, and Medway, as many as we please of those 'moveable fortresses,'—those 'stupendous masses,'—there to repose on their shadows, but without men they will not, to pursue Mr. Canning's metaphor, 'ruffle their plumage and start into life and animation.' The important question then is, what means are to be adopted equal to the manning of the fleet on the breaking out of hostilities?" This is indeed the question, and one which the successive Governments, that have either evaded or suffered it to remain in abeyance for nearly a quarter of a century of profound peace, will be required to answer when the necessity arrives.

Sir John Barrow gives his opinion, that, on the *first* breaking out of hostilities, recourse must be had to the legal and constitutional measure of impressment. Without raising the question of the legality, much less the constitutionality, of that measure, we will at once admit this much,—as much, we imagine, as the unprejudiced persons whom the worthy Baronet alludes to are likely to concede—that the power of impressing is a sacred right, vested in the prerogative, which it would be injurious to question or disturb; but we are certain nine-tenths of the community are decidedly of opinion that such a power should never be exercised, unless under circumstances which rendered the necessity imperative.

The "commencement of hostilities" must depend upon our relations with foreign countries. If we have a wrong to redress, it is natural that we should be prepared to enforce our diplomatic remonstrances; and if, on the other hand, we encountered on any point a disagreeable feeling, likely to produce a rupture, we should also prepare for war. In either case, it is not likely that war can come upon us without some intimation of its approach; and therefore no necessity can, under such circumstances, be pleaded for the adoption of impressment, in the first instance,—in fact, when it should be the *dernier ressort*, after reasonable offers had been held out to the seamen to enter, and they had slighted or refused them.

Sir John Barrow is of opinion that pressing should never be executed on shore—nor indiscriminately—nor under general warrants; but, we would ask, if any exception is made, or sanctuary afforded, how is the measure to be successful? Seamen will naturally fly on shore under apprehension of pressgangs, or they will take refuge afloat, under the American flag. Now, unless they can be reclaimed in both instances, the power is futile, certain to involve us in quarrels, and would come into operation, not even under the same advantages as formerly, but clogged with conditions which would render its exercise ineffectual.

But it is folly to dwell on this, to qualify or concede this point or that: the practice must be either exercised *under all circumstances and at all risks, or not at all;* and our opinion is, that it should never be put in operation at the "breaking out of hostilities,"—very far from it; but reserved until every reasonable means of obtaining the seamen's voluntary service had failed of success. Sir John Barrow has set forth figures to show, that during the last war 47,000 seamen were employed in Letters of Marque. Not a man was pressed on that duty. They were all volunteers, and sufficient, as he truly states, to form the crews of fifty sail of the line, with the necessary proportion of smaller vessels. The pay of these men was somewhat higher—not a great deal higher—than seamen in the Navy; and they were induced by the hopes of prize-money. Now the man-of-war's man has quite as good a chance of prize-money, less risk of capture, besides many advantages, such as pension if wounded, &c., which the privateer's man has no claim to; and it is unreasonable to suppose, but that, if proper inducements were offered, and the wages during war approximated to the merchant's service, the Navy would be greatly preferred by the majority of seamen.

The expenses of impressment have never perhaps been truly stated; at the lowest estimate, they must be very great, and would, if thrown into wages, very probably produce the increased sum required. But impressment is not only a question of expense, but of impolicy, by lessening the amount of seamen, and driving thousands into hiding or expatriation at the very moment we require them in greater numbers.

If 50,000 *seamen*,—a greater number than ever we possessed in the Royal Navy, when the whole number of blue jackets employed exceeded 100,000,—if 50,000 seamen were drawn from the merchant's, and induced to enter the Queen's service to-morrow, it would cause but slight inconvenience, because the clause in 3 and 4 Wm. IV., cap. 54, which provides that three-fourths of the crew shall be British subjects, would, as is usual in time of war, be annulled, and all the foreign seamen in our ports immediately engaged as substitutes. But if it were attempted to impress this number, it must be by seizing every man that could be found, and embargoing our trade. Neither is the practice of engaging foreigners objectionable, because, at the return of peace, they are discharged, and replaced by our native seamen; and if not employed by us in war, they would be serving under the flag of our enemies, and increase their strength in the very point where they are most deficient.

Foreigners consider it strange, incredible, when they are told, that, although possessed of more seamen than the whole world besides, with riches unbounded, we should require and oblige the men, on whose courage and loyalty our national security depends, to serve for (comparatively) inadequate wages, and all to effect the saving of some few thousands of pounds, whilst we are lavishing millions to subsidise worthless or cowardly allies. If, indeed, there did not exist sufficient seamen for both services, there might be some reason in insisting, that, by fair means or foul, the fleet should be first manned. But the contrary is the case, and it will every day become more palpable, as we persevere in cultivating our resources, and making our own service more palatable to seamen than the service of foreigners. The single act of pressing would at one blow undo all that has been accomplished in furtherance of this object.

Sir John Barrow makes some observations upon the impolicy of turning over the seamen formerly employed in the blockade to the Treasury, and rendering that service a drain to the Navy of its best men, instead of supplying drafts, as was the case on the old establishment, in seasons of emergency. We shall have some observations to make on this point next week; in the mean time, we trust the Board of Admiralty will not be induced, by any argument that their worthy Secretary has advanced, to diverge from the course they have successfully pursued for some years past, of bettering the seaman's condition, and by securing to him fair and liberal treatment, eventually inducing him to prefer the Navy to every other service afloat. It will then be found, that should a season of danger arrive, even if unprepared, the seamen will not be insensible to their country's call; and, we imagine, this consummation might be materially furthered by adopting some plan which would bring a portion of our merchant seamen occasionally in association with the Naval service, so that they may become practically acquainted with the state of matters, and the many advantages to which they would be entitled for serving therein.

We cannot have better evidence of the manning of the Navy, than the following letter from a seaman of the *Russell*:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

King's Head, Sheerness, 22d Jan., 1839.

Mr. Editor,—I can't say that I lay down my marline spike, because, worse luck, it is out of use, my good ship being paid off; but I lay down my pipe to take up my pen, to tell you, in my humble way, the satisfaction I felt in reading in your Paper some remarks on a work published by our Admiralty Secretary, Mr. Barrow, in defence of that service which I am proud of belonging to. Such a man is a tower of strength among us; long may he continue in his honourable office, for in him poor Jack will find a friend—he is no *Croker*.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I was about to say is this, that I have served in the Navy many years, and well know that it was never in a better state than as regards its equipment, condition, and discipline. (In the war it might have been, because, as the old heads say, "it blew harder then.") I have just been paid off here from a liner, the *Russell*, and take her as one proof out of many, if you like. We fitted out at this place, and on the fourteenth day from commencing work left Sheerness, and cast anchor at the Little Nore, having been manned in that time mostly from London, and principally by our own officers. Well, that's not much; the same thing can and ought to be done again. After our period of service home we comes, and in *seven* short winter working days, at such a season, and such a place as this, with wind and weather against us, and our stores and tanks having to be returned by lighters to Deptford and Chatham, and in the meantime a liner, almost hanging fire, dependent on the wind and tide to bring the vessels back for reloading,—I say amid all this, deny it who can, in seven short winter working days we were paid off, and this, mind you, by allowing the ship's company liberty to the shore, and the weather frequently prevented the men getting off to their work. Now, taking this as a poor specimen, think you, Sir, that our Navy is in a bad state? If a small line-of-battle ship, forty short of complement, can do this, what may not the country expect from "*powerful*" ones?

Now, as to the discipline and disposition of our sailors, I would ask the Commissioners if we came drunk to the pay-table? No; and two days before paying off (Sunday) we were clean for muster, as usual; and on being mustered by the ship's books, but three blue jackets missed their muster, and they came off afterwards: what's more, ask if the men did not honourably pay their hum-boat bills. Does not all this show the good disposition of a ship's company? No, no, Mr. Editor, take my poor word for it, the crews afloat are a good-conditioned set of men. If the officers will do their duty, no fear for us.

Why, out of our crew, we have had several warrants made: there was Jim Woodman, Bill Davis, and Deb Cousens, and six were recommended to the Admiralty for the medals and gratuities, and sixteen, from character and choice, have been taken into the Coast-Guard; and hang me if our chief Boatswain's Mate, Jim Morris, what joined us from *Endymion*, wasn't considered such a good fellow, that the Sheerness folks made him a Freemason the day after payment.

Avast heaving! in speaking of my brother Blues, I mustn't forget my shipmates, the *Jorps*, although, leave a marine alone to take care of himself, and if he can't, he can always get my Lord George (as one of our non-commissioned Officers used to say) to speak for him. I would like to ask the Officer at Chatham, if he could wish to see a cleaner better-looking set of fellows march into barracks from service than the *Russell's*. Our soldiers left the ship three hours before payment; we didn't want any looking after, although I wonder Mr. Commissioner wasn't afraid of some of the *ruff-raff* running off with his money-box: but no, he had a better opinion of a sailor, being one himself; but I did hear though, and if so it's a capital joke, that he paid the Middys last—a good reason, Jack was gone, and it being dark, they served as a guard to keep off the Sheerness sharks: and God knows, some of my old shipmates have been pretty well cleaned out, flying light like a collier—some have even lost their dunnage, and are all ready for another ship.

Well, Mr. Editor, as the above is nothing but the naked truth, I hope you will print it, because when Jack has such an example set him of "Flag-Officers," "Captains," &c. &c., writing in newspapers, he can't be blamed now for joining *at the Nore* in the mutiny. I liked my officers, I was always respected by them, and I wish them well wherever they go: I should be glad to sail with any of them again; and as to the Russians coming, let them come when they will, they'll find men in all ships as true-hearted and loyal, as

One of the Russell's Crew.

And to this we will append a letter, showing the groundless fears of the Alarmists on another point,—that of Naval Gunnery:—

To the Editor of the Times.

United Service Club, Jan. 23.

Sir,—Having observed a paragraph in the leading article of the *Times* of this day's date, containing a doubt of the efficiency of the bored-up 32-pounders, I beg leave to correct the mis-statements it contains as to those grounds. In 1832 or 1833, the late General Miller, Inspector-General of Artillery (whose fame as an artillerist and founder of cannon is above praise), proposed to bore up the 24-pounders of 40 and 41 cwt. to 32-pounders, and to substitute them for 18-pounders. The Board of Admiralty approved of his proposal. A gun of this sort was then sent to Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, where it was found to range with the 18-pounders, the charge of powder being "in both cases" the same. This is mainly attributable to the reduction of the windage, an improvement which had long been recommended, and which other nations had previously adopted. Its recoil was not

inconveniently great, its penetration and power of fracturing and splintering timber was found to be greater than that of the 18 pounders. In consequence of the recommendation of the Inspector General, and the reports made by me on the trial of these guns, the *Vestal*, of 20 guns, was armed with them. The reports of her Captain, and those of others, fully confirmed what has been stated above as to the bored-up 32-pounders. It may be well to add, that one of the guns, which has since been bored up (the Congreve's), when a 24-pounder, formed part of the *Queen Charlotte's* armament at the battle of Algiers. It is on record, that these guns went through the whole of that long and severe action without an accident. The other 24-pounder gun, of corresponding length, which has been bored-up, is Bloomfield's;—it was cast to compete with Congreve's, and it is preferred to it by many able artillerists. Two other guns have also been bored-up—the 32 cwt. 32-pounders, from Bloomfield's improved power 24-pounder, 6 feet 6 inches long, as a substitute for 12-pounder guns on the main decks of the small class of three deckers, and the 25 cwt. 32-pounders, of 6 feet, from an 18-pounder of unnecessarily heavy construction, as substitutes for carronades, in small frigates incapable of carrying heavier guns; their efficiency and superiority over carronades was proved in the action between the British frigates *Imogene* and *Andromache* and the Chinese forts. It may be satisfactory to those who apprehend that the metal of these guns has been too much reduced to learn, that out of 700 guns which have been bored up, not one has given way under the customary proofs, and that a very severe trial of these guns in rapid firing, with double shot, was made some time since at Woolwich, through which they passed without damage. It appears clear, therefore, that the substitution of 32-pounders (ranging with 18-pounders, penetrating deeper, splintering more, and bearing the double-shotting charge well) for 18-pounders and 12 pounders, has greatly increased the force and efficiency of each of Her Majesty's ships in which the arrangement has been adopted.—I have, &c.,

THOMAS HASTINGS, Capt. H.M.S. *Excellent*.

We noticed last week that another Military Candidate had been announced for a seat in the East India Direction—an officer who served in India uninterruptedly for five-and-thirty years, and was long in situations of important responsibility. The Testimonials put forth by the friends of Colonel Galloway, C.B., are flattering to the honourable career of that gallant and scientific officer, and convince us that he deserves the strenuous support of the Proprietors, whose votes he is ambitious to obtain. From these Testimonials we shall extract the letter of an officer in whom the Indian Army takes the greatest pride, one of its most talented members, who, in sickness or health, has always powerfully advocated its interests, and who, in his retirement from active service, has been a most munificent patron of the best institutions of his country. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Worsley, G.C.B., has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Meeting of the friends and supporters of Colonel Galloway:—

Sir,—It is with much concern that I find myself compelled, by severe ill-position, to forego the satisfaction I should have had in attending your meeting, that I might, in your presence, have borne my humble testimony to the importance I attach to the early election of Colonel Galloway. The qualifications of Col. Galloway are, I trust, generally known to the Proprietors, and I can with confidence affirm, that at an early period, by sharing in the hardest service a soldier can encounter, he laid the foundation of that reputation which he has uniformly maintained throughout a series of years. After long personal knowledge and intercourse with the Native Army of India, participating in much of its most arduous warfare, especially in those subordinate grades which form the character of the hard working soldier, and constitute the basis of all professional qualification, Col. Galloway filled important offices under the Supreme Government, the records of which bear testimony to his great acquirements, industry, and integrity. But the object I have in view, in thus venturing to address you, is of higher moment than individual commendation. When I contemplate the vast importance of every branch of the Military Government of India, and, nevertheless, find the Army of Bengal without any representative in the Court of Directors, through the medium of practical experience—or any individual who combines a personal knowledge of the feelings, habits, and disposition of the soldiery composing that noble Army—we cannot, I think, but view its constitution as evidently defective and wanting in that respect, and I would earnestly submit to the Proprietors at large, that these considerations afford the strongest grounds that can well be conceived for engaging our utmost exertions in supporting Col. Galloway's views to a seat in the Court of Directors,—and thereby best discharging the duty we owe to the public interests for promoting the prosperity and welfare of our magnificent Empire in India.

I have, &c., H. WORSLEY, G.C.B.,
Major-General, Bengal Army.

We feel that we could add but little to this impressive appeal. We are confident of its influence with all officers and their connexions. The removal of Sir James Carnac is a serious loss to the Indian Army, and Military men are more than ever required in the Direction, to defend the interests of that Army, and to advise on the best means of preserving our Empire in the East. The latter consideration will come home to every Proprietor, and in electing Colonel Galloway they will not only do honour to him, but materially protect their own interests.

We regret that we have not space for the Testimonials of Lord William Bentinck, of the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, who was many years Secretary, or of Mr. Fortescue, late Secretary, to the Government of India;—these documents serve to show, that the merits and services of Colonel Galloway are highly appreciated, and the value his experience would be at the present critical moment in the Councils of the Court of Directors.

To the Proprietors of East India Stock.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg respectfully to lay before you the Resolutions passed at a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Proprietors of East India Stock, assembled this day, in conformity with the intimation for that purpose, supported by the names of so many of your honourable body.

Countenanced as I have been, I cannot doubt success. My own efforts shall be unceasing, and if the choice of the Proprietors shall fall upon me, it will be my pride and my highest gratification to discharge, to the best of my ability, the sacred duty with which they will have honoured me. I have only, therefore, to repeat my pledge to proceed to the ballot on the first vacancy which may occur.

Entreating a continuance of your favour and support, and earnestly begging the best efforts of all my friends, I have the honour to remain, with great respect,

Your obliged and most faithful servant,
A. GALLOWAY, Colonel, Bengal Army.

4, Upper Harley street, January 21, 1839.

At a Meeting of Proprietors of East India Stock, friends and supporters of Colonel Archibald Galloway, C.B., of the Bengal Army, held at the London Tavern this day, Monday, January 21, 1839,

The Right Hon. HOLT MACKENZIE in the Chair.

The Chairman read a letter from General Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B., of the Bengal Army, regretting that he was prevented by illness from attending.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

Moved by Lieutenant-General Forbes, and seconded by Thomas Dent, Esq.

1. That it is in the highest degree necessary for the efficiency of the Government of India, and for the welfare of its inhabitants, to secure to the East India Direction the services of men who join to acknowledged ability, integrity, and experience in public affairs, the possession of such special qualifications as may fit them for the consideration of the many important and delicate questions which that Court is called upon to decide, and especially at the present crisis, when the Government of India appears likely to be called upon for the exertion of more than ordinary energy in all departments, particularly on the part of our great military establishments.

Moved by Major-General Smith, and seconded by Major-General Heathcote, Bengal Army.

2. That Colonel Galloway has served the Hon. Company in India, in the Army of Bengal, for thirty-five years; that in the course of that long period he acquired the most intimate acquaintance with our native troops, and with those masses of the military population in Bengal from which our principal military establishments are drawn, that he has been distinguished in that Army, and has shared with it in the hardest service a soldier can encounter, that he long held important and responsible offices on its staff, that for several years he filled a principal place in the highest department of the Military Branch of the service, under the Supreme Government of India; that his official duty there comprehended the control of the Ordnance, of the equipment of the Army, of its military supplies, and of the department of public works, both Military and Civil, thus embracing practically a thorough investigation of the most important sources of public expenditure, and imposing on him the duty of regulating the construction of the great public works carried on for the general improvement of the country; that Colonel Galloway has justly established a high name as an Oriental scholar, that as an author, by his work on the Law and Constitution and General Administration of India, he has contributed essentially to the development of many important questions relative to the laws, the financial resources, and the Government of that country; whilst, by his writings on Military subjects, he has usefully promoted the interests of the state; that for his Military services Colonel Galloway has received the honourable mark of his Sovereign's approbation, and he has on many occasions been distinguished by the commendation of the Supreme Government of India, and of the superior Authorities in England, that whether, therefore, we refer to the merit of Colonel Galloway's services, or consider the extent of his qualifications, we cannot but recognise in that gentleman an union of acquirements and practical experience which point him out as a candidate peculiarly qualified for a seat in the East India Direction.

Moved by Major-Gen. Sir Donald M'Leod, K.C.B. (who stated, that he appeared for Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B.), and seconded by Major-Gen. Garner:—

3. That when we contemplate the vast importance of every branch of the Military Government of India, and nevertheless find that among Military Officers at present members of the Court of Directors, there is no one from the Presidency of Bengal,—the seat of our Supreme Government and of our principal resources, both Military and Civil,—we conceive that we are but discharging a duty we owe to the public interests by submitting to the Proprietors at large the urgent necessity for calling into the Direction an officer who will bring into that Court a practical knowledge of the feelings, habits, and disposition of the soldiery composing the most numerous portion of our Army, an Army upon whose fidelity the preservation of our empire mainly depends.

Moved by Robert Milford, Esq., and seconded by Colonel Waters, C.B., Bengal Army.—

4. That on the above grounds this meeting most earnestly invite the Proprietors to unite in supporting Col. Galloway, so as to insure his election to a seat in the Direction on the first vacancy that may occur, and they pledge themselves to use every means in their power to effect this important object.

HOLT MACKENZIE, Chairman.

Moved by Richard Twining, Esq., and seconded by George Gowan, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

5. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, for the very able manner in which he has filled the Chair.

We have observed with much satisfaction that the Governor-General has noticed and *rewarded* the gallant conduct of Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger, of the Bombay Artillery, in having volunteered his services at the siege of Herat, and, by his skill and science, enabled the besieged to hold out against the attacks of the Persians, directed and aided by Russian Officers. This young Officer is nephew of Colonel Henry Pottinger, the ablest Diplomatist in India, and now Envoy to the Court of Sinde. Latent ability seems remarkable in the family of Pottinger; we know of no instance in which a member of it has been employed without distinguishing himself as a soldier, politician, or man of science.

THE friends of Captain Craufurd have taken umbrage at the manner in which that officer's name has been treated by Sir John Barrow. We think they have reason to complain: for there is certainly nothing in the pamphlet published by him deserving the censure which has been justly passed upon the "Flag Officer;" and it is anything but flattering for a gallant Naval Officer to be included in such association.

Capt. Craufurd's statement is the simple truth. He describes what he saw, and the feelings which arose in his mind at such a novel spectacle, for which he appears to have been quite unprepared. The "Flag Officer," on the contrary, derives all his information from the doubtful authority of party newspaper paragraphs, exaggerates everything pertaining to our rivals, whilst he disparages our own Navy; and, to augment the strength of the French Fleet, actually describes every ship *afloat* as in *commission;* and, to sum up all, enumerates eight vessels of first and second rate which do not exist. Presuming him to be a "Flag Officer," it was at least due to the honour and respectability of his rank that he should have investigated the truth of the statements put forth. *He* may be justly accused of presumption, ignorance, and folly, but these terms do not apply to Capt. Craufurd.

The number of Russian ships annually commissioned for cruising in the Baltic has never been a secret. How can it possibly be so, when scores of our merchant vessels are daily passing and re-passing within sight of them on their voyage to and from St. Petersburgh? Neither was Capt. Craufurd, who is an extremely intelligent and unassuming young officer, the first to direct public attention to the fact. On 4th March, 1836 (before the gallant officer's visit to St. Petersburgh), Mr. Charles Wood, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in moving the Navy Estimates, took a vote for 5000 additional seamen, and stated, as one reason for this increase, that the Russians had in the Baltic the previous summer 18 sail of the line in commission. These 18 sail of the line were two divisions of the three which Captain Craufurd afterwards saw reviewed by the Emperor at the ceremony of "*Grand papa de la flotte,*" in the summer of the same year. Again, in our Gazette of 22d and 29th Oct. 1836, we gave a full and circumstantial account of this Russian Fleet, describing every ship by name, her armament, &c., and it was not until the summer of the year 1837 that Commander Craufurd (as it appears at the request of his friends) published his pamphlet. A correspondent alleges, that in the interim he made known the information he possessed in the proper quarter.

But it is ridiculous to suppose that the Government during all this time, and indeed at any and every time prior, were not in possession of every information relating to the fleet, particularly as the Emperor of Russia was proud of displaying it, and took all opportunities of inviting officers and others to a close inspection of it and his batteries at Cronstadt. This policy he evidently adopted (if he possesses the wily character generally assigned him) to impress upon those who were competent to make reports, the strength of his Baltic defences, and his means of resisting an attack. If he meditated a descent upon England, he would have adopted a very different policy.

The plain fact of the matter is, that the conductors of party Journals have availed themselves of some observations thrown out by the Duke of Wellington at the close of last Session; and knowing how sensitive public opinion is upon all that relates to our Navy, they have made a factious attack upon the Admiralty which controls it, and, casting about for authorities to support their argument, availed themselves of passages that would bear out the most false and preposterous statements—called some portions of Capt. Craufurd's book, which the context will not warrant—and a weak, vain, old man has lent himself

to this unworthy proceeding, by stringing together a lot of newspaper squibs, and impertinently addressing a rigmarole founded on them to the Duke of Wellington. The well-directed broadside of Sir John Barrow has demolished the whole affair, the bubble is exploded, and we wish the "Flag Officer" joy of the only reputation he is ever likely to earn.

On Monday despatches were received at the Colonial Office, from the Governors of Honduras and Gibraltar; and on Tuesday from Sir John Colborne, Governor-General of the Canadas; and from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The latter were dated Nov. 15th. On Wednesday despatches, dated 8th August, were received at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; and despatches were forwarded from the Foreign Department for Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, for the British Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Persia, and for Lord Clanricarde, the British Minister at St. Petersburg. The Cabinet Council on Wednesday was held at the residence of Viscount Melbourne in South-st., in consequence of his being somewhat indisposed. Lord Holland, who is very feeble from gout, was wheeled into the Council-room. On Thursday despatches were brought to the Colonial Office from Sir Henry Bouverie, Governor of Malta. Yesterday despatches from Lieut.-Col. Doherty, Governor of Sierra Leone, were received at the Colonial Office.

"Her Majesty's Marriage.—The country will learn with delight that the most interesting part in the Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament, and the country at large, will be the announcement of Her Majesty's intended marriage. The happy object of Queen Victoria's choice is Prince Albert, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg, and cousin of Her Majesty. Prince Albert is handsome, and about twenty-two years of age. He has resided for some time in this country, on a visit to his Royal relatives. How soon the happy event is to take place we are not prepared to say; but our readers may depend upon the authenticity of our information."—*Sun.* "We are authorised to give the most positive contradiction to the above announcement." —*Chronicle.* The author of the paragraph is said to be one who, with a propensity to meddle where he has no longer the right to advise, has gratified the restlessness of his nature in unfounded conjectures, which have been incautiously published as facts.

The Queen Dowager, lamenting the injurious effects resulting from the great want of church accommodation for the Protestant residents in Malta, has announced her intention of erecting, at her own expense, a church capable of containing 1,000 persons. An appropriate site has been granted by the Local Government. The cost will be from 6,000*l.* to 8,000*l.*

The Duke and Duchess, and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, honoured Sir James and Lady Reynett with their company on Thursday, at their residence at Hampton Court, at the christening of their infant daughter.

The Crown Prince of Hanover.—On the occasion of the anniversary of his Aide-de-Camp, the Prince composed the music for a poem, written for the event by Blumenhagen, which he caused to be performed by the musicians of the chapel. His Royal Highness then repaired to the apartment of his Aide-de-Camp, and presented him with a magnificent tea equipage in silver, adorned with garlands of flowers. The Prince also bestowed rich presents on the singers of the chapel, and his music-master, the famous pianist Wenzel. His Royal Highness has quite recovered from his recent attack of the measles.

The Duke of Wellington will give a sumptuous entertainment, at Apsley House, on the 4th of February, to the Conservative Peers. A great number of idle paragraphs are circulating through the papers respecting the health of the Duke, who, with the exception of a slight attack of rheumatism, we believe is in as sound health as he has been for the last 20 years. His Grace will complete his 70th in May, and to the gratification of his country, is as likely as any man to live for many years. No public misfortune could scarcely be greater than the loss of this illustrious character.

It is rumoured that the vacant Garter has been pressed upon the noble Premier himself, from a quarter and in a manner extremely difficult to resist.

The address in the Lords will be moved by the Earl of Lovelace, and seconded by Lord Vernon.

It is reported that Lord Carrington is to be Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire in place of the late Duke of Buckingham.

Mr. P. C. Labouchere, the father of the Master of the Mint, and of the banker of that name, died on Wednesday se'nnight, in consequence of having, three weeks before, broken a blood-vessel.

Lady Dalhousie, relict of the late General Lord Dalhousie, died at her house in Edinburgh on Tuesday.

We are most happy to announce that Mr. Moon, the most spirited and liberal publisher of engravings in this country, has been authorised to publish a work which will be of the highest interest, not only to all Military men, but to every true Englishman. The print will represent "The Waterloo Banquet," from a picture painted by permission of the Duke, at the request of Lady Burghersh, from the actual scene at Apsley House, with portraits of the distinguished guests. This national print will commemorate the victory of Waterloo, and the fame of the surviving heroes who were in command. The portraits, we understand, are excellent likenesses, and there can be no question that the engraving will do honour to British art.

The *Commerce* states that a General Officer, attached to the Court, is at present endeavouring to establish a new club, which is to be exclusively military, and that the principal officers of the Palace are to be among its first members.

Nelson Monument.—The models and drawings will occupy a large space, and have engaged many Artists in preparing for a considerable time past.

Royal Marines.—The valuable services of this really excellent corps have, it appears, been taken advantage of by the military correspondent of the *Globe*, to introduce an officer, who, though well-known *traditionally* in the Service, has about as positive an existence as the statesmanship of the Globe's patron, Lord Palmerston. In yesterday evening's paper we find the following paragraph, under the head of the "The Army."—"That distinguished officer Major *Checks*, C.B., of the Royal Marines, embarked on board the *Inconstant*, Capt. Pring, with 100 Marines for Halifax." To any one who merely thinks of the *soubriquet* and its general application, this paragraph may appear only a quiz on the ordinary credulity of the Government print in which it appeared, but to those who remember that the *Inconstant* brought home Lord Durham, it has another significance, placing his Lordship on precisely the same footing with the apocryphal "Major Checks, of the Marines."—*Herald.*

Brev.-Maj. Seward, on the retired list, R. Marines, when returning home from Chatham Garrison Club on Monday night week, was attacked by some men in the narrow part of Chatham, knocked down, severely beaten, and left in the road insensible, and apparently dead. They took his purse, but left his watch. The Major, though much disfigured, is recovering. — *Maidstone Gazette.*

Sir John Milbanke, whose affray with Mr. Pocock we noticed last week, has been committed to take his trial at the ensuing Assizes, and Mr. Pocock bound over to prosecute in a penalty of 500*l.*, and the witnesses also in very heavy penalties, to appear. We understand upwards of 5,000*l.* was offered as bail for Sir John, but the Magistrates refused to take it. Mr. Pocock is quite convalescent, and has expressed his unwillingness to proceed in the case. The Court of Queen's Bench have since ordered that Sir John should be discharged from custody on finding four sureties in 250*l.* each, and entering into his own recognizances in 1,000*l.*

Four candidates for the vacant Coronership for the Western Division of Middlesex are in the field; viz., Mr. Burchell, Mr. Adey, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. J. Duncombe (nephew of the Member for Finsbury). Messrs. Burchell, Adey, and Duncombe, are Solicitors, the two former Conservatives, and the latter a Liberal. Wakley, the too well-known Radical, contested for the office with Mr. Baker, about ten years since. The struggle is expected to be most severe.

Fire-Arms again!—So undisguised is the system of arming carried on amongst the manufacturing population of this neighbourhood, in aid of the plan of the Chartists, that on Monday last, at New Mills, Strines, Disley, and that district, a man was publicly hawking pistols at 3*s.* a brace, for which he found many willing purchasers.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

The vacant see of Killaloe has been assigned to the Hon. and Rev. Ludlow Tonson.

The sentence of the Publisher of the "*Times*," for libel, in the case of Sir John Conroy, will be passed on Monday next.

Early in the week the Court of Queen's Bench discharged the writ of habeas corpus, which had been obtained on behalf of the Canadian prisoners, recently landed at Liverpool, leaving them precisely in the situation they were left by the sentence of the Canadian Courts.

A bloodless duel took place this week between two members of the legal profession, in consequence of a dispute on matters in connection with the late L.E.L. (Mrs. Maclean) and the cause of her lamented death. We are assured that the two last letters she wrote, addressed to most *intimate* friends, have yet to appear.

The arrears of the late British Legion are about to be settled. The officers must pay 10 per cent. for the cashing of their bills, but a sort of atonement of three months' additional pay is to be recommended by the Royal Commission, for the unsatisfactory and unjust manner manner in which their claims have been met.

The Court.

Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent are in excellent health. The Queen had a dinner party on Saturday evening. Her Majesty and her august mother attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. On Tuesday Viscount Melbourne and the Judge Advocate-General had audiences. Her Majesty had a dinner party in the evening. On Wednesday Her Majesty had a dinner party to meet the Duke of Lucca. The Marquess of Conyngham had an audience of Her Majesty. On Thursday the Queen gave audience to Viscount Melbourne. Her Majesty held a Court, when Prince Soutzo, the Grecian Minister, had an audience to take leave. In the evening Her Majesty honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence. Her Majesty will go in state next week to both Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres.

Lady Barham has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and Lady Harriet Clive has replaced the Hon. Mrs. George Campbell as Woman of the Bed-chamber in Waiting. Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Armstrong as the Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The stormy and variable debate in the French chamber, which has occupied the attention of all France during the last fortnight, was brought to a close on Saturday by two separate votes in favour of the Ministers. The discussion turned upon an amendment proposed on behalf of Count Mole by the minority of the commission on the address, its purport being to affirm as positive that which the original paragraph had represented as doubtful—namely, the harmony existing between the powers of the state, the ability and firmness of the administration, and the stability of the institutions of the kingdom under the present operation of the constitutional monarchy.

The movements of the Dutch and Belgian troops have decided the French Government upon taking some precautionary measures on the northern frontier, and orders have been sent to the General commanding in that quarter to brigade his troops and to canton them along the frontiers, so as to form a line of military observation. The number of men included in this arrangement amounts to between 35,000 and 36,000, including Cavalry and Artillery.

The Cabinet tendered their resignation on Tuesday, but continue to exercise the functions of office until the appointment of their successors.

BELGIUM.—Extract of a letter from Brussels:—"All our troops are moving towards the Dutch frontier. It appears that, before the end of the month, the Dutch force will amount to upwards of 120,000 men. The Prince of Orange, who is expected to return to head-quarters immediately, has not under his command, at present, more than 40,000 men, but fresh troops are daily joining him from the interior. Our head-quarters are about to be established at Louvain, where the King will repair about the middle of this week. General Hurel, chief of the staff, is making preparations for his departure. The National Gens-d'armes have received orders to have three squadrons at Malines equipped for active service." Another letter gives the total force of the Belgian army as composed of 88 battalions, effective, 78,000 men; 17 squadrons, effective, 6,150; artillery, effective, 1,560; engineers, et cetera, 1,000; military hospitals, et cetera, 1,200; general total, 90,950. The Poles desirous of entering the military service of Belgium have again obtained a promise from the Belgian Government that they will shortly receive their notice of destination. One of them, M. Jelzaknowski, has already been attached as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Daire's staff.

The definitive protocol on the Dutch and Belgian question was signed on Wednesday, at the Foreign Office, by the Plenipotentiary of France, and the representatives of the other great powers, parties to the conference. We believe that the Twenty-four Articles form the basis—separating the Luxemburg and Limburg from Belgium, and modifying the debt in favour of that country.

RUSSIA.—Great progress has been made with the new winter palace, St. Petersburgh, no less than 12,000 workmen being employed daily. Next summer there is to be a large assemblage of Russian troops on the banks of the Borodino, to the number of 100,000, for the purpose of solemnly inaugurating the monument elevated to perpetuate the memory of the victory gained over the French, on 12th Sept., 1812.

AFRICA.—The army of occupation is undergoing a considerable reduction. The third battalion of regiments sent to Algiers at the period of the expedition against Constantine is returning to France, none but volunteers who wish to remain on active service in Africa being kept. The remaining two battalions of each regt. will

be again placed on a complete war footing, and for that reason detachments taken from every regt. in France are now being incorporated into them. The total effective of the troops destined for the 1st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 47th, 48th, and 61st regt. of the line, and the 17th light infantry, amounts to 2,600 men, and others will be shortly added.

EGYPT.—*Alexandria, Dec.* 16.—Foreigners daily arrive from the Red Sea and from Europe. The journey through the desert will soon be performed with all the conveniences of European travelling. A voyage from Bombay to Trieste will shortly be a party of pleasure. This year 800 Europeans crossed the desert, and next year their number will be probably trebled. A regular English coach line will shortly be established between Alexandria and Suez. In the course of a few years the desert will be traversed by omnibuses and waggons.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir Benjamin D'Urban's reply to the celebrated despatch of Lord Glenelg of 26th Dec. 1835, on the subject of the Caffre war, is as perfect and triumphant a vindication of himself personally, of the policy adopted by him, and of the conduct of the Colonists, as the warmest friend of His Excellency, or the most decided advocate of equity and justice could possibly desire. Nothing is based upon mere argument, powerful as some of these unquestionably are, nothing left vague or unsettled, but His Excellency proceeds step by step, to meet all the assertions, assumptions, opinions, and arguments of Lord Glenelg, and finally to crush them with an overwhelming weight of evidence which is perfectly irrisistible. But this is not all. Sir Benjamin D'Urban, with the honest pride of an English gentleman and the spirit of a gallant soldier, teaches Lord Glenelg a lesson which he is in no danger of soon forgetting. With powerful effect he twits him with his predilection for the natives, rather than from those whose especial interests it was his duty to guard; his turning a ready ear, and affording an almost unbounded credence, to the whispers of anonymous informants—whilst he, the Governor of the Colony, the Representative of British Majesty, is considered in most cases but as doubtful authority, and in some as none at all.—*Graham's Town Journal.*

AUSTRALIA.—Sir George and Lady Gipps nearly met with a serious accident, from the horses to their carriage taking fright. Sir G. was much injured about the face.

Literary Notices.

Horace Vernon; or, Life in the West. Three Vols. H. Colburn.

THIS novel belongs to that class of works which has arisen out of what has been happily termed the Romance of Real Life; and the grade to which its chief scenes refer, will be indicated by the second portion of its title, "Life in the West." It is just a novel of the semi-fashionable class, and is founded on a concatenation of circumstances, which occurred some years ago, and excited an extraordinary interest and curiosity in all classes of society, without in the smallest degree gratifying, or rather satisfying, that curiosity. The name of the ostensible heroine of this novel—Agnes Graham—will recall to many of our readers the singular and mysterious circumstances to which we allude, and which were made the subject of repeated public investigations at more than one of our police-offices at the period of their occurrence. We need not refer to them in further detail than to add, that they related to the existence and subsequent abandonment of a "suppositious" daughter, the question of whose parentage was said to be connected with some of the highest families of the aristocracy. Such is the source of some of the fictitious interest of this story. But its real attraction and value will be found to consist in the true and well-traced pictures which it presents, of the various grades of actual life, as they exist (chiefly in our great metropolis) in the present day. The hero, Horace Vernon, occupies that debateable ground in modern society which is pointed out by the phrase *parvenu.* He is a wealthy young banker, who is unhappily smitten with a passion for that "exclusive" society to which his birth gives him no title; and he is admitted to that society for a brief period on the usual and recognised terms—namely, a sacrifice of everything that gave him character and respectability in his own station:—including honour, wealth, and at last life itself. The moral is a good one, and it is well and carefully worked out; and the general result is a tale as full of truth as it is of entertainment, and one in which the writer evinces the rare merit of depicting the two extremes of London life—the highest and the lowest—with equal truth and spirit. Several of the characters belonging to the upper circles are evidently drawn from living originals, and will immediately be recognised by those who are familiar with "Life in the West." We may refer in particular to a noble wit and *roué* of the Rochester school, and an equally noble gamester (a voluntary exile from his country) who, it is to be hoped, is of no school at all, but rather a *lusus* in the "natural history" of the British aristocracy. Upon the whole, the novel of "Horace Vernon; or, Life in the West" will be found an especial acquisition to the circulating libraries, in that particular department of modern fiction which has lately been unusually neglected—namely, the "fashionable novel"—in which department it claims a very respectable station.

The Structure, Diseases, and Treatment of the Teeth, considered with a view to the Abolition, in all Common Cases, of the Pernicious Practice of Tooth-drawing. By Wm. Wardroper, M. R. C. S. L., &c. Renshaw.

THIS pamphlet will be read by readers of every class with advantage. The author, adopting the physiological principles of Mr. John Hunter as to the structure of the important organs, the diseases and treatment of which he discusses, shows how very little addition this branch of Surgery has gained from the labours or observations of more recent practitioners or pathologists—a fact which he attributes, in some degree, to the influence of a blind adhesion to traditional prejudices on the part of individuals who have made the practice of this department their occupation rather than their study, as well as to the fact, that it holds out so few temptations to its EXCLUSIVE cultivation by individuals of industry and observation, as compared with the fame and emolument which the same qualities may almost be said to command in what are commonly called the "higher walks of the profession." Mr. Wardroper obviously possesses both these qualities, and his work is the production of an unprejudiced reasoner and a sound practitioner; and Mr. Wardroper himself feels the value of the task he has undertaken. "Surely the teeth (he says in his Preface), were they only thought of as one of the most beautiful embellishments of nature, are deserving of the strictest attention; but when we look at them as the instruments furnished us for the mastication and due preparation of food in the process of digestion, on the perfect performance of which the healthful condition of the body mainly depends—when we consider them as the supplementary organs of a clear and distinct articulation, the subject assumes an importance that has hitherto been but sparingly and imperfectly accorded to it by the profession at large." If we have any reason to complain of the author of this *brochure*, it is that he has treated the subject too briefly; but his views and his practice are set forth so clearly, that they must be equally intelligible to the general and the professional reader. We wish the author would undertake a larger (elementary) work, which is so much wanted, on Dentology, and the concluding passage of the treatise before us leads us to look for it.

Scenes at Home and Abroad. By H. B. Hall, Esq. Saunders and Otley.

SOME of these tales have already appeared in the periodicals, and collected together they form a very agreeable and unpretending volume.

The Boy's Country Book. Being the real life of a Country Boy, written by himself. Edited by William Howitt. Longman and Co.

EVERY page is calculated to amuse and delight. The style is pleasing, and the anecdotes and adventures are such as engage the attention of boys. Mr. Howitt's "Book of the Seasons" and "Rural Life of England" were excellent, but this is even more valuable for the rising generation. We do not know of any more acceptable present for youth than the "Boy's Country Book," which teaches the full employment in the country of every day in the year. The illustrations are pleasing and appropriate.

Lectures on English Poetry, from the Reign of Edward the Third to the time of Burns and Cowper; with Shakspeare's Supernatural Characters. An Essay, by Henry Neele. Joseph Thomas.

A VERY neat reprint of the Lectures delivered by the unfortunate Mr. Neele at the Russell Institution, and to which a portrait of the author and a brief biographical notice are prefixed. Mr. Neele had the true feeling of a poet, and the volume, which is highly interesting, will therefore be justly prized.

*** Several Notices in type are unavoidably postponed.

THE KING OF THE SOUTHERN SEA.

Oh, the whale is free of the bounden sea,
He lives for a thousand years;
He sinks to rest on the billow's breast,
Nor the roughest tempest fears.
The howling blast, as it hurries past,
Is music to lull him to sleep;
And he scatters the spray in his boisterous play,
As he dashes—The King of the Deep.
Oh, the rare old whale, mid storm and gale,
In his ocean home will be
A giant in might, where might is right,
And king of the boundless sea.

A wondrous tale could the rare old whale
Of the mighty deep disclose,
Of the skeleton forms of bygone storms,
And of treasures that no one knows.
He has seen the crew, when the tempest blew,
Drop down from the slipp'ry deck,
Shaking the tide from his glassy side,
And sporting with ocean and wreck.
Then the rare old whale, &c.

Then the whale shall be still dear to me
When the midnight lamp burns dim;
For the student's book, and his fav'rite nook,
Are illumined by the of him.
From none of his tribe could we e'er imbibe
So useful, so bless'd a thing;
Then we'll on land go hand in hand
To hail him the Ocean King.
Oh, the rare old whale, &c.

J. E. G.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.

Continued from Page 46.—The abundant nutritious food (not any part of which but passes before and is tasted by a responsible officer) which is allowed when in harbour, is combined with well-regulated vegetable diet, and the most uninjurious spirituous liquors or wholesome wines, while the varied proportions of salt provisions, issued when at sea, being diversified by flour, peas, plums, &c., to render them agreeable and counteract their tendency, together with the morning and evening meals of tea, coffee, cocoa, or chocolate, render palatable every species of food which the Navy seaman is allowed. In the progress of his duty in a sultry climate, he is not only permitted a long repose during the heat of the day, but also quits his labour before the time prescribed by the employer in civil service; and if, through urgent necessity, he should be subjected to the inclemency of the watery torrents of the tropical regions, which is, however, on all occasions, carefully shunned, his change of clothing is the first object of attention, and a sufficient quantity of ardent spirits issued to guard against ill effects. Should illness ensue, notwithstanding these precautions, his wishes are consulted, every indulgence calculated to soothe and alleviate is granted; his recovery is minutely watched, and anxiously hoped for, and, if possible, secured by the utmost endeavours of professional skill, united to unremitting and zealous humanity, not only upon the part of the medical officers, but also upon that of his Naval commanders. Nor can it be controverted by the base calumniators of our country's Naval service, nor doubted by those whom they have impressed with a false belief of our peerless officers and deserving men that this general solicitude for, and provident attention to the present good and future welfare of the sailor, not only arises from sentiments of the purest humanity, but from a laudable zeal for the sovereignty and pre-eminence of their country in supporting and exercising her birthright—dominion over the billows of the ocean.

These well-timed relaxations from toil, attention to the wants, and regard to the comforts of the seamen in the Royal Navy, secure his health and invigorate his mind, imparting to the mental, as well as the bodily energies, that mutual elasticity so essential to all descriptions of labour, at the same time promoting the operations of work and forwarding the ends of duty. These comforts are never curtailed, these privileges are never withheld, not even in circumstances of necessary punishment—nor does the officer, from the Admiral to the youthful volunteer, enjoy from his country or his service any individual or domestic privilege on board ship, either in quantity or quality (except the necessary gradation of pay), that is not afforded in a just proportion to the mariner, from the able seaman to the ship-boy; for the Naval officer would scorn to accept of any comfort or consideration which he could not share with the seaman. Should the commerce of our country, or the honour and welfare of our native land, demand protection or redress, under any climate, either within the torrid or frigid zone, the mariner's wants are equally attended to; and if, in defiance of the latter, or support of the former, a drop of his blood be spilled, it does not flow unrequited; he does not pass unrewarded, but it is awarded to him in justice to his merits, in proportion to his casualty and the length of his services. He is not only respected by his officers, but also receives a due support from his Government for future old age. Should, in any hazardous duty, his life terminate, he has not the additional pang in his expiring moments of apprehending that his wife or children will be exposed to want and misery, but knows that they will receive the well-earned reward which his life of labour and loyalty has secured, and that the satisfaction will be sweet to them that he had done his duty and died approved.

Having traced the Naval mariner in his country's service through the varied, yet simple and comparatively happy, although arduous duties, we ought now (previous to urging plans to remodel the trading marine, with a view of improving the state of the mariner and affording a practicable and efficient aid to the Navy, when required), briefly consider and compare the two services, and while reprobating the wanton neglect and errors of the trading marine, adopt from our own more perfect national service those advantages and benefits that could be rendered subservient to its amelioration, and make, if possible, a practical application of those measures, and that fixed arrangement which are so pre-eminently good in the organisation of the Navy. The obvious result is incontrovertible,—the practicability will be hereafter discussed.

In justice, while proceeding through these columns, it ought to be kept in memory, that not only the general tenor of this Treatise is unembellished by speculative ideas, but

also that every assertion therein made is deduced from, and founded on, long and alternate experience in both Royal and Trading Navies,—hence the power of delineating either, and impartially describing the nature of their respective mariners. These circumstances, united as they have been to practical opportunities, offered by the arduous command of British seamen while serving under the lax and imperfect laws of unsettled foreign services, and in conjunction with mariners of other nations, have afforded the occasion of dwelling on and appreciating the rare character of the former when in contrast with the latter.

Whilst treating on the profession of the Royal Navy and the trading-marine, together with its nautical professional points, it must be conspicuously, evidently, and clearly understood, that it is from an ardent view to encourage in assiduity, perseverance, zeal, and boldness the mariners of the latter service, who labour under those disadvantages already spoken of, and of refuting the malevolence of slander so frequently and unjustly levelled not only at the Royal Navy, but also at the British Army, vilifying alike the officers and the laws which govern these services. But experience can equally attest the principle upon which the one is founded, and the humanity that always characterises the other. The undeniable proofs of these virtues may be clearly and convincingly deduced by many facts. The one which will afford the most palpable refutation to the dangerous and wicked promulgation of excess and cruelty being inflicted in either of the above services, particularly the former one, arises from the frequent and spontaneous presentation of gifts voluntarily bestowed by the petty officers and seamen of Her Majesty's ships to their respective captains when paid off, in testimony of the high respect, affection, and esteem with which they have inspired the officers and men under their command *. Nor are occurrences of these manifest proofs of attachment on the part of the men to their officers less frequent in the Army †, although equally traduced. Another circumstance occurs as marked as the one just stated; it is not unfrequent that the petty officers of a ship of war are deputed by the ship's company to request that a particular man, no doubt notorious for insubordination, be punished; it is true that this appeal is seldom met but by marked disapprobation, yet how striking are those instances; and what a tacit denial is truth and honour capable of giving falsehood and infamy when presuming to brand these laws which were formed for the consolidation of our Royal Navy, its honour and protection, in those days, and at that time when, pressed by necessity and surrounded by every species of difficulty, the Naval service required that judicatory and immediate power of martial law, capable of supporting order and subordination far removed from the civil tribunals of the state! It is to the honour and humanity of the dispensers of these edicts that death has only been awarded, when the enormity of the offence precludes every hope and possibility of the extension of mercy. The sources from which these misrepresentations arise may be traced to unsubsiding feelings of dissatisfaction, occasioned by disappointed views, or engendered by the more unworthy sentiments of artful design. The practice is to condemn every existing principle of law or denomination of Government, discontented because that form of Government, founded on the aristocratical dignities and rights of the nation, merges not into democracy, because the liberal and enlightened Whig Government descends not to nor blends with Radicalism and anarchy; and, finally, the latter would be attacked, if unfortunately in power, for not consummating the work of ruin by a further degenerating into republicanism; in short, the corroding passion of restless disaffection seems to strike invariably at the root of those professions of danger and honour for their overthrow, with a view of demoralising by false representations, and to the end of the general destruction of the nation, as by any change the authors of perverted truth would not experience an injury. Every means, nay, indefatigable measures should be taken to counteract such false representations, and remove the unfounded impressions made on the trading mariners of our country, so fatal to our Royal Navy.

After what has been advanced, it is almost superfluous to add, that, notwithstanding all these unremitting exaggerations of laws, treatment, and oppressions, the Royal Navy still possesses the same refulgency of greatness in material, although not in magnitude, which it ever did; and of such a service, possessing and most zealously maintaining its maxims, principles, and prowess, can it be asserted, with any appearance of plausibility, that it is deficient in that greatest inspirer of noble achievements and naval skill,—encouragement? In every grade of that service, in every branch of its organisation, there exists the strongest incentive to advancement, the freest openings to promotion, even in these peace times. Let not false opinions be indulged upon this point of our Naval preferment,—the different branches of that service must not be confounded or mixed up with each other;—wisely kept apart, each preserves its distinct arrangement, its peculiar merits and zenith. Hence the sailor-boy of the Nay may aspire to become a junior petty officer, which gives him increase of pay, and secures him respect from those whom he may, through merit, have passed over. The seaman, in like manner, is rewarded for his zeal and conduct by a second class petty officer's rating, leading him more immediately forward, and giving him an increase of pay, together with a greater degree of responsibility. Thus placed, according to the peculiar capacity or merits of each, they may become Warrant Officers in the posts of Gunner, Boatswain, Sailmaker, &c., which bestows upon them rank infinitely superior to that of Serjeant-Major in the Army, and not unfrequently with tenfold the professional responsibility. Thus, each of these more minor grades advance higher in the scale of prudent promotion.

(To be continued.)

* The author, with a view to substantiate the above assertion and in order to prove the frequency of those occurrences in the Royal Navy, is compiling a work, which will contain the names and rank of all officers who have been presented (by the seamen of the several ships which they commanded) with honourable gifts, in testimony of the esteem they were held in by the ships' companies; as also the particular circumstances attendant thereon.

† That distinguished, gallant, and humane officer, Sir Duncan M'Dougall, Brigadier-General in the Spanish Legion, never allowed a lash to be inflicted during the years he commanded in the 79th Regiment.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 26, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92⅜ ⅛.	3½ Reduced, 100⅜ ⅛.
Reduced, 92⅛ ⅜.	New 3½, 99⅞ ⅞.

Consols for Account, 92⅛ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—Wm. Jessie, and Wm. T. Jessie, of Bourton, Dorsetshire, tick-manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—H. H. Hope, of Goswell-street, Middlesex, oil and colourman.—W. Maddams, of Theobald's-road, Red-Lion-square, Middlesex, cabinet-maker.—J. W. Bennett, formerly of Wallewe, Ceylon, and lately of 72, York-road, Lambeth, Surrey, boarding and lodging-housekeeper.—J. Johnson, of Cockermouth, Cumberland, saddler.—F. Schenk and J. Heapy, of Brighton, watchmakers.—T. Morris, of Worcester, builder.—E. Mason, of Kington, Herefordshire, innkeeper.—J. Wood, of Manchester, laceman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. Cruikshank, keeper of the Star Hotel, Montrose.—W. Wishart and W. M'Cash, of Kirkaldy, drapers.—J. Crooks, R. Crooks, and A. J. Bonar, of 9, North St. David-street, Edinburgh, crown-glass manufacturers.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—T. Green, Abchurch-lane, bill-broker — R. Selby Firmin and W. King, Conduit-street, Hanover-sq., button-manufacturers—W. Harrison, Ebenezer-place, Limehouse, tailor —T. Cooper, Lewes, Sussex, coke and gas-manufacturer and money scrivener.

BANKRUPTS—W. Edwards, Wentworth-street, Spitalfields, cabinet-maker—F. Forman Gibbs, Liverpool, merchant—T. Wood, Alnwick, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

In Bath, the lady of Major DAVIS, 9th regt., of a son—In Hertford-street, May Fair, the lady of Col. SCOTT, S. F Guards, of a daughter—At Madeira, the lady of Lieut.-Col DARGY, K.S.L., of a son—At Exeter, the lady of Capt. HACKETT, of a son—At Dum Dum, 10th Nov., the lady of Lieutenant J. H. CAMPBELL, Art., of a daughter, still-born—At Ponna, 27th Oct., the lady of Major CUNNINGHAME, 2d L.C., of a son, still-born—At Vizianagram, 18th Oct., the lady of Captain W. W. DUNLOP, 50th N.I., of twin daughters, one of them still-born—At Madras, 29th Oct., the lady of Lieut. THOMAS M'GOUN, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, of a son—At Colaba, 17th Oct., the lady of C. R. ROOD, Esq., Bombay European Regt., of a daughter—27th Oct., the lady of Capt. R. G. MACGREGOR, 1st Assist. Mil. Aud.-Gen., of a son—19th inst., at Haulbowline, Cove, the lady of Captain WHALLEY, 37th regt., of a son—At Buttevant, the lady of J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., 93d, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Woolwich, Lieut. JAMES HOCKEY, R.N., to MARY, daughter of the late J. M'Coy, Esq., R.A.—14th inst., at Wymering Church, Mr. J. M. HORNS, Senior Clerk in the Office of Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, to JEMIMA, daughter of R. Kellock, Esq., Commander of H.M.S. *Leviathan*—At Penang, G. WALLER, Esq., lately Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, to HARRIET, youngest daughter of the late R. Scott, Esq., of that island—At Calcutta, Captain A. JACKSON, 30th Bengal N.I., to MARTINA, daughter of the late Dr. W. L. Grant—At Calcutta, 10th Nov., H. J. L. THORNTON, Esq., to CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Captain J. Nicolson, 8th L.C.—At Futteghur, 30th Oct., Lieut. JOHN BALDOCK, 22d N.I., to Miss MARY ANNE BIRCH, second daughter of S. Birch, Esq.—At Tranquebar, 20th Oct., Lieut. W. HERFORD, 5th N.I., to ANNA MATILDA, daughter of W. Peterson, Esq.—At Benares, 10th Oct., Lieut. H. E. PEARSON, 18th N.I., to FANNY, second daughter of Major Williamson, commanding 41st N.I.—At Madrid, on 9th Dec., T. OWENS, Esq., to DIONISIA, daughter of Major-Gen. Sir Joseph O'Lawlor, K.C.B., formerly Captain-General of India.

DEATHS.

14th inst., at Mortimer Hill, Berks, CLEMENTINA, wife of J. Moffatt Bond, Esq.—Capt. T. STAMP, R.N. (1814)—18th inst., at Kilmarnock, Lieut. W. WYLLIE—At Ballylesson, on 18th ult., W. B. M'CLURE, Esq., Surgeon, R.N.—At Ryde, on 13th inst., aged two years and four months, JOSEPHINE MARIA PLAYER, daughter of Captain Brigstocke, R.N.—At Frankfort, FANNY, daughter of Colonel Trafford, aged 16—Mr. TIMME, Rl. Military College, Sandhurst—At Mutley, Rev. S. PAYNE, Chaplain, E.I.C.S., aged 54—At the Ursuline Convent, Black Rock, Cork, CHRISTIANA FAGAN, eldest surviving sister of Major-General C. Fagan, C.B., and of Major James Fagan—11th inst., in his 56th year, Baron NOLEKEN, Lieutenant-Col. in Her Majesty's service —At Edinburgh, MARY STUART, daughter of Captain Trotter, of Ballingdean—20th Oct., at Loodianah, East Indies, of fever, Lt. T. A. HALLIDAY, 45th Bengal N.I.—11th inst., in Great Coram-street, Russell-square, MATTHEW BURNS, Esq., aged 65, formerly a Captain 88th regt.—At Cuttack, 7th Nov., Lieut. H. APPERLEY, 6th N.I.—At Delhi, 25th Oct., the lady of Colonel NOTT, 42d N.I., and commanding the 2d brigade of the Army of Indus—At Agra, 25th Oct., CLARA JESSY, the wife of Major Warren, Bengal European Regiment—At Calcutta, 17th Nov., JOHN BELL, Esq., Superintendent of the Customs—On 4th Nov., Captain KEWNEY, Assistant Quartermaster-General 1st Div. Grand Army—At Bangalore, 22d Nov., Major LANG, H.M. 16th Light Dragoons—At Tent Lodge, Coniston, aged 84 years, Mrs. SMITH, mother of Col. Sir C. F. Smith, C.B., commanding Rl. Engineers at Gibraltar—At Liverpool, Lieut. BULLOCK, 66th regt.

"THE UNJUST STEWARD."

[For many years past it has been the custom, whenever the Bands of the Guards performed at the Palace, to allow a bottle of wine to every two men, for refreshment, and not one pint to each man, as has been asserted in some of the papers. An order lately issued in the Royal Household has prohibited the continuance of this "Princely allowance," to the poor musicians, and substituted one "pot of ale" per man instead. Surely our generous-hearted Queen cannot be cognizant of such niggardly economy.]

And must Apollo's children be
Denied the cup of sparkling wine,
When e'en the soul of Royalty
Is raptured by their strains divine?

Oh, for good old England's glory,
When Plenty with no niggard hand,
While uncursed by Whig or Tory,
Her smiling gifts strewed o'er the land!

Thou unjust steward! "the soldier's tear"
Shall reach our own Victoria's heart!
Take back thy shabby pot of beer,
And blush to *play* the "pot-boy's" part!

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FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine A 1 Ship DAUNTLESS, burthen 500 Tons, WM. PINDER, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has good accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain PINDER, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail early in May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. This ship is well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail in all March, the new teak Bombay-built Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, EDWARD ROSE, Commander.—This Ship has most splendid accommodations for Passengers, having 6 feet 8 inches in height between decks, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail about the 20th February, the fine river-built Indiaman THAMES, 1424 Tons, Captain WM. MARQUIS, H.C.S., loading in the East India Dock. This Ship has first-rate accommodations, being fitted in the same superior style as when in the service of the East India Company.—Apply to Messrs. D. R. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; F. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The OWEN GLENDOWER (new Ship, ready for launching, and may be seen in Blackwall-yard), 1000 TONS, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 15th May.

The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 15th June.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail 10th March, the fine teak-built ship GLENELG, 900 Tons, J. S. EYLES, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to F. GREEN and Co, 64, Cornhill.

INDIA.

NOTICE TO CADETS.—Lists of Articles necessary for Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application at THRESHER & GLENNY's, next door to Somerset-house, Strand, manufacturers of every description of Wearing Apparel and Cabin Furniture, all of which are of the best qualities, and supplied for Outfits at the Wholesale Prices.

THRESHER AND GLENNY, Next door to Somerset-house, Strand.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 6 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET,
ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.
ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

CHRISTIAN & CO, 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

J. F. SPORER (late of the Firm of SPARDING, HUMMEL, SPORER, and HUMMEL, Military Tailors), most respectfully announces to the Nobility and Gentry, with whose Patronage he has so long and so extensively been honoured, that he has WITHDRAWN HIMSELF from his late Partnership with Sparding and Hummel, and dissolved the same, and has REMOVED to No. 14, CLIFFORD-STREET, BOND-STREET, where he will in future carry on business.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,
283, REGENT STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditiously the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under-Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c. DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING-COATS and HUNTING-DRAWERS, Jean and Drill Jackets and Trowsers; PILOT COATS and TROWSERS; Sheets, Towels, and Table Linen; Sea Bedding and Cabin Furniture.

N.B.—A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT AND ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by the most competent Females.

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Wrists, length of Arm, and height of Individual. For Drawers ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL CLOAKS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY,
No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-rooms supplied with every article required.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.

R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for sale, cheap.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 6s.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 16s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 18s. Vests from 18s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New English Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS.

These Bedsteads, so well known as "MERRIMAN'S PATENT," can now be had, in great variety, at the Patentee's Manufactory for every description of Brass and Iron, House and Camp Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Solid Mahogany Drawers, Ship Sofas, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Canteens, and every article of portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin. E. JOHNSON more particularly requests an inspection of the New "PATENT METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, &c.," which, for portability, cleanliness, elegance of construction, lightness, and economy, are unequalled; Officers and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, will find these Bedsteads, &c. most desirable, as they can be used as a Standing Couch, or Swinging Cot during the voyage, and will make a most comfortable bed on shore; they can be used without Mattress or Bolster. Made only by the Patentee, Camp Equipage Manufacturer, 155, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House.—N.B. The Trade Supplied.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford-street, opposite Harewood-place, (two doors west of Hollies-street.)

GOLD SIGNET RINGS.—A Great Variety of these useful and fashionable RINGS are kept for selection, with cornelian, amethyst, topaz, and other real stones, suitable for engraving. Armorial bearings may be referred to, or found, gratis, and can be engraved by an Artist of great talent, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).

GUINNESS's EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT, 6s. 6d. per dozen quarts, 4s. per dozen, pints; London Stout, 4s. 6d. per dozen quarts, or five dozen for £1.—AT NOBLE and Co.'s Foreign Wine Establishment, corner of Charlotte Street and Windmill Street, Fitzroy Square. Orders, per post or otherwise, punctually attended to.

Office of Ordnance, 30th January, 1839.

THE Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, That a Quantity of Great Coats, Harness, Junk, Paper, Sand Bags, Tanned Hides, Cuttings of Leather, Sponge and Rammer Heads, Hand-screws, Hand-bills, Felling axes, Hand-hatchets, various Helves, Park Pickets, Ammunition and Bread Waggons, Horse shoes, Old Locks, Chairs, Brushes, Bellows, and Iron Utensils, Oak, Ash, and Elm Slab, Firewood, and Two Stacks of Hay, will be Sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday, the 14th February, 1839, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, instead of the 5th of that month as previously announced.

May be viewed from 10 to 4 o'clock a week previous to the Sale.

Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By order of the Board,
R. BAHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,
Somerset Place, 29th Jan. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st February next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places—from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 31st of March, 1840—both days included, viz.—

Chatham,	Kingstown and Dublin,
Cork and Kinsale,	Leith, Leith Roads, and Frith of Edinburgh,
River Thames, from Deptford to Frith, both inclusive,	Milford and Pembroke,
Deal and Downs,	Portsmouth,
Falmouth,	Plymouth,
Guernsey and Jersey,	Sheerness.
Harwich,	

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Condition of the Contracts, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Deal, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Hadlebwhite, the Secretary to the Postmaster General at Dublin, or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and in the sum of £500 for each of the other places.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Purser—Wm. Dyer, now Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—E. Barnard (1817), to *Hercules*, v. Tomp Nicolas, resigned at his own request. Edward Harvey (1818), from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Commanders—Mainwaring to *Stag*. — Smith to *President*. Fred. Wood (1839), from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Lieutenants—W. Austin (1818) to *Acorn*. Chas. Baker (1833) and J. O. Bathurst (1838) to *Cornwallis*. John Russell (c. 1838), from *President*, to command *Basilisk*. John Wilson (1815), to command *Etna*, receiving ship. N. Robillard (1818) to command *Acadower*, recommissioned. Jas. A. McDonald (1827) to Coast Guard. J. O. Freeland, Sup. (1838), to *President*. Geo. Harper (1837), Wm. Charles Metcalfe (1837), Geo. H. White, Thos. Lewis Gooch (1837), George W. Winlo (1838),—from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Master—Rob. Frampton to *Acorn*. John Thomas, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Second Master—W. J. B. Hilliard, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Mates—H. De Lisle and F. E. Forbes to *Excellent*. Messrs. Sansom and Nolloth to *Powerful*.

Midshipmen—Carmichael to *Powerful*.

Masters' Assistants—Samuel Waddingham and Fred. R. Sturdee to *Victory*.

Vol. 1st Class—Chas. John Didham to *Powerful*.

Surgeon—T. W. Jewell to *Acorn*. Wm. Bell (a), from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Assistant-Surgeons—J. Hodge to *Britannia*. J. Walsh to *Princess Charlotte*. — James (additional) to *Princess Charlotte*. K. R. Risk (1835) to *Howe*. W. R. Cockburn to *Acorn*. J. M. Minter, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*. R. Liddel to *Implacable*.

Pursers—James Hulse to *Cleopatra*. J. C. Little (1835) to *Hydra*. John Westwood to *Acorn*. John Walter, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Chaplain—Rev. J. Cooper, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster—C. M. Gilham, from *Malabar*, to *Implacable*.

Clerks—Messrs. Penrose and Gilbert to *Powerful*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), sailed from Bermuda, for Jamaica, Dec. 8.

MEDEA, 4, st.-ves., Com. J. N. Nott (1837), sailed from Halifax, for St. John's, N.B., Jan. 3.

PILOT, 16, Com. G. Ramsay (1837), sailed from Halifax, for Bermuda, Dec. 20. On her passage out she had encountered very bad weather, and thrown some guns overboard.

SAGACEN, 16, Lt.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 5, and sailed the next day for Ascension.

BATTLELIZE, 16, Com. J. Robb (1839), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Dec. 13.

WIZARD, 16, Lt.-Com. T. P. Birch (1831), arrived at Bahia, from Pernambuco, Dec. 7.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28.
LUSKIE, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 4.
TAGUS Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb. 10.
LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Jan. 28, d. Feb. 16.

Madeira, Brazil and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Aug. 10, d. Dec. 28, r. Dec. 14.
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 30.
RANGER, Turner (c. 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Nov. 10, d. Jan. 13, r. Jan. 25
ALERT, Norrington (1812),	s. Sept. 7, d. Jan. 25.
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11.
SWIFT, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

PANDORA, Innes (1813),	s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 10, r. Jan. 5.
LINNET, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25.
PARIAN, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
DELIGHT, Moore (c. 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

SPITFIRE, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
EXPRESS, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 22.
PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PIKEBEL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
SEEY, James (1813),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SYLARE, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—*Electra* went to Spithead on Monday, was paid wages on Thursday, and has sailed for Rio Janeiro, to rejoin Commodore Sullivan in the *Stag*. She took out Commander Mainwaring to join that frigate, and Commander South and Lieut. Freeland to join the *President*. *Etna* surveying-vessel was taken in dock on Monday, and is to be repaired, caulked, &c., and fitted as a receiving-ship, to be stationed at Liverpool, to which port she will go next week. The Master and crew of the *Victory* are rigging her in dock, and will be employed in navigating her to Liverpool. *Salamander* steam frigate arrived from Woolwich on Monday; she is to proceed to-morrow to the North Coast of Spain, to relieve the *Gorgon*. The Master and crew of the *Athol* troop-ship have charge of the *Salamander*, and are to bring home the *Gorgon*. *Seaflower* was paid off on Tuesday: her late Commander, Lieut. N. Robillard, was promoted to that rank on the occasion. He remains by the vessel until a Lieutenant joins. *Spitfire* steamer came into harbour on Thursday from Woolwich: she has since gone to Plymouth, and from thence is to proceed to the West Indies. *Boadicea* transport came to Spithead on Wednesday night, last from Falmouth: she brought invalids from the different corps in the Mediterranean, amounting to about 180, under command of Major Mason, of the 77th regt., and 16 convicts from the different British settlements in the Straits: they have been moved into the hulks in the harbour. The *Boadicea* is at Spithead, waiting orders. The Admiral Superintendent yesterday paid advance wages to the crews of *Ganges* and *Daphne*: those ships are expected to proceed to Lisbon to-morrow or Sunday. *Water Witch* will be undocked on the 12th inst. Ships in Port—*Ganges*, *Daphne*, *Boadicea*, at Spithead: *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Salamander*, *Seaflower*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, *Messenger*, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—Jan. 25th.—Sailed the *Emerald* tender for Portsmouth. 26th—Sailed the *Swale* tender to *Astræa*, for Falmouth, with stores for the packet service. 27th—Sailed *Devon* tender for N. Coast of Spain, with stores for Lord J. Hay's squadron. 28th—Sailed *Cameleon*, 10, Lieut.-Com. G. M. Hunter, for Lisbon, from whence she goes to Sierra Leone; and after running down the coast, will proceed to join Commodore Sullivan, at Rio Janeiro. Sailed *Goodwill* tender with stores for the Dockyard at Pembroke. 29th—*Acorn*, 16, was commissioned this day, by Com. J. Adams, she is to have a complement of 110 men. 30th—Sailed *Netley* tender to *Rl. Adelaide*, for Liverpool, to bring round the newly raised seamen from that port. 31st—*Malabar*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was put out of commission this day. Feb. 1st.—*Implacable*, 74, will be commissioned this day, and the officers and crew of the *Malabar* turned over to her. The rigging and stores of the *Malabar* are to be used for the equipment of the *Implacable*. The *Meteor* steamer, Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, will be taken into dock this day, to have her bottom examined, and her copper repaired. *Windsor Castle*, 76, in ordinary at this port, is ordered to be sent to Pembroke, to be taken to pieces. *Spartiate*, 76, is ordered to be fitted, at this port, for the reception of convicts. In harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Hercules*, *Implacable*, *Acorn*, *Meteor* st.-v.

DEPTFORD, *January 30.*—Sailed, *City of Rochester*, for West Indies; *Royal Sovereign*, for St. Helena.—Remain, the *Amity*, for Bermuda and Bahamas.—The *Carron* steamer is to be docked at Deptford; and it is expected so will the *Firebrand*.—The names of the *Spitfire* and *Fury*, Scotch packets, are changed to the *Pike* and *Asp*.

We learn that Captain Nicolas and the officers of H.M.S. *Hercules*, together with Major de Blois, and the officers of the 52d Regt., then embarked on board of her for Barbadoes, have subscribed for a piece of plate to be presented to Lieut. Symons, R.N., commanding H.M.'s steam-packet *Tagus*, to mark their sense of his liberal and handsome conduct, in volunteering to tow the *Hercules* through the Gut of Gibraltar, and which he accomplished in less than six hours, on the 12th of October last; by which her passage to the West Indies was greatly accelerated, and Her Majesty's Government thereby largely benefited.

It is already known that Admiral Sir F. Maitland had given great offence to the Chinese, by entering their waters with the *Wellesley* and *Algerine*, and that insult had been offered to boats proceeding from the British ships. The following will be found to be the particulars of the whole case:—On 28th July an English boat was entering the Bogue, when certain Chinese boarded her, and insultingly demanded whether Adm. Maitland, "his women, or any of his people," were on board. On being answered in the negative the boat was allowed to proceed, but was subsequently boarded, and the same question asked. She was even fired at by some of the Chinese forts. The British Admiral, on learning these facts, immediately made sail towards Canton, and came to opposite the Bocca Tigris, the principal fort of the Chinese, with his own ship, the *Wellesley*, the *Algerine*, and another, a small vessel. All being cleared and ready for action, he sent on shore to demand reparation "for an insult offered (to use his own words) to the Sovereign of my country, in the person of myself, by firing at and boarding a British vessel under the pretext that I might be on board." The result was, that the Chinese Admiral deputed officers of rank to go on board the *Wellesley*, to disclaim all participation in the insult thus complained of, and at the same time to assure Sir F. Maitland that the offending parties should be punished; for that, in truth, the Chinese authorities would regard any insult offered to Sir F. Maitland, just as if it had been offered to their own Admiral. What a powerful peace-maker the broadside of a British man-of-war is!—*Observer*.

Capt. Charles Napier, recently appointed to the *Powerful*, at Sheerness, will sail to join the squadron under Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, in the Mediterranean station, about the 20th inst.

The greatest fears are entertained for the safety of the *Diligence* and *Swift*, revenue cruisers. The *Hamilton* is stranded at Kilrush. The *Wellington* lost boats, and sustained other damage. The *Ferret* cut away her mast; and the *Dolphin* was run foul of by a drifting vessel, and lost a cathead.

From a Correspondence.—The *Diligence* had left her Commander, Sir J. Reid, Bart., sick at Liverpool, and was in charge of Mr. Tetley, R.N., Chief Mate, when lost, with all hands, forty-one in number. Mr. Tetley was son of the late Capt. Tetley, R.N., and the much-respected Matron of Greenwich Hospital, and is most deeply and deservedly regretted.

The conduct of Lieut. Blissett, R.N., commanding the *Dolphin* cutter, his Chief Mate, Mr. J. B. Madden, R.N., and crew, during the late gales, in rendering assistance when wanted, has called forth a most handsome letter of thanks in the Galway papers.

Mr. R. Fanservis, Surgeon, R.N., 1838, to the *Hydra* steamer at Chatham, from whence the *Hecla* is ordered to Greenock to have engines and boilers fitted. The *Buffalo* brought home 70 sticks for line-of-battle ships' topmasts; also timber and planks for building and repairing ships and vessels, her marines were left at Van Diemen's Land, for the protection of the British residents.

DESTRUCTIVE ECONOMY.—*From a correspondent (Palinurus) of the "Times."*

"Two excellent pilots, one for the Bay of Fundy, the other for the river St. Lawrence, had served so faithfully, with the highest character and recommendation, on board our ships during the war, that a pension of 20*l.* a-year was bestowed upon each of them. An order, however, was received by the Commissioner of Bermuda (it is believed Sir T. Usher) to discontinue these pensions. That gallant officer naturally thought it was a mistake, as did the Naval Commander in-Chief, and did not comply with the order, but wrote to the Admiralty, explaining to their Lordships, and requiring further orders. The answer was peremptory, and the pilots were told that their pensions were discontinued. They both retired in disgust, making the observation, that they should immediately go to the United States, and would never put their foot on board an English ship again, but they would pilot the Yankees if necessary; and they gave this warning—that if we ever had anything to do in the St. Lawrence, the Canadian pilots would most likely run our ships on shore. Mark the result, Sir. The *Malabar*, 74, has been on shore, and has been floated to England, with her bottom nearly knocked in, and with loss of guns, anchors, &c., and she will cost thousands to this country. The *Cornwallis*, 74, and *Inconstant* frigate, are both reported to have been also on shore in the river St. Lawrence."

Large drafts of volunteer seamen are constantly arriving from different ports, and are put on board H.M.S. *Britannia* for general service. She has now (January 21st) upwards of nine hundred men on her books, and more are expected by the tenders and steamers which have been sent away. These supernumeraries are daily exercised below and aloft, and kept ready for any ship that may require them: the greater part will doubtless be sent to Quebec, when the river St. Lawrence is navigable, to be employed on the lakes.—*U. S. Journal*.

We are happy to announce that Captain Sir W. Dillon, Knt., K.C.H., lately commanding *Russell*, 74, has been selected for good service pension.

An inquest was last week held at Chatham, on the body of Thomas Pert, late Captain of the after-guard of H.M.'s ship *Russell*, now lying at Sheerness. The coroner, before the jury were sworn, stated that the only evidence that would be laid before them, was a letter which had been placed in his hands by Mr. A. Kift, assist.-surgeon of Melville Hospital. The letter, which was signed "George Johnson," and not dated, merely described how the accident occurred, and there was no evidence to show that George Johnson was the Surgeon of the *Russell*. Several of the persons who were to form the jury expressed themselves against such a document being received, and asserted that it was not such evidence as would warrant them in finding a verdict. The Coroner, for want of evidence, dismissed the parties in attendance, and observed that the Lords of the Admiralty must be written to upon the subject. It was understood that the body of the deceased would be put into spirits, in order to preserve it. The Surgeon of the *Russell*, it was alleged, had gone to visit some friends in Scotland subsequently to hearing of the decease of Pert. On the 14th inst. the deceased was on the quarter-deck, near to the clearing hold, and in attempting to clear a tank which was being hauled up, he lost his balance, and pitched foremost down the hold, by which the top part of his skull was fractured. He lived two days after his admission into Melville Hospital—namely, from 16th to 18th inst., on which day he expired.

Mr. Thomas Skelton has been appointed Clerk to the Naval College, Portsmouth. This is the same gentleman who held the appointment on the former establishment.

The inhabitants of Berehaven have addressed Lieut. Evanson, R.N., on his removal from the command of the Coast-Guard, at Castletown, and sent him a piece of plate.

Military Intelligence.

Supplement to the London Gazette of Friday, Jan. 25.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieut.-Governor Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., to Lord Glenelg, dated Government House, Toronto, December 13, 1838.—

At daylight, on 4th instant, a body of ruffians, amounting to about 400 men, landed at Moy, near the village of Windsor, about three miles above Sandwich, when, having set fire to and destroyed a steam-boat which was lying there, they proceeded to consume the barracks and two adjoining houses at Windsor, in which two Militia men were burned to death, shot the sentry, killed a man of colour who refused to join them, and in the most cold blooded and inhuman manner murdered Assistant Staff-Surg. Hume, who, unarmed, accidentally fell into their hands, mutilating his body with an axe and bowie knives. Tidings of the enormities perpetrated having reached Sandwich, the Militia, stationed at that post, speedily turned out, marched on Windsor, attacked the ruffians, and in a few minutes completely routed them; twenty-five were killed, and as many taken prisoners, and of the rest, who were dispersed, some effected their escape to Hog Island, on the American side, while others fled into the woods, where several of them have since been apprehended. The District Order, which has been published, and of which copies are herewith transmitted (No. 1, Dec. 10, 1838.), details the particulars of this atrocious outrage, and they are accompanied with Col. Airey's despatch (No. 2). The descent made on Windsor was but a feint, the intention being, as Gen. Brady, of the U. States' Army, apprised Col. Airey, who was commanding at Fort Malden, to surprise that garrison, under the expectation that the 34th reg. would have moved off to support the Militia, at Sandwich, distant 18 miles. In this, however, the brigands were completely disappointed. At Sandwich, your Lordship is aware, there exists a French Canadian population, and, I am sure, Her Majesty's Government will learn with great satisfaction that they turned out as loyal subjects in the defence of the country on this occasion.

DISTRICT G.O. Toronto, Dec. 10, 1838.

His Excellency Major-Gen. Sir George Arthur feels much pleasure in communicating to the regular forces and Militia the gratifying information received by him from the western frontier.—A large body of pirates and brigands, belonging to the hostile combination in the neighbouring country, which has of late so much disturbed the peace of this province, after assembling in the neighbourhood of Detroit, and showing themselves at different points in the vicinity, at length had the hardihood to effect a landing near Windsor, about three miles from Sandwich, on the morning of 4th inst., where they immediately commenced their work of destruction by burning a steam-boat, called the *Thames*, and a house used as a barrack, making prisoners a small, but gallant party of Militia, quartered therein, who, in defending themselves against the attacking banditti, shot their leader, and eventually effected their escape. During the short time the brigands remained unmolested at Windsor, they used every effort, in vain, to induce the inhabitants to join them, and murdered one man, upon his refusal to take up arms against his country. Staff Assist.-Surg. Hume, a most worthy and meritorious officer, was also inhumanly murdered by the same body, although quite unarmed, and without offering them the slightest resistance. On the intelligence of these outrages reaching Sandwich, the brave and gallant Militia lost no time in assembling; and, under the command of Col. Prince, a spirited attack was forthwith made upon this wicked and inhuman banditti, who fled with precipitation to the woods, leaving behind them twenty-six of their number killed, and twenty-five prisoners. Several more of this band of murderers have since been captured; and, from the inclemency of the season, there is every reason to conclude that the remainder will be taken, or must perish in the woods. It affords His Excell. the Lieut.-Governor sincere pleasure to notice the unanimity and alacrity displayed by the Militia, in which the inhabitants, whether of British or Canadian origin, vied with each other in zeal and intrepidity in attacking and defeating this band of ruffians, as well as of performing the harassing duty of guarding the portion of the frontier left to their charge. To Captain Broderick, and the detachments of the Rl. Artillery and 34th reg. from Amherstburg, much praise is due for their alacrity and zeal. Of Captains Foll, Sparke, Leslie, Thebo, Elliott, and the Militia under their command, as well as of many gentlemen of Sandwich, who assisted in the attack and defeat of the invading force, Col. Prince makes honourable mention; and to those officers, as well as to the other officers and men engaged, His Excellency returns his sincere thanks. These facts, in addition to the complete overthrow of the invading force at Prescott, cannot fail to undeceive the criminal accomplices who remained behind their piratical associates, on the American shore, of the utter hopelessness of their attempts either to intimidate or corrupt the faithful and loyal people of U. Canada; and if we have to appeal in vain to their feelings, and to the laws of both nations, which they so unjustly violate in making unprovoked war upon this province, common prudence, it may be hoped, will prevent their exposing themselves to the defeat and ignominious punishment which have hitherto attended their atrocious and infatuated attempts to invade U. Canada. It is pleasing to his Excel. the Lieut. Governor and Major-Gen. commanding, to announce, that the loss of Her Majesty's subjects, with the exception of the victims of the murders before stated, has been very small, only two men being killed, and two slightly wounded, in the pursuit of the enemy.

By command, C. FOSTER, Col., Assist. Adj.-Gen.

Amherstburg, W.F., 12 at night, Dec. 1, 1838.

Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of His Excel. the Major-Gen. commanding, that a party of brigands, amounting to 350 men, as has been stated to me by the prisoners taken, and now lodged in the Sandwich Gaol, landed this morning by daylight a little above Windsor ferry, about 19 miles above this post, and about three from Sandwich. They immediately set fire to a hired house used as a Militia barrack, a short distance out of the village, which was burnt to the ground. They also set fire to and burnt the steamer *Thames*, which, in consequence of having within the last few days burst her boiler, was lying at a small wharf close to the above house, without any one in her, preparatory to being repaired. Capt. Sparke, of Incorporate Volunteer Company, and some Militia under Col. Prince, immediately turned out from Sandwich and proceeded against these ruffians, and after a few exchanges of shots dispersed them, the brigands quitting the fields and taking to the woods, where Col. Prince did not consider it prudent to allow his men to follow them. On the first intimation of the landing, which was effected by the U. States' steamer *Champlain*, Col. Prince informed me of it; I immediately sent up Captain Broderick, 34th reg., and 100 men (in waggons), who had been ready all night to move at a moment's notice, and one nine-pounder brass field gun, with a detachment of artillery. This party arrived at eleven A.M., and immediately proceeded in pursuit, but the brigands had so dispersed towards the woods that nothing could be seen of them, except in one boat crossing the river, which was fired upon by the gun, and one man killed and one wounded. The pursuit by parties of Militia in the woods is still going on, but up to three hours ago only nine prisoners had been taken, and are now lodged in Sandwich gaol. It is with regret that I have to report that Staff Assist.-Surgeon Hume was killed by these ruffians early in the morning. He went close up them, seeing them drawn up in line three deep, with white cross-belts on, imagining them to be provincial Militia, when he was shot dead. His corpse was afterwards mangled and both his arms broken. The *Erie*, U. States' steamer, with a detachment of U. States' troops on board, was very active in trying to cut off the brigands and take prisoners, and fired several shots at them. I rode up to Sandwich this evening and collected these details, but have not yet received the official report of the proceedings from Col. Prince; but the number killed on the part of the brigands amounts, by Col. Prince's verbal statement, to twenty five—wounded unknown; but I saw three wounded amongst the prisoners, and it is stated several were carried off by their own party. On the part of the Militia, there were two men burnt in the barracks and one shot. During the time I was at Sandwich, Gen. Brady sent over two gentlemen, Judge Ingersoll and Mr. Elliot Grey, from Detroit, to state that it was the positive intention of the patriots to make an attack in force upon Amherstburg this night. I have consequently withdrawn Capt. Broderick's party from Sandwich, especially as I do not suppose they will renew the attack there so soon. I have the honour to transmit copies of two letters found in the pockets of one of the killed, which pretty clearly illustrate the feelings and projects of these villains.—I have, &c., RICHARD AIRY,

Lt.-Col. 34th reg., commanding W.F.

The Assistant Adjutant General, Toronto.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 1.

6th Drag Guards—Lieut. Robert Francis Lord Gifford, from 7th Ft., to be Lieut., v. Grogan, who exchanges.

2d Dragoons—Hugh Montgomery Campbell, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Campbell, prom.

5th Foot—Henry William De La Poer Beresford, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Locke, who retires.

7th—Lieut. George Grogan, from 6th Drag. Guards, to be Lt., v. Lord Gifford, who exchanges.

19th—Lieut. Robert Crosby, from h.-p. 3d W. India Reg., to be Lieut., v. Travers, appointed Paymaster—Feb. 1. Ens. Henry Calley to be Lieut. by p., v. Crosby, who retires—John Phillipps, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Calley—Feb. 2.

21st—Lieut. Augustus Blair to be Capt. by p., v. Bayly, who retires—Second Lieut. George Deare, to be First Lieut. by p., v. Blair—Charles Geo. Brabazon, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Deare.

29th—Serj.-Major Kenneth Murchison to be Ensign without p., v. Donaldson, who resigns.

48th—Ens. Henry Wilhelm Tobin, from 77th reg., to be Lieut. without p., v. Stubbs, dec.

57th—Enr. Edward Stanley to be Lieut. without p., v. Westwood, dec.—June 19, 1838. Henry Steele, Gent., to be Ensign without p., v. Stanley—Feb. 1.

59th—Capt. William Graham, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. W. H. Sampson, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Lieut. Adam John Laing Peebles to be Adjut., v. Mockler, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

60th—Johnstone Thomson Richardson, M.D., to be Assist.-Surgeon, v. Leigh, who resigns.

76th—Lieut. Charles Winter to be Capt. by p., vice Grabbe, promoted—Ens. Archibald Rutherfoord to be Lieut. by p., vice Winter—Henry Hearne Lacy, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Rutherfoord.

77th—Lieut. Molyneux Hyde Nepean, from 41st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Sutherland, prom.—Gent. Cadet Alexander Aitkin, from Royal Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p., vice Tobin, promoted in 48th Foot.

83d—Ens. Duncan Campbell to be Lieut. by p., v. Egerton, who retires—John Thomas Downman, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Campbell.

86th—Capt. Henry Sykes Stevens, from h.-p. Unattached, to be Capt., v. Arthur Lyttleton Macleod, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

92d—Ens. Edw. Eldridge Haines to be Lieut. by p., v. Wemyss, who retires—Wm. Dalzell, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Haines.

Brevet—Capt. Henry Sykes Stephens, 86th Ft., to be Major in the Army—June 28. Capt. William Graham, 59th F., to be Maj. in the Army—June 28. Capt. Charles Stoddart, upon h.-p. Royal Staff Corps (serving in Persia), to be Major in the Army.

Mem.—The Ensign who is represented, in the *Gazette* of 18th Jan. last, to have retired from 55th Ft., and in a Mem., in the Gazette of the 25th of the same month, to have retired from 55th Ft., was Innes, of the 55th Ft., and not Jones.

CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

15th Hussars—Sir,—The rumours as to a contemplated change in the 15th Hussars are, I trust, without foundation. Surely the 11th Dragoons can be rendered Hussars, without at all interfering with the 15th! The gallant "King's Own" should be amongst the last to suffer any degradation. Some people may laugh at the expression, but they should remember that in their present costume the 15th performed some of the most brilliant deeds that have been accomplished by the Cavalry of any country, and must therefore be proportionably attached to it. Since it is generally considered a mark of honour and a compliment to make a corps Hussars, so it must be approaching a degradation to deprive them of that honour. It would be ungracious, not to say, ungrateful, to deprive them of the moustache and pelisse, and then turn them from their country, as your correspondent truly observes, like a condemned regiment. No, no, such usage was never reserved for the heroes of *Villiers en Couche*. As far as regards propriety, your correspondent has produced an unanswerable argument in favour of the moustache, since all eastern countries have that certainly martial appendage. As for the pelisse, little inconvenience could be felt from heat even if worn always (and it might only be worn in the rainy seasons), for the Hussar dress itself is quite as well adapted for Europeans as the regimentals of the Indian Cavalry are for the natives, who say *Paternosters* for their Leadenhall-street rulers, whilst they are screwing their limbs into the well-fitting pantaloons, and bracing their bodies with belts, instead of being permitted to wear the loose trowsers and turban, the characteristics of the East, and which, by-the-by, would be as likely if not more certain of turning a sabre cut as their present ungainly-looking leathern helmets. The policy of having the costumes of the Queen's and Company's troops alike may be questioned, but assuredly the soundness of that policy must be more than doubtful which alters the uniform of corps every ten years, and this must follow (when the rotation system, devoid of favour and preference, shall be extended to the East), if a precedent is established out of the present case, thereby entailing an extra expense on Government of some consideration in these economical days, and at the same time a severe tax upon officers. PERSEUS.

12th Lancers—Private W. Johnson was tried by Court-Martial at Portsmouth on Wednesday and Thursday, for having, on 16th Jan. last, in the barrack-room at Chichester, fired a pistol, loaded with ball-cartridge, at private T. Andrews, with intent to do him some bodily harm. The Court consisted of 15 members, and was held in the mess room of the depot of the 24th Regt. stationed in Colewort barracks. Col. Forbes, Rl. Artillery, was President, and Brev.-Maj. Doyle, 24th Regt., Judge Advocate. It came out in the evidence that the prisoner and a private named Holdsworth, were disputing about some woman, and that the prisoner suddenly turned to Andrews, who was sitting by the fire, and said he would shoot him, and actually took a pistol from a shelf, and a packet of ammunition, undid it, selected a cartridge, and primed and loaded the pistol. Thinking the prisoner was about to put his threat in execution, private Dent desired Andrews to quit the room, which he did, and when in the barrack yard looked into the window; the prisoner seeing him, took aim, but as Andrews moved away he lowered the weapon. In a minute or so, Andrews was about to return in the room, when the prisoner fired, and the ball went through the door, but did no further mischief. On being asked what provocation he had received, he said—"Not any." Shortly after, "the prisoner dressed himself, and went into the town." (The Cavalry Barracks at Chichester are about a mile out of the city.) This statement was confirmed by three witnesses. The prisoner, in his defence, could assign no reason for his conduct, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. Cornet and Adjt. Capel gave him a fair character as a soldier when sober, having known him for nine years. The Court closed on Thursday, to deliberate and prepare their sentence.

16th Lancers—Private J. Love has been sentenced to receive 200 lashes, for using gross, abusive, and indecent language to Colonel Arnold.

17th Lancers—We this day present a record of the late Colonel of this corps. The officers have put on mourning for their gallant chief.

INFANTRY.

Foot Gds.—We have this week seen a letter from Quebec, dated 24th Dec., by which it appears that the paragraph in our last, taken from the *Limerick Chronicle*, is incorrect. The Serjeant and two privates on duty when Thelier and Dodge escaped were not sentenced to be shot. The Serjeant, Norman, has been reduced to the ranks, and the private sentenced to imprisonment.

3d—The regiment was inspected by Sir W. Cotton at Kurnaul, on 1st Nov., who highly eulogised the discipline and healthy condition of the men; the light company was particularly noticed, from their celerity in movements and smart appearance. "The corps bore an amazing fine appearance as they marched across the grand parade-ground, the band playing a lively quick step, and every officer a-foot with his company. There was a long string of doolies in the rear, but very many of the sick were stepping out by their sides, as if (inspired by the music or invigorated by the pure and bracing morning air) they

deemed it a disgrace to be carried on men's shoulders at such a moment."—*Englishman, Nov.* 13.—The Buffs mustered 33 officers and 608 non-commissioned r. and f.

3d Depot—Capt. Dore has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to embark in command of drafts for Bengal.

4th—Col. Leslie is about to embark to join his regt.

8th—The *Horatio* transport has arrived at Cove with the draft (1 Capt., 2 Sub., 81 men). The draft of this corps, lately debarked from the *Barossa*, was ordered to embark on board the above vessel on the 20th ult. Capts. Longfield and Chearnley accompany the draft.

9th—Private Paul has been sentenced to 14 years' transportation for striking Serjeant Hanly.

9th Depot—Ens. Gaynor has joined, preparatory to embarkation for Bengal.

11th Depot—Capt. Steuart is about to retire on half-pay. Major Pinckney has joined.

16th Depot—Capt. Chichester has rejoined from leave, and taken the command. It is said that the regt. will not be relieved this year from India.

21st—This regt. having fallen very much below its establishment, orders have been issued for all the recruiting staff of the districts in the United Kingdom to enlist men for it. It is to be regretted that Scotland cannot furnish recruits for one of its oldest national corps.

23d Depot—Capt. Phillips has joined from leave.

25th—The detacht. of 40 r. and f., increased to a comp. from Cork to Mallow, 19th Jan.; the detacht. of 1 Serjt., 12 r. and f., from Spike Island, to Cork, 19th Jan.

26th—Private Hogan has been sentenced to transportation for life for robbing Serjeant Pearson, and striking Serjt. Honeyman.

26th Depot—We understand that a vessel conveying from Scotland a large number of the recruits for this corps, was driven in the late gales on the Coast of Norway, and three fine young men died of hardship, cold, and exposure.

28th—We understand that many officers of this regt. are prepared to settle in New South Wales, but the deficiency of officers for duty, so many being now at home, prevents their wish to sell out being granted.

28th Depot—Capt. W. E. Sawbridge's leave has been extended to 27th February.

34th Depot—3 comps. and hd.-qrs., from Templemore to Nenagh, 25th Jan.; the comp. from Cappawhite to Nenagh, 30th and 31st Jan.; an officer, and 20 r. and f., from Nenagh to Killaloe, 1st Feb.

37th—Lieuts. Clay, Ensigns Atkinson and Gibbons, with 82 r. and f., form the next draft for Halifax, after which the depot will be a mere skeleton. They sail in the *Hercules* from Cove.

38th—Maj. Campbell has taken the command of the detachment at Omagh.

39th Depot—Capt. Straubenzee has joined, and assumed the command.

40th—At Deesa, on 6th Aug., the following soldiers were found guilty of drunkenness, striking their superiors, &c., and sentenced to be transported as felons:—Privates Thomas Moreland, James Dwyer, and Edward Malone, for seven years each; private Charles Sheehan for fourteen years.

41st—The regt. is now stationed at Belgaum in the Bombay Presidency, having relieved there the 2d Foot.

42d—We believe that there is no intention whatever of sending this regt. to the East Indies. It is supposed that it will embark for Canada in the summer.

45th—In the great dearth of troops, it seems matter for wonder that this regt. is so long left at Canterbury; in Kent there is certainly no want of soldiers at present, while in the West of England they are much required.

48th Depot—The Acting Paymastership is vacant by the death of Lieut. Stubbs, son of Quartermaster Stubbs, formerly of the corps.

49th Depot—Assist.-Surg. Dr. Garrett has leave until embarkation.

50th—Maj. Serjeantson has obtained leave till 11th March.

51st—Private R. Bellas was tried at Sydney on 10th Aug. for shooting James Hall, a runaway from one of the stations at Port Arthur. Bellas had been sent in pursuit and seized Hall, who, it being dark, refused to go any further, and ran off the road; Bellas called several times, and received no answer; but found that Hall had turned round to face him, to take his musket, as he supposed, or knock him down with his handcuffs as in recent cases, and he fired; Hall was leg-ironed and handcuffed. The ball passed through both wrists and the neck. The jury acquitted the prisoner, saying that they found it Justifiable Homicide.

54th—No expectation of the early return of this regt. can be entertained, as we learn that the usual arrangements for clothing and recruiting the corps in India for next year have been made.

57th Depot—Ens. Cassidy has joined, preparatory to embarking for Madras.

59th—Lieut. H. Perrott arrived at Malta in the *Hermes* from Gibraltar on 26th December.

66th—The regt. arrived at Sorel on 29th Dec. The left wing, under Maj. Farquharson, has moved to Kingston, Upper Canada. Two comps. left Quebec on 19th, and another on 20th, in sleighs, for the Chambly river.

70th Depot—under command of Captain Taylor, marched into Limerick from Nenagh on Saturday, and were stationed in the New Barracks. On Thursday they embarked in the *Clarence* steamer, for Clare Castle.

71st—have contributed a day's pay, 48*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, for the relief of the families of the loyal volunteers who were killed at Lisgalle and Odelltown.

73d Depot—Under Maj. Vander Meulen, were to return in the *Clarence* steamer yesterday, from Clare Castle, and occupy the Castle Barracks, Limerick, which will then be composed of the Royal Horse Artillery, a squadron 6th Dragoons, 10th regt., and 73d depot; the latter number 200 rank and file.

75th—The draft and 8 supernumeraries (3 Officers and 102 men), from Boyle to Dublin, 29th to 6th Feb.

78th—Ensign D. D. Wemyss, son of Col. Wemyss, C.B., late Brigade-Major at Limerick, has joined at Glasgow.

80th Depot—Lieut. Fraser has leave to 27th Feb.

82d Depot—Capt. Eustace has leave to 20th Feb.

86th—A party has been sent from Stockport to Ennis, to recruit.

88th—1 comp. of 40 r. and f., from Templemore to Cappawhite, 28th to 30th Jan.

92d—Col. M'Donald, C.B., on 28th Dec. gave an elegant *soirée* at the *Auberge de Castille*, which was honoured by the presence of the Queen Dowager.

92d Depot—From Limerick to Birr, 31st to 4th Feb.; the detacht. from Killaloe to Nenagh, to join hd.-qrs., *en route*, 1st Feb.

96th—The remaining party of this regt. (1 Serjt. and 12 men) embarked in the *Victoria* steamer for Liverpool on the 21st Jan.

97th—4 comps. and hd.-qrs., from Birr to Dublin, 28th Jan. to 2d Feb.; 1 comp., from Maryboro' to Dublin, 31st Jan. to 2d Feb.

99th—1 comp. of 40 r. and f., from Athlone to Maryboro', 28th to 31st Jan.

Rl. Artillery—Reports are still rife that companies will be sent to Halifax in the spring. The Master-General will, it is expected, bring before Parliament a plan for the increase of the corps.

G. O., 25th Jan.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Assist-Surgeon Parratt being attached to the Horse Artillery, in Ireland, in the place of Assist. Surgeon Williams, from the 17th inst. A. Dickson, D. A. General.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Leeds	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L. do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Cabir	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dundalk	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Nottingham	. .	. .	May 12	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D.	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	
12th Ls.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D.	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Glasgow	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St. George's	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. G.					
1st bn.	Portmn & St E	. .	. .	July 11	France.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	Windsor	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	Antigua	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Devonport	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 28		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Nenagh	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42d Foot	Dublin	. .	. .	Aug. 36	Ionian Is.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Canterbury	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Plymouth	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	23 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	2 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras*	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charles F.	5 Dec. 35		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon*	Cashel	June 24		
59th do.	Malta	Mullingar	Sept. 34		
60 1st bn.	Malo	Dublin	6 Oct. 36		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	14 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon*	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Londond.	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	17 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	3 Dec. 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Clare Cas.	3 Apr. 31		
71st do.	Canada	Buttevant	20 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Limerick	4 Sept. 27		
74th do.	St. Lucia	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of G.H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	Tynemth.	15 May 34		
84th do.	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth	5 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl
89th do.	Trinidad	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	16 Nov. 36		
91st do.	St. Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 38		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 36		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do.	Hull	. .	. .	June 37	C. of G.H.
99th do.	Maryboro'	. .	. .	8 Oct. 37	Mauritius
Rifle Br.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn.	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Is.
R. S. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leon
2nd do., N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundl.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

‖ Ord. to East Indies. * Ord. Home.

Last week the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and family visited the Model of the Battle of Waterloo, by appointment, and after an examination of some hours, expressed themselves highly gratified with this most interesting exhibition.

Staff Assist.-Surgeon John J. Hume, M.D., was sh dead by a band of brigands at Sandwich, Upper Canada.

The *Ethelfred* freight ship had arrived at Cove and t drafts of the 14th and 70th regts. were to embark on bo that vessel on the 29th ult., for the West Indies.

(CIRCULAR.) War-office, Jan. 17, 1839.

Sir,—I am directed to request, with a view to supply this office with information which is often required for the due settlement of the regimental accounts, and to obviate also the necessity of requiring copies of Courts-Martial sentences in proof of the correctness of deductions in the pay lists, on account of the forfeitures awarded by such Courts Martial, you will, at the expiration of each quarter, commencing with that just ended, furnish the Secretary of War with a return according to the inclosed form, specifying the particulars therein required of every Court-Martial during the present three months, on any officer, non commissioned officer, or soldier, belonging to the regiment under your command. I have, &c., L. Sullivan.

Officer commanding the Regiment of .

QUARTERLY RETURN OF COURTS-MARTIAL BETWEEN 1ST OF AND , 18 .

Regimental Number, Rank, and Name of the Prisoner.	Crime and Date, and Place of Committing it.	Place and Date of Trial.	Sentence.	Remarks showing if any part of the Sentence has been Remitted, &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Jones, late 27th regt., is appointed Captain and Adjutant to the 2d Provisional Battalion of Upper Canada Militia, called out by Sir George Arthur. George Duggan, Esq., Paym. Assist.-Surgeon Humphreys, 85th, is appointed Surgeon to 3d battalion, T. Bentley, Esq., Adjutant. S. Purdon, Esq., Captain 4th battalion. Quarter-Master Ross, late 42d, to 1st Provisional Battalion; Wm. C. Rochforte, Esq., Major; C. Fitzgibbon, Esq., Ensign; L. O'Brien, Esq., Surgeon. Lieut.-Col. Thorne to command the 2d battalion; Maj. Sadlier, late 37th, to 8th battalion, and Assist.-Surgeon M'Gregor, late 32d, Sugeon of 11th battalion.

The office of Surveyor-General to South Australia is vacant in consequence of the resignation of Col. Light. The salary hitherto has been only 400*l.* per annum; but it is understood to be the intention of Her Majesty's Colonization Commissioners, with whom the appointment rests, to advance the salary considerably, so as to command the services of a first-rate Surveyor. An officer of the Engineers would, we are informed, be preferred.

Exchanges.—Bt Col Macintosh, K H., 76th F., with Bt.-Col. C. Wyndham, Unatt., Lieut.-Col. Leslie, Unatt, with Lieut.-Col. England, 4th F., Major Sir J. G. Le Marchant, 20th F., with Major Mair, 99th F; Bt.-Major Browne, 11th Dr., with Captain Jones, 6th Dr. Gds. Capt. Campbell, 22d F, with Capt. Tew, 2d W. I. Reg.; Capt. Birch, 65th F. (rec. diff.), with Capt. Rentoul, Unatt., Lieut. and Adjut Johnson, 7th Dr. Gds., with Lieut Heaton, 1st F.; Lieut. Ready, 11th Dr.; with Lieut. Hussey, 13th Dr.; Lieut. Evelegh, 4th F, with Lieut. Burke, 20th F.

Cancelled.—The exchange between Capt M'Innes, 26th F, and Capt. Wm. White, Unatt.; Lieut Gough, 52 F.

Dismissed.—Quart.-Mast. Plott, Malta Fenc.

Resignations and Retirements.—Col. C. Wyndham, 76th F Majors—Doran, 18th F.—Rentoul, 65th F—Stuart, 86th F Captains—Rose, 15th F.—Ilderton, 25th F.—Willan, do.—D. M'Lachlan, Unatt. Lieuts.—Anderson, 11th Dr—Barry 6th F.—Way, 11th F.—Crawford, 16th F.—Bingham, 75th F.—Egan, 84th F.—Eyton, 90th F.—Ewing, 91st F.—Johnstone, Ceyl. Rifle Reg.—Simpson, late 5th R Vet. Bn. Ensigns—Jerningham, 29th F.—Ormond, 30th F.—Cruise, 40th F.—Jones, 55th F.—Lamont, 72d F.—Morris, 74th F.—Prendergast, 86th F.—Colegrave, 88th F. Vet. Surg. Hogreve, 15th Dr.

Canada.—On General Amherst completing the conquest of Canada in 1760, by the surrender of Montreal, Smollett calls it "a conquest the most important of any that ever the British arms achieved; whether we consider the safety of the English colonies in North America, now secured from invasion and encroachment; the extent and fertility of the country subdued; or the whole Indian commerce thus transferred to the traders of Great Britain."

East India Intelligence.

War in India.—We take the following from that excellent periodical, the *Asiatic Journal*:—We have mentioned the good spirit of the native troops; and it is gratifying to observe, from various testimonies now before us, that the alacrity of the Sepoys to engage in the expedition, and to cross the dreaded Indus, is striking and general. "Intelligence from all the stations in the Upper Provinces through which the regiments intended for service have marched," it is stated in the *Englishman*, "confirms the reports of the enthusiasm prevailing amongst the Sepoys. They seem to have an idea that they are going against a formidable enemy, whom it would be an honour to thrash. The feeling is shared by the European troops, who are quite intoxicated with joy. Each corps, on leaving cantonments, shouted continuously for miles; in fact, their delight set at defiance all the efforts of commanding officers, whose words of command were drowned in the deafening cheers of the men." Another paper says,—"The accounts of the high spirits and alacrity which pervade the troops ordered on service, men as well as officers, Natives as well as Europeans, present a most gratifying omen of the event of the impending contest, let the enemies to be encountered be whom they may. There is scarcely an officer holding a post likely to prevent him from joining in the campaign, who has not urgently requested leave to resign it, however valuable, in order to return to his regimental duties; and the Sepoys on leave of absence at the different stations have actually beset all who could give information, with inquiries whether their corps was ordered for field service, and on receiving an answer in the affirmative, they one and all abandoned the remainder of their leave, and set out to join immediately."

Advance of the Army of the Indus.—Kurnaul, Nov. 8.—This morning Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, and the staff of the 1st division; the brigade of Horse Artillery, under Brigadier Graham, C.B.; the 13th L. I., 16th and 48th regs. (forming Col. Sale's brigade); the 31st N.I., under Major Thomson; the brigade under Col. Roberts, consisting of the Eur. Reg., commanded by Major Warren (Col. Orchard being F. Officer of the day), the 3d company of Sappers and Miners, and the 35th and 37th N.I., marched for Ferozepore. The 21st N.I., under Col. Palmer, likewise marched to join the escort of the Governor-General. The 21st N.I., and the Horse Artillery proceed by Umballah, as did the 3d Cavalry; but the others march respectively by Khyatul and Pahavar, as previously arranged.

Kurnaul, Nov. 9.—Major-Gen. Duncan marched yesterday morning with Brigadier Roberts's brigade. The corps which marched this day were the 3d Buffs, the 2d, 5th, 42d, 43d, and 53d regiments of N.I., and a company of Sappers. They proceed by Pahavar and Khyatul, according to the divisions to which they respectively belong.

Route of the 1st division or centre column, from Kurnaul to Ferozepore. From Kurnaul to	Distance m	f	Route from Kurnaul to Ferozepore for left centre col. From Kurnaul to	Dist. m	f
Nov. 8 Neesung	14	2	Suggah	10	4
— 9 Futtehpore	14	2	Sakrah‡	10	4
— 10 Kythut	10	6	Pehoah	13	4
— 11 Halt			Kurah(Maussoor,§	8	
— 12 Sungun*	12		Golah	10	4
— 13 Dhuttul†	10		Samanah‖	11	
— 14 Dirbah	11		Melampoor	9	
— 15 Soonum	13	4	Munsoorpoor	10	
— 16 Loungawal	10	4	Bhatnor	8	
— 17 Hurriayah	13		Kottah Mullair	8	
— 18 Halt			Chotah Moree	12	
— 19 Ogrike	9		Bussean	12	
— 20 Bhuddour	8	4	Daudora	12	
— 21 Puttaha	9		Mogah	13	
— 22 Ragha Beronee	13		Tilwundee	15	
— 23 Anoodka	15		Sooltan Kharavala	11	
— 24 Nurhowal	16		Ferozepore	11	
— 25 Halt					
— 26 Ferozepore	6				

* Cross the Sursuttee. † Cross the Cuggur.
‡ Cross the Chitlung. § Cross the Sursuttee.
‖ Cross the Cuggur.

Routes of the Army.—The following are the routes by which the four columns of the Field Army will move upon Ferozepore:—

Left Column	Left Centre Column.	Right Centre Column	Right Column.
via	via	via	via
Meerut	Kythut	Puhawa	Kurnaul
Delhi	Durbal	Golah	Shahabad
Syndpore	Sungowal	Munsorpoor	Umballah
Nahora	Bhudoun	Bhasoor	Rajpoora
Beroke	Bagapatan	Bussreah	Sirhind
Kut Kupora	Moodka	Mozah	Loodianah

Right Column, via Umballah.—3d and 4th L.C, 9 troops of Horse Artillery, and 2 companies of Foot Artillery; 18 stages, 8 halts and marches from Kurnaul, 7th Nov.

Right Centre Column, via Puhawa.—European Reg. Sappers, 5th, 28th, 35th, 37th, and 53d regiments; 17 stages and 3 halts, marches from Kurnaul, 8th Nov.

Left Centre Column, via Khyatul.—Buffs, 13th Lt. Inf., 2d, 16th, 27th, 31st, 42d, 43d, and 48th regs.; 16 stages and 3 halts, marches 9th Nov.

Left Column, via Delhi.—Lancers, 2d Cavalry, and Camel Battery; 35 stages and 4 halts.

Lieut. Kewney, of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the Army of the Indus, we are sorry to say, shot himself on the morning of 5th Nov. No cause can be assigned for the act, unless exposure to the sun, by riding out constantly, as was his habit, during all hours of the day.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 28.

The 14th N.I. do not, we learn, proceed to Futtehgur. Sickness, to a considerable extent, prevails in this reg., and has continued for the last seven months and a half. In this period 65 men have died, and 100 men sent to their homes by the Station Medical Committee.

The Naval force now proceeding to the Indus is to be commanded by Capt. Pepper, an able and experienced seaman. The promotion of Capt. Rose and Commander Haines to their respective grades is also confirmed. We have also learnt that the Court of Directors had sent circulars to the officers of the Indian Navy in England, and to such as they had advices of having left Bombay, offering pensions to one-third of the service. Pensions were accordingly accepted by Commander Wells and Lieut. Boscawen. By this provision, Captains are entitled to pensions of 800*l.* in rotation, whether they retire or remain in the service.—*Bombay Gazette, Nov.* 14.

Minister to Runjeet Singh.—The Governor-General of India has been pleased to promulgate the following arrangements:—Capt. C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Loodianah, will proceed at the proper season to join the army of Maharaja Runjeet Singh, at Peshawar, and will be charged under such instructions as shall be furnished to him with the superintendence of all affairs of the British Government connected with the dominions and troops of his Highness. Capt. Wade will be assisted at Peshawar by the following officers: Lieut. F. Mackeson, British Agent for the navigation of the Indus, and Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, of the Bengal Engineers.

Movements of Her Majesty's Regiments.—The following movements of H. M.'s regs. have been carried into effect in the manner specified as soon as practicable.

H.M.'s 9th Reg. of Foot—From Chinsurah to Hazareebaugh, when the necessary carriage, cattle, and camp equipage are supplied, embarking their sick by water to Dinapore, whence they will march to Hazareebaugh.

31st Reg.—From Dinapore to Ghazeepore, as soon as furnished with the requisite carriage, embarking their sick by water.

44th Reg.—From Ghazeepore to Meerut, on the arrival of the 31st, embarking their sick by water to Ghurmuctesir Ghaut, and thence by land to Meerut.

49th Reg.—From Hazareebaugh to Dinapore as soon as practicable.

We learn that Lieut. Charles Darby, 52d N.I., has been discharged from the service by sentence of a General Court Martial. The particulars have not yet transpired.

and sing his old ditties; and however hard he may be worked on deck, when he goes below he finds a cheering scene; those only who have witnessed it can understand the pleasure a sailor feels on those occasions: this indeed is his home. How different in the Ordinary! there the men are detached in twos and threes; separated from their messmates, they mope about, and end by running away. Instead of the old hulks now used for this Service, I would commission one of the finest of our two-deckers

Insubordination in the 48th N.I.—This regiment had been reported to the Commander-in-Chief for certain disorderly conduct on the subject of carrying their knapsacks. He accordingly issued an order in which he represented the inconvenience which would accrue to themselves if they marched without having about their persons the articles they are ordered to carry, and likewise ordered three sepoys, who were principals and instigators of the insubordination, to be discharged the Service.

Movements of Artillery and Local Horse, Head-quarters, Simla, Oct. 31st.—The 1st troop, 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, will commence its march for Ferozepore as soon as practicable, for the purpose of being attached to the escort of the Governor-General, on his Lordship's march into the Punjaub. The 4th troop, 3d brigade Horse Artillery to which this duty was orginally assigned is placed under the orders of Col. Simpson commanding the force in the service of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and will continue attached to it, until relieved by the two troops of Horse Artillery, commanded by Capt. W. Anderson. Two ressallahs from the 2d Local Horse are to be detached.

MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838—J. Bird, Esq., to be Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Coimbatore. G. H. Swinton, Esq., to be head assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Chingleput. Franklyn Lushington, Esq, admitted as writer on the Establishment. Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L.C., to be Postmaster at Secunderabad so long as his corps remains at that station.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Nov. 9, 1838.—5th L.C.—Cornet A. R. Thornhill to be Lieut., v. Willes, resigned. 10th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. R. Poskett to be Capt., and Ens. O. Brassey to be Lieut., vice Stokoe, retired. 11th N.I.—Capt. J. Clough to be Major, Lieut. G. Jackson to be Capt., and Ens. J. May to be Lieut., v. Stott, ret. Capt. J. Gordon to take rank, v. Bird, prom. 31st N.I.—Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. H. M Budd to be Capt., and Ens. B. Revell to be Lieut., v Hutchinson, dec 48th N.I—Ens. A. Robertson to be Lieut., v Germon, dec. 1st N I.—Lieut. R. Hamilton to be Adjut. 3d N.I.—Lieut. R. T. Snow to be Adj. 48th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Gordon to be Capt., and Ens. J. H. M. Babington to be Lieut. 20th Nov., 13th N I.—Capt. G. Dods to be Major, Lieut and Brev.-Capt. J. S Sherman to be Capt., and Ens. J. Smith to be Lieut., v. Rorison, dec.

Removals and Postings.—G.O., Oct. 24, 1838—Lieut.-Col. Henry, removed from 25th to 31st reg. Lieut.-Col. F. Haleman from 38th to 30th. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Dyce, from 1st to 34th Lieut.-Col. J. W. Cleveland, from 34th to 38th, Lieut.-Col. T. C. Newell, from 21st to 25th. Lieut.-Col. P. Whannell, from 3d to 1st. Lieut-Col J. Leggett (late prom.) to 3d L.I. Lieut.-Col. C. Herbert, recently transferred to inv. est., posted to 2nd N. Battalion.

Furloughs.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838—Lieut. J. M. Johnson, N.I., permitted to return to Europe for health. 16th—Capt. Joseph Carnatic, Eur. Vet. Batt., leave to Europe on sick cert. 27th—Capt. M. Carthey 31st N.I., leave for one year to the hill Lieut. and Quartermaster H. Stewart, 3d N.I., leave from Dec. 5, 1838, to June 5, 1839. Lieut. J. M. Rees, Madras Eur. Reg. furl. to Europe on sick cert. Capt. J. Benwell, 46th N.I., to on do. Lieut. C. J. Cooke, Art., to do. on do. Capt. F. Darby 22d N.I., to do. on do.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, Jan. 31st—Dauntless, *Pim* from Bengal, Sept. 17—St. Helena, Dec. 13.

Ships Sailed.—From Downs, Jan. 27th—Justina, *Brett* for Calcutta. 28th—William Harris, *Terrey*, for Bombay. Abercrombie Robinson, *Scott*, for Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Justina—Mrs. Leach and family D. McRae, Esq., Dr. A. C. Macrae, Theodore Gordon, Esq., Donaldson, Esq., John Jackson, Esq., H. Kellner, Esq., Messrs. Cook, Swinton, and Aubert.

Per Abercrombie Robinson—Mrs. Chalmers and child, and Mrs. Smith and daughter, Mr. St. John, Assist.-Surg. Brassey, Capt. and Mrs. Jervis, Assist.-Surg. Bass, Messrs. Radcliffe, Shuter, Elsegood, Pitt, Forbes, Chesney, Griffiths, &

ton, Yates, Shervil, Hellier, Anderson, and Mayne, Dr. and Mrs. Ealing, Assist.-Surg. Moorhead, Messrs. Moore, Simpson, McFeir, Ternon, Goldsmith, Trollope, G. Ross, and Coleridge.

CAPE, Nov. 19th—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, arrived from Portsmouth, Sept. 8.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan. 23d—FRANKLAND, *Webb*, Liverpool to Calcutta. Lat. 48 28. N., Lon. 6. 38. W. Jan. 24—BRITISH MERCHANT, *Birnie*, Llanelly to Bombay, 100 S.W. of Cape Clear.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per AGNES, from Ceylon—Capt. Ell and Lieut. Lord Chichester.

Per PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, from Bombay—Mrs. Hughes and child, Messrs. Moore and Thatcher.

Per LINTIN, from Bombay—Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Graham, Captain Messiter, Lieut. Dent, and Miss Larkins.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JOHN ELLEY, K.C.B., K.C.H.

THIS truly-gallant veteran of a hundred battles expired on the 23d of last month, at his seat, Ampton House, near Andover, Hants, at the age of 75, having been born on the 9th of January, 1764. It may, indeed, be said of Sir John, that of the brave he was one of the bravest, for never yet did soldier deal out heavier blows on the foes of his country than did this gallant warrior. He was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, his father being a respectable paper-manufacturer of that town, who gave his son a good education, and placed him with a solicitor. 16th Depot—Capt. [illegible] taken the command. It is said that the regt. will not be relieved this year from India.

21st—This regt. having fallen very much below its establishment, orders have been issued for all the recruiting stations of the districts in the United Kingdom to enlist men for it. It is to be regretted that Scotland cannot furnish recruits for one of its oldest national corps.

[illegible]—Capt. Phillips has joined from leave.

trooper by Corporal [illegible] and promoted to comp. fr[illegible] He was promoted to Troop Quartermaster, 4th June, 1790, and was Acting Adjutant in the campaigns of 1793, 4, and 5, in Flanders, and was present at most of the battles fought, and at the siege of Valenciennes, &c. He was appointed Cornet, 6th June, 1794, and the 26th Jan., 1796, he obtained a Lieutenancy in his regt.; 24th Oct., 1799, was appointed Captain-Lieutenant; 26th Feb., 1801, Captain; Major, 29th Nov., 1804; and Lt.-Col., 6th March, 1806. He served as Assist. Adjt.-Gen. to the cavalry in Spain, in the campaign of 1808 and 1809, and was present at the affair of Sahagun, Majorca, Benevente, and Lugo, and in the battle of Corunna. As an Assist. Adjt.-General, he was attached to the cavalry in Spain and Portugal, during the campaigns of the following years; was in the battle of Talavera; had the command of the rear-guard of cavalry, which covered the advance corps of the army when it retired over the Alberche; was in the battles of Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse; in every action of importance; and finally served in the Netherlands, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. For his services on these occasions, he was appointed a K.C.B., and received a cross, and two clasps, from the British government. He was also appointed a Knight of the Austrian Order of Maria Theresa, and a Knight of the fourth class of the Russian Order of St. George. He obtained the rank of Colonel in the Army, 7th March, 1813; 12th August, 1819, that of Maj.-Gen.; and 10th Jan., 1837, that of Lieut.-General. He was appointed Colonel of the 17th Lt. Dragoons, 23d Nov., 1820. Sir John held also the Governorship of Galway, a sinecure, which will not be filled up. He represented Windsor in Sir Robert Peel's Parliament, of whose party and politics he was, while in the house, an active supporter, as far as voting went. He spoke but seldom. It is recorded of Sir John Elley, in Scott's "Letters to his Kinsfolk," that there were found on the field of Waterloo more than one of Napoleon's cuirassiers cleft to the chine by the stalwart arm of this gallant officer.

The following letter evinces the generous feelings of the soldier towards his old and attached war-horse:—

"*Union Club, May 22d*, 1826.

"MY DEAR RAMSBOTTOM,—Custom in some measure reconciles, if it does not justify, a liberty taken with a very old acquaintance, and when the subject is known to you, I am certain I need not add any other apology for this communication.

"I am engaged as counsel to plead the cause of a poor old war-horse, whose cognomen is Salamanca, and his age 24 years. This gallant animal embarked at Portsmouth for Lisbon in the year 1808, then six years old, and shared the dangers of the following battles—Talavera-de-la-Reyna, Busaco, Fuentes D'Onor, Salamanca, (severely wounded, and remained on the field throughout the night unable to rise), Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse, returning to England with the Army at the peace of 1814.

"In the following year, embarked at Ramsgate for Ostend, and stood the brunt at Waterloo; returned once again to England when the allied armies quitted France, and in the year 1820 embarked for Ireland, and in this year for the last time to Old England, drooping from extraordinary length of service; still possessing undaunted courage, exhibiting the remains of a fine and generous animal, which never lost a day's work, but from wounds, during the period of 18 years.

"In the course of the coming month I am recommended to go abroad for the benefit of health, deranged by many and severe wounds, and having no means within myself to afford this faithful slave repose by turning him out, I am induced to seek your kind offices with our universally esteemed friend Lord Harcourt, to admit within his Lordship's rangership this worthy pensioner. I really consider this object of my solicitude would be an ornament among the cattle enjoying freedom and repose in the royal domain of our beloved Monarch; and I am persuaded, should it not be in the power of my Lord Harcourt to meet this appeal in correspondence with my wishes, I shall have the benefit of his Lordship's forgiveness for this liberty, arising out of pure humanity, and an anxiety to pay the debt immense of endless gratitude to the animal that has carried me in safety through many a hard-fought day.

"Believe me to remain, with true regard, my dear Ramsbottom, yours sincerely and assuredly,

"JOHN ELLEY.

"*J. Ramsbottom, Esq., M.P., Windsor.*"

It is almost needless to say that the request of the gallant officer was immediately acceded to by George the Fourth, and the old charger ended his days in the quiet shades of Windsor Park.

From Grant's "Recollections of the House of Commons," published in 1838, we will add a few passages regarding this noble veteran. We have but little faith in Mr. Grant's opinions, but his sketches have an amusing interest.

"Sir John Elley did not often trouble either himself or the house with his speeches, but whenever he did 'drop a word or two,' to use his own expression, he was always listened to with attention. There was something, indeed, so indicative of good nature in his appearance, that no other feeling than one of kindliness could be shown towards him by the house. Both his matter and manner were generally humorous. His speeches had always the merit of originality. He never attempted argument, nor did he try his hand at declamation. The utmost extent of his ambition, as a parliamentary orator, seemed to be to excite a laugh in his audience. His observations had generally something humorous in them; and their effect was greatly heightened by his odd manner of delivering them. He spoke in a slow cautious manner, and in a curious lisping tone of voice, caused in a great measure by the loss of some of his teeth. There was a perpetual smile on his countenance when on his legs, and whenever he came to the end of any sentence, which he deemed adapted to produce a laugh, he buried his head in his breast, and waited patiently in that position, until the features of honourable members had resumed their wonted gravity. There was something unspeakably odd in the way in which Sir John managed his head and neck when addressing the house. His shirt-collar was always so high as to press against his ears, consequently very little of his neck was seen in ordinary circumstances. The moment, however, he rose to speak, he stretched his neck to such an extent, that one could not help inferring that it possessed something of the elastic properties of India rubber. The sudden transition from this crane-like appearance of Sir John's neck to the insertion of his head in his breast, as if he had no neck at all, had, as I have just said, a very ludicrous effect and this oddness of his manner, coupled with the humorous character of his matter, afforded much amusement to the house; which seemed to be in Sir John's estimation the great business of a legislator.

"He was a most exemplary Tory in so far as his votes were concerned; but he showed no traces of party virulence in his speeches. They were full of good nature. He made no party allusions to any one. He seemed to be on good terms with everybody, and everybody in return seemed to feel kindly towards him. Sir John Elley is a man considerably advanced in years. He is upwards of sixty. The active military service he performed in the Peninsula, and various other parts of the world, has contributed to make him look older than he really is. He has somewhat of an infirm appearance. He is tall, and rather slenderly made. His face inclines to the angular form. His nose is sharp, and of large proportions. His complexion is sallow, and his hair of an iron grey colour. He has moderately-sized whiskers and large eyebrows. Sir John was manifestly uncomfortable in the house. It was a mistake in his destiny to send him there. He usually leaned on his staff with both hands. At times he was to be seen resting the back of his head against the wall, for he almost invariably sat on the backmost bench. In such cases he usually took a nap to himself, especially if the proceedings, which was then no uncommon occurrence, had a soporific tendency. The only time he ever seemed to enjoy himself, was when military matters were under discussion. He was in the third heaven when Mr Macleod, or Lord Mahon, or any body else, brought the affairs of Spain before the house. At all other times he was so much out of his element, that he appeared as dull as if he had, like Alexander Selkirk, been the sole inhabitant of some desert isle. Legislation had no pleasures for him; and he proved this by the frequency of his absence from the house. His great source of enjoyment is in talking over the adventures of his military career, in the Junior United Service Club. But for that club, life would have but little attractions to Sir John. It is an institution near and dear to his heart. He talks about it wherever he chances to be. He thought about it, and longed to be in it, when performing his parliamentary duties, and it was then, as it still is, the subject of his frequent visions by night. He is excellent company there: his society is much courted by the members; as, indeed, from the blandness of his manners, it could not fail to be.

"Sir John, though not in the habit of attacking others, was fond of being attacked himself. I have actually seen him literally implore honourable members to attack him. One day in the beginning of March last year, Mr. Hume, in bringing the subject of the late brevet before the house, made an attack on various officers in the army. Sir John listened with most exemplary attention to every word the then member for Middlesex said, and when he sat down, there was an evident expression of disappointment impressed on Sir John's countenance. I was quite at a loss to account for this, as almost every one else seemed quite delighted to see Mr. Hume resume his seat. But the secret was soon out. Sir John rose, and after remarking that the honourable member had attacked several other officers, he said, in most emphatic terms, 'Why did not the honourable member attack *me*?' However, he soon got, or rather took an opportunity of revenging himself on Mr Hume for the neglect of the latter. Sir John had been eulogising some friend of his as a most loyal subject, when the following smart affair took place:—Mr. Hume—'Who is not a loyal subject?' Sir John Elley—'Joseph Hume is not.' [Loud laughter, and cries of 'Order, order'] Mr. Hume—'I tell the gallant gentleman that he has given utterance to an untruth. There is not a more loyal subject than I am in the empire.' [Hear, hear! and cries of 'Order!'] Sir John Elley—'I beg to refer to the honourable gentleman's conduct in the Canadian affair.' Mr. Hume again rose, amidst great uproar, when the Speaker called on Sir John to withdraw his charge of disloyalty against the honourable member for Middlesex, which having been done, order was restored in the house.

"I have no notion that Sir John will again solicit the suffrages of the electors of Windsor, or of any other constituency. If he do, it must only be from the conviction that every Tory ought, while he has life, to oppose to the utmost of his power the progress of the 'revolutionary mania.' All his private predilections would lead him to divide the remainder of his days between his own home and the Junior United Service Club."

TOM ALLEN.

"Here a sheer hulk lies poor Tom Bowling."—DIBDIN.

THE monuments and memorials of our own immortal Nelson are widely scattered over the kingdom, to die only when the name of British valour shall be forgotten; but the living witnesses and partners of his glory are fast passing from among us, and one of the most interesting though least conspicuous of the few that remained was lately struck down by the hand of death, in the person of his long-tried servant, Tom Allen, with almost as much celerity as if he had fallen with his master on the deck of the *Victory*.

It appears that his wife had made an excursion to town, and that he started to meet her on her return, in a raw and foggy evening. On assisting her from the omnibus, however, she was found so ill, that she was unable to walk—her husband ran back for the invalid chair belonging to the Hospital, in which she was carried as far as the entrance-gate, when Allen himself suddenly dropped, and died in a quarter of an hour, either it is supposed from apoplexy or the breaking of a blood-vessel, induced by extreme cold.

This fine specimen of the true British sailor was born at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, in 1764; he entered the service on board the *Agamemnon*, 64 guns, in the early part of 1793, under the command of Capt. Nelson. His period of service was during pretty nearly the whole of the hero's career; that is, during the most glorious epoch of our naval history, and his share in the perils and triumphs then encountered was large. He was shortly afterwards selected by his brave Captain and fellow-townsman for his confidential servant; and in that capacity, such was his integrity and devotion to his master, that the really unlimited reliance of the hero on his zealously-attached follower was quite proverbial. Tom had the custody of his keys, plate, jewels,—everything, even his person, was in a great degree in Tom's custody, for on all visits ashore, or when ill from wounds, Tom slept near his master; and when from the latter cause, as was sometimes the case, Nelson had not strength of voice sufficient to awaken his "*wally de sham*," a string was affixed to Tom's shirt-collar for that purpose.

When Lord Nelson quitted Merton to sail for Cadiz on board the *Victory*, in Sept., 1805, Tom was left there (at Merton) with orders to join his master as soon as possible, which, unhappily, was impracticable, the last ship having sailed before his arrival at Portsmouth; this was poor Tom's great misfortune, and a frequent subject of unavailing regret.

From 1805 to 1831, he was left much to his own resources, and in the neighbourhood of his birth-place was in various services and occupations to enable him to support his family, and lastly in that of Capt. Sir W. Bolton, R.N., at Costessey, Norwich. On the decease of that gentleman, he was again reduced to the alternative of seeking an asylum of the humblest kind at his native village—possibly the poor-house—from which he was rescued by the representations of Mr. P. N. Scott, Surgeon, of Norwich, aided by the powerful influence of Sir Thomas Hardy, then one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and Sir William Beatty, M.D. (Physician at the Royal Hospital at Greenwich), and placed in that honourable retreat, he ended his humble but not inglorious career on Friday, 23d Nov., 1838.

There are now at Greenwich many nobler wrecks of the English veteran than Allen personally presented, but there are none who are a more complete sailor in thought, feeling, and action. He is said to have furnished the anecdotes of Captain Chamier's "Ben Brace," and to have betrayed some indignation when he understood that he had made his appearance in the world under any name but his own; but, in fact, a very different character was there engrafted on some events of his life. Allen always reminded us of the shattered mast of his former dwellings; his face was seared by wind and weather, but there was an unyielding strength about his short and stunted frame that seemed to defy the attacks of time; his long hair was almost as black and his eye as piercing as when he was in his youth, and might, according to his own belief, "have married either of the Princesses of Naples, if he had been so minded." He was a mixture of honest hardihood, untutored simplicity, pardonable vanity, and nautical prejudice—a fine

example of the British tar, who acknowledges but three principles of action—love for his country, hatred of her enemies, and veneration for his Captain; and of that country Tom deserved well, for beside being the faithful "*wally de sham*," as he styled himself, of her noblest hero, he wore away the vigour of his arm in her defence (to use his own words) "*in fourteen skrimmages and fifteen reg'lar engagements*" (not to reckon "affairs" of inferior note) being wounded three several times, once most severely; but as Tom often said, "Thanks be to God, his 'precious eyes and limbs' were spared."

Lord Nelson had, in his earthly resting-place, the finest compliment ever paid to departed greatness—for the dome of St. Paul's is indeed a mausoleum worthy of a nation's thanks. Allen lies at Greenwich Hospital, as splendid a tribute, in its way, from English gratitude to her true-hearted defenders. Peace be with the greater and the less! We shall not be blamed in thus classing together the honourable and the honest—we can never forget the first—we ought not to forget the last of the "Agamemnons."

Allen was received into Greenwich Hospital 20th

[...]-in-Chief, without [...] his conviction that the Bengal army cannot furnish [...] instance of so lamentable a want of correct military feel- [...] that exhibited on the present occasion by Lieut.-Colonel [...] affording, as it does, an example injurious to all its grades, [...] and Native.

[...] have no personal knowledge of Lieutenant- [...] Charter, but if he evinced "a want of [...] military feeling," we think his conduct [...] have been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, [...] case stands, it is a disgrace to the Indian [...] Whereas we are assured that enquiry would [...] own that the Lieutenant-Colonel had long [...] plated retirement. He is a martyr to gout [...] eumatism, and being unable, from bodily [...] s, to continue on the march, his proposition [...] ement ought not in any way to affect his [...] r as a soldier. His reputation, however, [...] ed for ever if this General Order is not [...] d or qualified. It is well to have a giant's [...] h, but not to use it like a giant.

[...] have much gratification in publishing the [...] ng "circular," issued by the Secretary at [...] and which is confirmatory of the opinion we [...] always expressed

steam / to co / solve / room / told, / cants / their / which / —as / are w / detec / and / ing D / have / in pr / officer / men, / frailty / looke / to his / neglec / he be / he wo

[...] subscription, however, has been set on foot, which has already the patronage of the present Earl Nelson and family, Sir T. Hardy, Sir J. Brenton, Admiral the Hon. F. P. Irby, Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Sir W. Beatty, M.D., and other friends at the Royal Hospital and elsewhere. We will only add, that we shall gladly receive any contributions for the poor widow, and there are many friends of the immortal Nelson who will not be unmindful of this appeal to their benevolence.

Tom Allen's eldest son is now an honest labourer, living at Fakenham, Norfolk; his name is Horatio, and the great Lord Nelson was his godfather.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Through the medium of your extensively-circulated Journal, grant me the indulgence of pointing out the most neglected branch of Her Majesty's service, viz., the Royal Artillery; the task of publishing whose claims should devolve on a more able pen than mine. Devoted as you are to the interests of both services, I trust, in claiming your advocacy to the welfare of the subjects of this letter, I shall not be wrong;—that the Artillery possesses the least inducement to young men to enter it, from its ranks being barred the privilege of succeeding to commissions, is true; but this is not the only point of inferiority under which it labours; for it is even inferior in its promotion of Non-commissioned Officers, as the following statement will show:—

A battalion of the Line, per late establishment, with 740 rank and file, has 42 Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.

A battalion of Artillery, with an establishment as at present, of 648 rank and file, has only 27 Staff Serjeants and Serjeants.

Thus it will be seen, that in the Line one out of every 17 may attain a Serjeant's pension: whereas in the Artillery only one out of 24. The pension is the only star to which the ultimate hopes of the Non-commissioned Officers of Artillery are directed,—surely then if they claim the same as the Line, it is nothing more than right? Why they should not have the same advantages, perhaps your better judgment may inform me. It cannot be that they are less deserving, or that their duties are not so arduous. The chances of the Cavalry again are two to one in comparison, their proportion being one to 14. The chances to promotion for men enlisting are decreasing; for with the augmentation of the years 1826 and 1838, 1152 men have been added without any corresponding proportion of Non-commissioned Officers; and such has been the scarcity of them lately, that a squad of about a dozen Non-commissioned Officers could not be sent to the Repository without appointing an equivalent or greater number of Supernumerary acting Bombardiers to do their regimental duty meanwhile. There are at detached stations even to the amount of seven acting Bombardiers, some of whom, indeed, have responsible charges of stores, and receiving no extra pay. In the Artillery, such is the limited number of Serjeants, that it is not reckoned long if a man can get a Serjeancy in fourteen years after his first appointment; and perhaps it will be scarcely credited, that there are a great number of the Artillery Non-commissioned Officers who have, without intermission or blemish of character, served as Bombardiers and Corporals from ten to fourteen years; and it is but lately that two or three men were promoted who had been *standing Corporals* ten and eleven years. Successive Coronations had taken place, but without unfolding to them the hope of a *Brevet*.

What I have stated are plain facts, without any colouring, and it is hoped that it is not too late to remedy the evil, especially when it is not long since the Sappers had an augmentation of one of each rank to their companies. The reduction of a Corporal, with the substitution in lieu of a Serjeant per company, would nearly put them on a par with the Line; but with the expected augmentation of eight men per company, it would be more reasonable and beneficial to grant an additional Serjeant altogether.

Woolwich, Jan. 29. H. M. J.

PASSAGE OF RECRUITS FROM IRELAND TO ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The average number of days occupied in the passage from Cork or Dublin to Gravesend is five; it has been eight, and sometimes three and a half. The recruit, if brought by a careful Serjeant, lays in a small stock of provisions, from an advance of two days' pay; but when on board he finds that a deck passage only has been provided for him; that the steward will not allow of his cooking, and below he dare not show himself. In the steamers from Cork he has no shelter from the weather; and let the voyage be long or short, he must "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm" in the best manner he can. It is true, the Serjeant in charge receives a number of greatcoats for their use, but often a less number than men; and was each man supplied, it would not be a sufficient protection from the weather, nine months in the year. The boats from Dublin are better, as from having a shed, called the horse-stall, the recruits can frequently avail themselves of its shelter. But should the voyage be five or six days, what quantity of food can a soldier procure on board a steamer with his bare pay of 1*s.* 1*d.*? Why, one meal, and that must be a light breakfast. Then their clothing, Sir; why the majority of recruits from Ireland have scarcely sufficient to cover their nakedness, and yet they are exposed to rain and wind, laying the foundation of coughs, colds, and rheumatism, at the outset of their career*. If not for the recruits' sake, for the good of the Service let us hope this may be remedied.

The Serjeant conducting the recruits is allowed (by courtesy, I presume) to sleep below. Recruits for the Royal Artillery, or men returning from station, are provided with a fore-cabin passage, themselves paying the difference; but this would not suit the Infantry recruit, he has enough to pay as it is—neither would it be desirable. But steamers contracting to bring over soldiers should be obliged to have a shed on the deck with some straw or benches, and large enough to contain twenty or thirty men. And why not ration the men on board, even if the whole of the pay was required? I recollect when we received recruits from Scotland, they were rationed with two meals, at 9*d.* per diem, on board the smacks; and what is to prevent the same on board the steamers? I am not positive as to its being still the case, but the steward of one of the Dublin boats was accustomed to ration the recruits coming by his vessel, for 1*s.* per diem, giving a bowl of coffee and some bread morning and evening, and meat and potatoes for dinner; a small quantity certainly, but plenty for the money. The evil is serious, discouraging to his spirit and injurious to his health, yet easy of remedy—A shed to protect him from wet; a greatcoat to shield him from cold; a bench in the shed to sleep on; and two meals per diem, in lieu of pay. The recruit would then join his regiment in good spirits and health.

The subject I know has been mentioned to persons connected with head-quarters, but no alteration has been made. Let me hope, Sir, however, that it will not exist another winter. If there are any sceptics on the point, let them witness a party from Ireland landing at Gravesend, and they will wonder at the half-clad lads being able to stand so rough a voyage. Chevron.

* I have known instances where the recruits have actually laid among the pigs on board to shelter them from the cold.

[Since this letter was in type, a circular has been issued from the War Office to remedy the evil—see p. 73.—Ed.]

INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I have, in common with, I presume, most officers of the Navy, read with attention the various publications relative to the present state of the Naval Force of this country, as compared with that of other powers: and although I look without any alarm at the reported strength of the Russian and other fleets, yet I think we should have some force at home in readiness for any pressing emergency; and I believe I can point out the means of doing this at a trifling expense, compared with the importance of the object in view.

The crews of the Guardships to the Ordinaries are at present ineffective; that is to say, the men belonging to them are *not seamen*; indeed, it cannot be expected that any such will serve. Jack is a gregarious animal, fond of his messmates and society; delighted to tell his long yarns, and sing his old ditties; and however hard he may be worked on deck, when he goes below he finds a cheering scene; those only who have witnessed it can understand the pleasure a sailor feels on those occasions; this indeed is his home. How different in the Ordinary! there the men are detached in twos and threes; separated from their messmates, they mope about, and end by running away. Instead of the old hulks now used for this Service, I would commission one of the finest of our two-deck ships at each of the ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham and Sheerness; to have the full proportion of officers of every description; all the petty officers; *one-third* of her seamen and the whole complement of marines; the guns should be taken on board, and all the stores held in readiness to be embarked at an hour's notice. *The guard of the Ordinaries* to be placed under the control of the Commanders-in-Chief, reporting in the first instance to the Captains of those ships (the officers of which should be deemed to have the general superintendence thereof); the ships to be moored as nearly as possible in the centre of the harbours for facility of communication. The actual charge of the ships to be undertaken by a party of marines from head-quarters, to be relieved every six months; the officers of that corps belonging to the guardships looking after their internal arrangements, and visiting them occasionally by night as well as by day. Three Warrant Officers to be attached to each of the large ships, and the Carpenter, with a Gunner or Boatswain, to the others, not to be subject to *constant* removal as at present, which destroys all their comfort; and to be allowed a boy as a servant, which I consider to be of great service, as they soon become accustomed to boats, and eventually make smart men-of-war seamen.

I have merely touched on the heads of the plan,—the details can easily be followed. The advantages are, first, that without much additional charge there will be four capital ships in readiness for any service, as the remaining two thirds of the seamen can easily be got together from the pensioners; the petty officers and seamen already on board having been well drilled, the others will fall into their places immediately. Secondly, an increase of that valuable corps the Royal Marines to 1500 men, at the same cost as the people at present employed to take care of the ships; which number will suffice for twelve line-of-battle ships, all trained, and accustomed to being afloat. Thirdly, restoring the Superintendents to their original civil capacity, and applying all their attention to the care of the dock-yards. I could enumerate many others, but for the present I will content myself by observing, that if the flag-ships at the ports were placed upon a similar footing, we could at any time put three first rates and four *first-class* second-rates at sea within ten days; thus imparting a feeling of security to the timid, and forming the *nucleus* of a powerful fleet.

London, 23d Dec. 1838. Regenerator.

TESTIMONIALS FROM SEAMEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In a note to the continuation of Capt. Sleigh on "Nautical Discipline," in the *Gazette* of the 26th of Jan., you say you are compiling a work which will contain the names and rank of all officers who have been presented (by the seamen of the several ships which they commanded) with honourable gifts, in testimony of the esteem they were held in by the ships' companies, as also the particular circumstances attendant thereon. Allow me, Mr. Editor, as an old officer who has been beloved by the ships' companies he commanded, to request that you, who evidently have the good of both Services at heart, will seriously consider the tendency of such a work before you commit it to print. My decided opinion is, and I think you will find it the general opinion of the Navy, that it would be most injurious to the well-being of the Service. Patriot.

Cheltenham, Jan. 28th.

[If our correspondent will again refer to the paper, he will find the note is not from the Editor.]

Now Ready, in demy 8vo, price 7s. 6d.,

THE NEW ARMY LIST, exhibiting the Rank, Standing, and various Services of every Officer in the Army on full-pay, including the Ordnance and Royal Marines, distinguishing those who have served in the Peninsula, who have received Medals or other distinctions, and who have been wounded, and in what actions; with the period of Service, both on full and half pay. Giving also the date of every Officer's Commissions, and distinguishing those procured by purchase

By H. G. Hamer, Lieut. 19th Regiment.

Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; and sold also at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 19, Catherine street, Strand.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK.—The FRIENDS and SUPPORTERS of Major-General Archibald Robertson are requested to Meet at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, on Monday next, Feb. 4th, at One o'clock, to take into consideration the most effectual means of securing his election to a seat in the East India Direction on the first vacancy.

Abdy, Rev. John C.
Adams, Dr. George
Aitchison, Major-Gen. A.
Ardagh, Major John Russell
Ashpitel, Wm. H., Esq.
Atkins, John Pelly, Esq.
Bainbridge, John Hugh, Esq.
Barnewall, Col. Robert
Batho, Joseph, Esq.
Bellasis, Major-Gen. E. H.
Bergarecche, Emanuel de, Esq.
Binny, John, Esq
Blake, Charles, Esq.
Boyd, Ezekiel Davies, Esq.
Brandon, Joshua Israel, Esq.
Brandon, Joseph I., Esq.
Brown, Major James D.
Cadell, Thomas, Esq.
Cameron, Capt. Peter
Campbell, John, Esq
Campbell, Lieut.-Col A.
Child, Samuel P., Esq.
Clephane, A., Esq.
Cockburn, Sir W. S R., Bt.
Cockburn, James, Esq.
Cooper, Robert, Esq.
Crawshay, Richard, Esq.
Crozier, William, Esq.
Cruikshanks, Major Jas.
Davies, Lt. Col Chas.
Davies, Rev. James
Davis, Thos Arnold, Esq.
Davison, John, Esq.
Dawn, James, Esq.
Donaldson, Capt. William
Drew, Beriah, Esq.
Drysdale, Wm. C., Esq.
Dunlop, Anthony, Esq.
Durrant, John Rowland, Esq.
Dyson, Major-Gen. Jer. F.
Farquharson, Col. Francis
Farrance, Thomas, Esq.
Ferguson, John, Esq.
Ferrall, Lovett, Esq.
Fisher, Rev. Dr. Philip
Flemming, Lt.-Col. R. W.
Gibson, Robert, Esq., Grenadier Guards
Gibson, Robert, Esq.
Goldsmid, Edward, Esq.
Gompertz, Isaac, Esq.
Gordon, James, Esq.
Gordon, J. Alex., Esq., M.D.
Graham, Capt. Thos. W.
Grant, Sir G. Macpherson, Bt.
Grant, Capt. George
Grave, Alex. Scott, Esq.
Gray, Michael, Esq.
Hale, Rev. Wm. Hale
Hamilton, Wm. Henry, Esq.
Harris, George, Esq.
Hawks, Joseph, Esq.
Hayes, C. D., Esq.
Heaphy, John, Esq.
Helme, James, Esq.
Helmo, Robert, Esq.
Helps, Thomas, Esq.
Helps, Thos. Wm., Esq.
Henderson, Lieut. John A.
Hicks, John, Esq.
Hine, John, Esq.
Hodges, Lt.-Col. H. Wm.
Hodgson, Major-Gen. Christr.
Hodgson, John, Esq., Saint Helen's-place
Hornby, Arthur, Esq.
Hudleston, Robt. B., Esq.
Hunt, George, Esq.
Hutchison, Thomas, Esq.
Jervis, Lt. Col. Evan
Johnson, Sir Henry Allen, Bt.
Johnston, Major Fredk.
Jones, Michael, Esq.
Kemball, V. Clarke, Esq.
Kiernan, Francis, Esq.
King, Rev. James
King, Charles, Esq.
King, William, Esq.
Laurie, John, Esq.
Lawrence, Capt. J. Rogers
Le Blanc, Capt. Charles
Lendon, Rev. Charles
Lindsay, John, jun., Esq.
Maclaren, Major Alexander
Macleod, John M., Esq.
Manderson, Capt. John R.
Marriott, Thomas, Esq.
Mashiter, Octavius, Esq.
Mashiter, Thomas, Esq.
Mayne, Capt. Chas. Otway
Menzies, Sir Neil, Bart.
Miles, Col William
Morris, David, sen., Esq.
Morris, Thomas, sen., Esq.
Morris, Thomas, jun., Esq.
Morris, William, Esq.
Nepean, Major William
Neville, Wm Henry, Esq.
Newnham, William, Esq.
Nichols, John Bowyer, Esq.
Nicholson, George Thos., Esq.
Nisbett, James, Esq.
Norris, Charles, Esq.
Norton, Capt. George, R N.
Ogilvy, Alexander, Esq.
Pearson, Henry Robert, Esq.
Pett, Samuel, Esq.
Rawlins, John, Esq.
Reed, George, Esq.
Reid, John Robert, Esq.
Ritchie, James, Esq.
Robertson, John Thos., Esq.
Romer, John, Esq.
Samuel Simon, Esq.
Sandwith, Major Gen. Wm.
Sandham, Major Charles F.
Sheppard, Major Edmund
Shrubb, John Peyto, Esq.
Silliton, Purney, Esq.
Skipper, Peter Thomas, Esq.
Slade, Felix, Esq.
Slade, William, Esq.
Smith, Thomas, Esq.
Snook, Capt. Samuel
Southouse, Henry E., Esq.
Spence, Thomas, Esq.
Stanton, Capt. Joseph
Starling, Col. Parlett
Stephens, Richard, Esq.
Stewart, Claude Scott, Esq.
Tatlock, Paul, Esq.
Tawke, Christian, Esq.
Trotter, George, Esq.
Trustou, William, Esq.
Tweedy, Lt.-Col. George
Urquhart, William, Esq.
Valpy, A. J., Esq.
Warden, Thomas, Esq.
Wardlaw, Major-Gen. John
Weddell, Samuel, Esq.
Wells, Capt. Charles
White, Thomas, Esq.
Williams, Thomas, Esq.
Wing, Vincent, Esq.
Woodhouse, Rev. Edward
Woodhouse, George, Esq.
Woodhouse, Fras. Valen., Esq.
Wyndham, Col. Charles

London, Jan. 30, 1839.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print.

The letter of "A Constant Reader" *(Sheerness), would have been more acceptable, had it contained the information to which allusion is made*—"A Subscriber," *(Leadenhall St.), is assured that the matter is in progress.*—"A Married Sub." *shall have attention next week: also Commander Consett on Foreign Fleets.*—*We are much indebted to* "Chevron" *for his last note.*—"Stella," *we understand, will be acceptable.*

The Post Captain's "*Gleanings of the Navy,*" *shall have due attention next week; although there is not one original idea in his Paper.*

If one "Out of the Service" *will carefully condense his statement respecting the Coast Guard, we will then publish it: he must consider the demands on our* time, *that our* space *is limited, and correspondents numerous.*

We have been much surprised that some "*General Officer,*" *in imitation of the* "*Flag Officer,*" *has not addressed a letter on the state of the Army to the* "*Duke of Wellington.*" *In all truth the writer could make out a much stronger case of want of troops, than the* "*Flag Officer*" *has of ships. We have no wish to imitate his example, and vamp up an article detrimental to the interests of the country; and, after all, we think it very probable that the tables could be turned on us, and an equally able and satisfactory reply be put forth from the Horse Guards, as we have lately noticed from the Admiralty, by some old and faithful public servant.*

Holding ourselves strictly impartial, we have no objection to give the fullest publicity to the sentiments of "Nemo," *apart from the personalities he has introduced, which would only provoke replies ill adapted to our columns. We should be glad to have, in strict confidence, the name of our correspondent, by which we might correctly estimate the value of his support, as well as of his opinion respecting a* "*Naval Writer,*" *that opinion being different from any we have ever received.*

We acknowledge the receipt of the second letter from "Sphax." *Surely he must admit that enough has been advanced respecting the* "*Flag Officer*" *and his preposterous statements, which would never have attracted notice had not the* Times *published them. The Rear-Admiral has incurred the odium he labours under, not for drawing attention to the real state of the Navy, but for making a fallacious one as regards our own in comparison with foreign navies; and not only endeavouring to excite alarm at home, but to bring our Naval power into contempt abroad. It is evident that he is totally unacquainted with the present, or probably the past, state of the Navy, so far as regards a dozen years or more, for the proposal to raze some frigates into corvettes has been adopted long ago upon* "Curaçoa," "Magicienne," *and* "Tribune."

We understand, from a correspondent, that Captain Hewett, acting under the advice of his friends, has commenced proceedings against the papers which have been circulating atrocious calumnies relative to the gallant officer, not by an action for damages, but by the only legal proceeding open to an honourable mind in such cases. The whole merits of the case will shortly be before the public; but, in the mean time we may state that the crime for which the man was punished was an attempt to murder his superior officer; *and that the punishment awarded was 30 lashes, instead of 216—24 of which were only carried into execution by the second order of the* "murderous Captain;" *and instead of the fellow being sent to the hospital, he resumed his ordinary duties within an hour after his punishment.*

The Naval Distribution will be given next week.

*** In type—Letters of "An Old Sailor," the "Baron de Berenger," "Chevron," and "Brittox."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

AMIDST all the abusive tirade and unworthy vituperation which some parts of the press have, of late, been pouring forth against the Admiralty, the *true cause* of the evil of which these writers complain, namely, that of the present inefficient state of the Navy (even admitting such to be the fact), has been wholly omitted.

This cause, as must be manifest to every one who will honestly reflect on the subject, is the want of *means* at the disposal of the Admiralty to keep up our Navy in the state in which those opponents of the Government now, at length, discover that it ought to be maintained; for whilst the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been obliged, in order to meet the views of the Messrs. Hume and Co., and the other *false economists* in the House of Commons, to limit the Navy Estimates to the extent at which they have been of late fixed, it was *wholly impossible* for the Admiralty to increase the number of ships, or even the number of men serving in those that were in commission. The fault, then, rests *altogether* with those ultra-economical members of the House of Commons who have hitherto tied the hands of the Government in the granting of the supplies for the Navy; and our best hope now is, that these one-sided politicians have at length seen their error, and that they will, in the approaching Session, patriotically come forward and avow their mistaken views, and thus at once put at the disposal of the Admiralty the means of equipping ships, equal in size, and in *every form*, to those of other Navies now at sea, when the country may be assured that our present Naval Administration will rejoice at having the power to do this and every other thing that can tend to add to our Naval renown, which, as Captain Berkeley so ably stated at Bristol, we are positive no Board of Admiralty ever had more warmly at heart.

though least conspi[illegible] lately struck down by the hand of death, in the person his long-tried servant, Tom Allen, with almost as mu celerity as if he had fallen with his master on the de of the *Victory*.

It appears that his wife had made an excursion town, and that he started to meet her on her return, a raw and foggy evening. On assisting her from t omnibus, however, she was found so ill, that she v unable to walk—her husband ran back for the inve chair belonging to the Hospital, in which she was carr as far as the entrance-gate, when Allen himself sudde dropped, and died in a quarter of an hour, either is supposed from apoplexy or the breaking of a blood-vess induced by extreme cold.

This fine specimen of the true British sailor was be at Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, in 1764; he entered t service, on board the *Agamemnon*, 64 guns, in the ca part of 1793, under the command of Capt. Nelson. H period of service was during pretty nearly the whole the hero's career; that is, during the most glorious epo of our naval history, and his share in the perils a triumphs then encountered was large. He was short afterwards selected by his brave Captain and fello townsman for his confidential servant; and in th capacity, such was his integrity and devotion to h master, that the really unlimited reliance of the hero his zealously-attached follower was quite proverbi Tom had the custody of his keys, plate, jewels,—ever thing, even his person, was in a great degree in Tom [illegible] for on all visits ashore, or when ill from woun

A CORRESPONDENT from Plymouth has drawn our attention to some alteration in the dress of the officers and men of the Infantry, and has proposed the discontinuance of the tape-lace in front of the jackets of the men; the introduction of worsted epaulettes for the privates, as now worn by the serjeants; and of a gold stripe down the sides of the officers' trowsers in full dress. As far as regards the private soldier, we believe that the tape-lace is much prized by them; first, because it much strengthens the coat, particularly at the button-holes, and makes the coat sit better than it would otherwise do; in the next place, the lace sets off the figure by the mode in which it is laid on; and, finally, it gives a gay and clean appearance to the uniform. The writer proposes that there shall be *two* rows of buttons: these we hold to be quite useless, and only calculated to give needless trouble—a single-breasted coat is the best for all soldiers. We have only one small objection to the gold lace on the officers' trowsers: it is adding one more item of expense to the already expensive uniform. Such are the opinions we have heard from several experienced officers and soldiers, and we give them as freely as we have heard them uttered. We believe that *anything* in lieu of the present disfigurements which are stuck on the shoulders of the private soldiers of the line, would be received by them and by their officers with thankfulness. The greatest improvement in the Infantry coat would be a superior quality of cloth, closer and finer; the present quality is, we believe, that of fifty years ago; and while our manufacturers have improved the quality worn by all other

classes since that period, the cloth for the soldier has been continued, by special instruction, of the old and coarser quality. The Cavalry, indeed, receive a clothing of a much superior sort to the Infantry; and it would be difficult to assign a good reason for giving the one a good, and the other a bad-wearing article.

With no less pain than astonishment we have read the following General Order, issued by the Governor-General of India:—

Simla, Oct. 22, 1838.—Lieut.-Col. Charter, of the 5th Regt. N.I., is permitted to retire from the service, from the date on which this order may reach the camp of that corps.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General cannot allow a Lieut.-Colonel to resign his professional duties, and give up the command of a regiment, at the head of which he has been placed for several years, at a moment when the corps is in progress to join the force assembling for active service in the field, under the personal command of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, without expressing his conviction that the Bengal army cannot furnish another instance of so lamentable a want of correct military feeling as that exhibited on the present occasion by Lieut.-Colonel Charter, affording, as it does, an example injurious to all its grades, European and Native.

We have no personal knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Charter, but if he evinced "a want of correct military feeling," we think his conduct should have been submitted to a Court of Inquiry, —as the case stands, it is a disgrace to the Indian Army. Whereas we are assured that enquiry would have shown that the Lieutenant-Colonel had long contemplated retirement. He is a martyr to gout and rheumatism, and being unable, from bodily weakness, to continue on the march, his proposition of retirement ought not in any way to affect his character as a soldier. His reputation, however, is blasted for ever if this General Order is not cancelled or qualified. It is well to have a giant's strength, but not to use it like a giant.

We have much gratification in publishing the following "circular," issued by the Secretary at War, and which is confirmatory of the opinion we have always expressed, indeed the opinion entertained throughout the Army, of his Lordship's desire to redress grievances when brought under his notice. Further, we have no hesitation in stating that Lord Howick has done more for the Army than any of his dozen predecessors in office, Whigs and Tories, during the last half century; and we have pretty good recollection of all their proceedings:—

30th January, 1839.

The Secretary at War having made arrangements that suitable accommodation *under cover* shall be provided for any detachments or escorts that may embark at , on board steamboats, for conveyance to different ports of the United Kingdom, Commanding Officers will make known to any parties that may embark from the corps or detachments under their command, that they are *entitled* to be accommodated *under cover*, and will desire that when *it is not afforded*, a report of the circumstance shall be made on the arrival of the party at the place of its destination.

Already we have endeavoured to show the necessity there is for officers of the Royal Navy, who aspire to the command of steam vessels, to render themselves conversant with the mechanism of the steam engines; and though precisely the same causes may not be immediately applicable to those gentlemen who are ambitious of the honour of similar commands in the mercantile marine, they are, remotely so, in a greater or lesser degree, to them also; as, should a war take place, the ocean steamers will doubtless be armed, or, in great likelihood, be occasionally employed on services or in climates to which *objections* might be injurious as to the results. Whether or not, the Commander should in no way be inferior to any one under his command; we have, it is true, heard of merchant ships commanded by very young gentlemen, who were totally ignorant of the professional qualification of seamanship; but that care was taken, however, to provide experienced Mates as their attendants, the relative position between whom and the Captains was similar to that of the young aristocratic "*Henry Bertram*," and the humble preceptor "*Dominie Sampson*." The analogy may be extended to the steamer; where, if the Commander knows nothing of the steam engine, he must be held in leading-strings by his attendant engineers. That this has been the case until within a few years back, is most true; but the application of steam power to marine purposes, being itself but recent, this palpable defect *was* unavoidable, —nay, even engine men were scarce; and to this day we have not too many *scientific* engineers to select from. As steam power, however, extends, steam proprietors very properly require that those to command shall have previously qualified themselves by probationary observation in the engine room; and the London companies have, we are told, very liberally granted permission to applicants to pass months on board their vessels during their voyages to and fro,—a well-judged liberality which is likely to be attended with its own reward, —as the more thoroughly conversant the officers are with machinery, the more readily will they detect any neglect on the part of the attendants; and the question may be fairly put to the Managing Directors of Steam Companies, whether they have not found the expenses for repairs diminish, in proportion to the superior acquirements of the officers employed. Engineers may be very excellent men, and very trustworthy, but it is the natural frailty of human nature that subordinates must be looked after;—no merchant would implicitly trust to his clerk for the transaction of his business, and neglect looking into accounts himself; but should he be unacquainted with the mystery of figures, he would have to content himself with the neatness of the form in which they were presented, without the ability to detect errors, accidental or intended, and his ignorance be made available to the indulgence of idle habits, or of designing views. "The master's eye maketh the horse fat," is an aphorism not absolutely inapplicable when speaking of horse power, and of the necessary care which the steam engine requires. The frequent attendance of officers in the engine room, with adequate knowledge of its mechanism, to converse scientifically with the superintendent engineer, cannot fail of beneficial effect on each individual employed about the complicated machine, and will most effectually insure the very necessary precautionary measures of blowing off the boilers (where that is not obviated by Hall's or other improvements), clearing firebars, &c., at stated periods; to say nothing of the advantages of discoveries likely to emanate out of constant intercourse and watchful observation; whether as to the properties of coal, the draft of the furnace, adequate means of regulating injection water when the vessel is plunging, lessening the friction of engines or paddle shafts, &c. Advanced as we are, still steam is far from having attained that perfection of which it is capable. We know the power; we know its application upon high-pressure principles as well as in condensing engines; but we have much to learn on the score of economy;—the more diffuse, however, the *study* of the science becomes, the more rapid will be our approach to discovery and excellence. The extension of steam power is progressing rapidly;—in 1814 we had but two steamers of the combined tonnage of 450 tons,—we now have in England 600 vessels of 67,969 tons; and report announces new companies forming for Plymouth, Glasgow, &c., for Atlantic and Pacific communication; and surely vessels of their costly outlay will not be placed in the hands of officers totally ignorant of the steam engine; especially since the application of a few months in the engine room of a steamer, aided by some scientific work on the subject, will render the aspirant tolerably efficient; and certainly sufficiently so to maintain a commanding position, whensoever he holds converse with his engineer. It is, therefore, incumbent on every individual who aspires to the trust of these superb vessels to study, not merely the mechanism of the engine, but likewise the properties of steam, and make himself, in short, master of the science in all its bearings; not only as creditable to himself, but in justice to those who employ them. Might not yellow fever suddenly consign the three engineers to the sands of Africa, or the seas of India, East or West! and suppose the officers ignorant of the steam engine! This is no impossible case, and worth consideration.

We regret much to observe, by the "Naval Appointments" in another column, that Captain Toup Nicolas, of the *Hercules*, has been compelled, by late severe domestic afflictions, to resign the command of that ship, in order that he may remain a short time at home with his family under their painful bereavements.

It has been long evident, that, however admirably constituted the Coast-Guard might be for the prevention of smuggling, the existence of such a force had ceased to be of use to the Navy. As at first established, it formed, or was intended to form, a reserve of several hundred seamen, instantly available in case of emergency; but in its present altered condition, not only has it wholly ceased to be available in this respect, but detrimental, by acting as a continual drain upon the Navy, absorbing a portion of the best men from every ship that is put out of commission.

The reasons which induced Sir James Graham to surrender the control which the Admiralty exercised over this reserve have been variously stated, and that surrender, now generally deprecated, has been excused upon the plea of the draughts being found totally inefficient for the purpose designed, when occasions arose to put it to the test. This was not, however, the fault of the plan itself, but of the manner in which it had been carried on; and if the seamen (so called) draughted on the several occasions required, were found incapable, the evil was in allowing incompetent persons to enter the force, and not in the principle of the measure itself.

It would appear from Sir John Barrow's observations, and the various reports lately circulated, that the intention is meditated of reorganising the Coast-Guard upon a plan which shall render the seamen composing it available for service when required; or, at all events, that a stop will be put to the system that now obtains of permitting our best seamen to *retire* to the Coast-Guard. There are difficulties in the way of effecting this, on account of the inducements put forth by the Admiralty Circular of the 13th of June, 1831, under which many seamen, who have since entered the Navy, have a good claim for the advantages it offers; and it will be impolitic to break faith with these men on this or any other score; or even let it be supposed that any advantage will be taken of them, because the regulation is found in practice objectionable.

It will be necessary, therefore, to give due notice of any alteration to be effected, so that men entering in future may clearly understand the conditions of their engagement, and the benefits which a faithful performance of their duty will entitle them to; and as the effects will, therefore, be pro-

spective, this announcement, if a change is meditated, cannot be made too soon.

We should not have noticed the matter at present, had not some of our contemporaries, on the faith of Sir John Barrow's remarks, and the reports in circulation, drawn attention to the subject. It is one of those, however, in which discussion can do no harm, for we think the establishment of the Coast-Guard might be so reorganised, as to protect the revenue as well as at present, and also to afford a reserve of several thousand good seamen when required, and thus place at disposal the means of equipping a considerable fleet in a very short period. Good men might still be eligible for appointment to that service on the recommendation of Captains, but it should be with a liability to serve in the Navy on certain conditions, and not, as at present, wholly exonerated and protected from such service, whilst their time is reckoned for pension. As regards the "Maritime Militia" of which Sir John speaks, we cannot discover in what respect it will aid us in manning a fleet, if, as he proposes, it is to be composed of *landmen*; landmen and ordinary seamen may be had in any numbers by offering a very small gratuity, such as one or two months' wages: but Marines are probably better than these, particularly for steamers. It is in procuring *seamen* the difficulty exists; and the difficulty must increase when the demand extends, necessarily producing augmented wages. We conceive, therefore, it is to this point the proposed measures should be directed. A Coast-Guard, or any other source capable of supplying 3,000 good seamen, would be equivalent to three or four times that number of men composing the run of ships' crews, and these latter can be always calculated on in sufficient numbers from our fisheries, &c., or, what would be better, by extending the Marine Corps.

There is one point which Sir John Barrow has advanced, that we do not think is borne out by the Parliamentary returns—we mean where he alludes to a decrease of seamen in the coasting trade, caused by the number of steam-vessels employed, each of which of course performs the work of several coasters. We believe it will be found, however, that notwithstanding this, the number of our seamen in the coasting as well as foreign trade, is continually increasing from year to year—at least it would appear so by the Parliamentary returns of the number of vessels registered in the ports of the United Kingdom—the only criterion to be guided by, the reports inwards and clearances outwards not being of any value for estimating this point, and swelled up by the repeated voyages of the steam-vessels.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Secretary of the United States Navy, one of the briefest productions, we believe, that has for many years issued from his department; the American state papers being generally very diffuse. By the following summary it appears that, on one plea or another, many of their ships in commission are ordered home for the present; and, as they do not contemplate increasing their Naval force, this precaution is possibly adopted lest the tendency of affairs on the Canadian border might produce disputes, and also on account of the imposing British force now stationed on the coast of North America and the West Indies.

The Report states, that all the ships from the Mediterranean, except one sloop of war, have been ordered home for repairs; but that the *Ohio* of the Line was despatched thither, and Commodore Hull would shortly be joined by a frigate, and a small vessel.

Most of the ships composing the squadron in the Pacific have also been ordered home; they are to be replaced as soon as convenient, so as eventually not to diminish the force in that quarter.

No change is to be made in the Brazil squadron.

The frigate and sloop-of-war lately arrived at Boston from the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, are to be replaced immediately, and a slight increase of force made to the squadrons in those seas.

The frigate and sloop in the Indian seas have been ordered to visit the Sandwich and Society Islands.

There appears to be no vessel of war cruising upon the Atlantic coast, agreeably to the resolution of Congress, in order to afford relief to vessels in distress, except the *Fulton* steam vessel. Neither are there any vessels available for the surveys, &c., ordered by the Government.

The Report describes the Navy Pension Fund in a declining state, whilst the claims upon it are yearly augmenting; and points out the necessity for Congress making some provision to maintain it.

The Privateer Pensioners' Fund is described as having failed altogether in 1836; and although the certificates for pensions were granted for life, nothing has since been paid to the pensioners, thirty-six in number, having claim upon it.

The Secretary urges the building of a dry-dock at New York, and the establishment of a Naval academy. Also the building of five small brigs or schooners; but we find no mention of eleven sail of the line, which Sir John Barrow states in a note to his supplemental chapter, have been contracted for by the United States Government. The Report is wound up by the Secretary's declaration, that he "declines to suggest any alteration or improvement in the system, on account of his want of experience in his department"—a piece of modesty that we did not expect to find exhibited in the official report of an American functionary.

The Court.

The Queen and the Duchess of Kent continue in the possession of good health. On Saturday Her Majesty gave audience to Viscount Melbourne. On Sunday Her Majesty remained within the Palace all day. The Queen gave audience on Monday to the Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Hill. During the morning Her Majesty sat to Francis Chantrey. On Tuesday the Queen gave audience to Viscount Melbourne, and to Count Sebastiani, the French Ambassador. Her Majesty walked in the Palace gardens during the morning. In the evening Her Majesty went in State to Drury-Lane theatre. On Wednesday Viscount Melbourne had an audience of the Queen. Viscount Melbourne and Lord Hill had audiences of the Queen on Thursday. Her Majesty gave audience yesterday to the Earl of Albemarle and Viscount Melbourne. The Queen went in State, last evening, to Covent-Garden theatre. The Queen, it is expected, will hold a Privy Council on Monday, at which Her Majesty's speech on opening Parliament will be arranged.

Colonel Wemyss has succeeded Lord Alfred Paget as Equerry in waiting on Her Majesty.

Orders have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's office for the Court to go into mourning 31st ult., for the Princess Mary of Orleans, Consort of the Duke Alexander of Wurtemburg. The Court to change the mourning on 7th Feb.; and on 14th to go out of mourning.

THE 'WINNING OF CALES,' (CADIZ,)

Taken in June 1596.

[This graphic description, from an old ballad, of the sacking of of the city is supposed to have been written by one who was present.]

Entering the houses then, of the most richest men,
For gold and treasure we searched each day,
In some places we did find, pies baking left behind,
Meat at fire roasting, and the folks all run away.
Dub a dub, dub a dub, they strike their drums;
Tantara, tantara, the Englishman comes.

Full of rich merchandise, every shop catched our eyes,
Damasks and satteens, and velvets full fair,
Which soldiers measured out by the length of their swords,
And other commodities had equal share.
Dub a dub, &c. * * *

When Lord brave General saw they delayed all,
And would not ransom the town as they said,
With their fair wainscots, their presses and bedsteads,
Then put stools and tables a fire we made;
And when the town burned all in a flame,
With tara, tantara, away we all came.

On Monday despatches from Sir John Harvey, Lt.-Governor of New Brunswick, were received at the Colonial Office. On Wednesday Mr. Amiot arrived in town with despatches from Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., Governor of the Canadas. Mr. Amiot had an interview with Lord Glenelg. Despatches from Governor Light, at British Guiana, were also received at the Colonial Office. Despatches were forwarded from the India Board for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. On Thursday despatches from Maj.-Gen. Middlemore, Governor of St. Helena, were received.

The Marquis of Anglesey has arrived at Uxbridge House, greatly improved in health. Lord Clarence Paget has returned from foreign service in the *Pearl* sloop of war.

Among other improbable rumours now afloat, is one of Lords Melbourne, Durham, and Brougham, having quietly settled all their differences.

The Duchess-Countess of Sutherland died on Tuesday, at her house in Hamilton-place, after a short illness, in the 74th year of her age.

The Earl and Countess Grosvenor have just experienced a deep affliction by the death of their daughter, Lady Evelyn Grosvenor, a few days since, at the family seat in Dorsetshire. She was in her thirteenth year.

The Duke of Wellington has arrived in town in an improved state of health, and will give a grand banquet, on Monday to Conservative Peers.

The Duke of Sussex.—On Monday the tradesmen attended at Kensington Palace with their bills, in consequence of a circular issued by Mr. Stephenson, the comptroller of the household. It is the intention of the Duke to go abroad for three years, immediately after his return from Lord Dinorben's seat.

Mr. Duncombe will move the following amendment on the address:—"That the amendment, in 1832, of the representative system, has disappointed the people; that it is not, and cannot be, a final measure; and that the constitution of the Commons' House of Parliament requires further and immediate reformation."

The nobility and gentry are returning fast to town, in consequence of the near approach of the meeting of Parliament. The inns on the roads leading to the metropolis are now in full business, and the railroads are also profitting by the increased number of travellers.

Major-General Lygon is confined to his house, in Grosvenor-place, by illness.

The Queen has appointed Joseph Hawker, Esq., Norroy, to the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the south east and west parts of England, the same having become vacant by the decease of Edmund Lodge, Esq., late Clarenceux: also Francis Martin, Esq., Windsor Herald, to the office of Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the north parts of England, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Hawker. Also Robert Laurie, Esq., Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, to the office of Windsor Herald, vacant by the promotion of Francis Martin, Esq., to the office of Norroy King of Arms; and William Courthorpe, Gent., to the office of Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms, vacant by the promotion of Robert Laurie, Esq.

The veteran Royal Academician Sir William Beechey died at Hampstead on Monday, aged eighty-six. His son, Capt. Beechey, R.N., is well known as an experienced and meritorious Naval Officer.

We have authority to state that in the announcement of Lord Ellenborough's marriage, contained in the *John Bull* newspaper of last Sunday, that paper was grossly imposed upon. The account was altogether a fabrication.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Prince Lieven in Italy, after a short illness. The Prince was many years ambassador at the British Court from the Emperor of Russia.

Goodwood.—Preparations are already being made for the festivities attendant on the Earl of March attaining his majority on the 27th of February. A grand ball will be given by the Duke and Duchess of Richmond on that day to about 700 of the nobility, and on Friday (1st March) a grand dinner will be given to the tenants on the family estate in this county. All the labourers are to have a week's wages presented to them. On the Duke's estates in Scotland public dinners will be given at the expense of his Grace.

The Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday passed sentence on Mr. Lawson, the printer and publisher of the *Times*, for the libel on Sir John Conroy—one month's imprisonment in the Marshalsea and a fine of 200*l.*

Daniel Whittle Harvey has addressed a letter to his constituents, the electors of Southwark, acquainting them that he has resigned his office, in consequence of the legal opinions of Sir W. Follett and Mr. Austin, to the effect that the office of Registrar of Hackney-coaches "came within the scope and intendment of the statute of Anne, and disqualified him from sitting or voting in Parliament."

Mr. Richard Lossack, aged seventy-three, a gentleman of property, residing at West Malling Abbey, Kent, died suddenly on Sunday last, at 7, Northumberand-st., Strand. His brother, who was a Captain in the Navy, died suddenly at Florence, last May; his sister also died suddenly in Conduit-st., a few years since; and his father also died in a most sudden manner. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

Slander and Assault.—At the Guildhall, Plymouth, on Saturday, Mr. J. S. Mackenzie, formerly an officer in the Indian Army, preferred charges of assault against Messrs. T. and J. Husband, the sons of the banker, and Mr. J. Wyatt, solicitor, of Devonport, for assaulting and horsewhipping him. The complainant said that Mr. T. Husband horsewhipped him twice in the morning, and Messrs. J. Husband and Wyatt attacked him at the door of the hotel, and beat him very severely. The defendants, who were much excited, and called the complainant a "fraudulent swindler," said that they did commit the assaults complained of, the complainant having circulated a most vile and libellous handbill, alleging that he had been defrauded at play whilst gambling at the defendant's house. The magistrates said that the conduct of the complainant, if substantiated, was open to indictment, and that the defendants were not justified in taking the law into their own hands. They, therefore, fined the Messrs. Husband 3*l.* each, and Mr. Wyatt 40*s.* and costs.

The city of Bath was on Saturday thrown into a state of consternation seldom witnessed, by a tragic scene, fortunately not often heard of in England. Mrs. Tugwell, wife to the senior partner of the Bath Bank, having

desired the butler to give her a decanter of sherry, took her children into a summer-house in the garden, saying she was going to give them a treat. Having proceeded there, she mixed some prussic acid with the wine, which she administered to the whole of the three children, and then took some herself. Fortunately the eldest boy (10 years of age) did not like the taste of the wine, and drank only a small portion, which, as he says, caused him to sleep, and upon awaking he found his mother sitting apparently asleep, with his two brothers, who were twins of 8 years of age, the one lying at her feet, and the other across her breast. Finding himself very ill, and having in vain tried to awaken them, he rushed to the door, which he found locked, but at length succeeded in alarming the house, when the servants found their mistress and the children dead. No cause can be assigned for this melancholy act. An inquest has been held, and the jury have returned a verdict of "Insanity."

The project of presenting Mr. Joseph Hume with a service of plate has been abandoned, owing to the fact of only eight persons being found to attend a meeting called for the purpose.

At the Woolwich Sessions on Monday, Thomas Warden, a bugle-player, belonging to the band of the Royal Sappers and Miners, was charged with a gross assault upon Ann Maithew, a young woman with whom he had been acquainted some short time. The prisoner, who pleaded drunkenness, and said he did not recollect what had occurred, was fined 5*l.* for the assault, but not being able to pay, was conveyed to the gaol at Maidstone to suffer two months' imprisonment.

A frightful massacre was committed on the 19th inst. at Assun, near Tarbes, by an unhappy maniac, who, having got possession of a hatchet, killed with it his father, his brother, and one of his sisters, and dangerously wounded two other sisters. He then threw himself into a well, and was taken out from it lifeless.

An iron steam-ship was launched at Dumbarton on 22d inst., 145 feet long, and 25 feet broad, intended for South America. On being launched, this vessel drew only 18 inches water, and, with machinery and cargo, will not exceed three feet. She is intended for passengers chiefly, of whom she can carry a thousand.

The long-pending question of the claims of the British Officers and men who served in Portugal under Don Pedro is about being satisfactorily adjusted. The government agrees to a fair compensation, provided the Cortes will sanction the same upon the plan which Ministers have in view.—*Lisbon Correspondent.*

FRANCE.—Marshal Soult has addressed a letter to Louis Philippe, in which he respectfully declined taking any further steps towards the formation of a Cabinet.—The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal Ordinance, dated 22d inst., promoting Rear-Admiral Charles Baudin to the rank of Vice-Admiral, as a recompense for his gallant and skilful conduct at the capture of the fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa.

PRUSSIA.—The annual festival of all the Prussian orders was held, as usual, at Berlin, on the 20th ult., the anniversary of the King's coronation. The *Prussian State Gazette* has seven columns filled with the details of this festival, giving the names of 498 persons who received insignia. Only one decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle was conferred, and that was on General de Grolman, Commandant of the 5th Corps of the Army.

ON A COUGH,

For which the Physicians order a Removal to Madeira or Bordeaux.

BY LOUISA H. SHERIDAN.

Do cease, hollow sound! you alarm e'en the merry,
You frighten all *spirit* away from "*pale Sheri!*"
Strange that "*Sheri,*" in order with colour to glow,
Must change to "*Madeira,*" or else to "Bordeaux!"
But if a long voyage be the only resort,
When at sea, bow "*the Sheri*" will long for "*the Port!*"

Bentley's Miscellany.

Waterloo.—At three o'clock of the morning of the 18th June, when his troops were snatching a brief repose, the Duke wrote three letters, two of which were in French, to Sir C. Stuart, the Duc de Berri, and the Governor of Antwerp, calmly describing his situation, and expressing unshaken confidence in the result.

Moving Bog.—On the night of the eventful storm, three acres of the bog of Gloumamuckalough, within four miles of Newmarket, and eight of Kanturk, moved completely from its position, and, after traversing a distance of a mile, and crossing a rapid river, landed on the opposite side. Not an atom of surface was to be seen where the bog left, but mere yellow mould. The occurrence, fortunately, has not done any injury to houses or cattle, but it is an incalculable loss to the owner of the land, Mr. James Barry, as the bog rests on the very best portion of his farm.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

On 13th Feb., 1804, died, at Kingston, Surrey, the sole survivor of Anson's memorable voyage round the world, sixty years before; this "ancient mariner," whose name was George Gregory, having attained the immense age of 109.

Literary Notices.

Excursions in the Interior of Russia. By R. Bremner, Esq. H. Colburn.

THERE never was a moment when a book like the present was more wanted, to put to flight that foolish and almost criminal panic which has recently prevailed respecting what are deemed by some the overweening progress and the overwhelming power of Russia, more particularly as regards that peculiar arm in which England has hitherto stood, not merely without a rival nation, but without any one that in its wildest dreams ever even thought of rivalling her. Sir John Barrow's book has happily dispelled all the lingering doubts that may have existed in regard to the positive power of England's navy, as regards all the rest of the world; and now the author of this excellent work comes in, most opportunely, to set all to rights relative to her *comparative* power as regards Russia, not only in her navy, but in every other department of her powers and political pretensions.

He has, in fact, given us that *rara avis* in the present day, a thoroughly impartial book about Russia, in reference to all those particulars on which her political power depends, and on the manner in which her real capacity to do mischief corresponds with her insane projects to that end. That it is the spirit of the Russian monarchy to aim at universal empire, cannot now be doubted; and that the present Emperor possesses qualities for the embodying of that spirit, which no ruler of modern times—not even Napoleon himself—has combined in an equal degree in his individual person, is what we hold to be equally undeniable. But happily such a spirit, even when aided by such qualities, must now-a-days prove its own antidote, and serve only to set forth in a stronger light than would otherwise reach it, that antagonist spirit of true enlightenment which gives the prevailing character to the times in which we live.

Mr. Bremner sailed in a merchant-vessel from Stockholm in the summer of 1836; and, on reaching the Baltic, found himself suddenly in the very midst of the now famous fleet which annually haunts those waters (as the Flying Dutchman used to do), to the momentary dread and discomfiture of every *British* sailor who first casts his eyes upon it. The ocean phantom, however, like that of old, vanishes on being looked at fearlessly, and turns out to be little more than the ruinously costly plaything of a monarch who, on *this* one point, is evidently a little crazy; for what man in his sane mind can suppose that a serviceable navy can be built of green oak, manned with landsmen, and officered by padded and perfumed dandies, who (not to mention that they literally do not know "the stem from the stern of the ship") allow themselves to be mast-headed like an English middy of twenty years ago, and (occasionally) caned like a cabin-boy or a powder-monkey!—Mr. Bremner reaches St. Petersburgh by way of Cronstadt (of which place he gives some highly interesting details), and having taken a brief glance at the sights of the great capital of the Czar, interspersed with many valuable notices connected with its manners, institutions, state of society, &c., devotes the latter half of his first volume to an *exposé* of the character, policy, projects, power, &c., of the Emperor Nicholas. We particularly recommend this admirable sketch—or rather this finished portrait—for such it is, to the best attention of our readers. It is drawn with perfect impartiality, and makes us fairly acquainted with the real dangers against which we have to guard as a nation, at the same time that it affords us a striking and most interesting view of one of the most extraordinary men of modern times.

The second volume of this work is devoted to excursions in the Interior, and it treats, with great clearness and good sense, of a vast number of matters that have been very little touched on by the *dandy* travellers who have alone favoured us of late with notices of this highly important country. The descriptions connected with Moscow, and its institutions and society, are highly interesting, and abound with information; as also are all the numerous hints to travellers, which occur in this part of the work. From Moscow the author proceeds to the now famous fair of Nishnei Novgorod, a more than rival to that of Leipsic; and then, after tracking the banks of the majestic Volga for a considerable portion of its course, "cuts away" through the country of the Tartars, pays a flying visit to Toula, the Birmingham of Russia; traverses the famous corn-growing districts of central Russia, passes through the singular country of the Cossacks, the Ukraine; crosses the Dnieper; and finally, passing across the curious and interesting Steppes, closes his extensive and eventful journey and his book at the famous port of Odessa; picking up at every portion of his tour scraps of curious and valuable information; and pointing and applying them all in that sensible, clear-sighted, and unprejudiced manner which constitutes the very best quality a traveller can possess, both as regards himself, and those whom he may afterwards seek to aid and instruct by a relation of his adventures and peregrinations.

Upon the whole, we must pronounce Mr. Bremner's book one of the most valuable of its kind that we have had for some seasons, and doubly valuable from the opportune period at which it makes its appearance.

Memoirs of John Bannister, Comedian. By John Adolphus, Esq. 2 vols., 8vo. R. Bentley.

NATURE must have been in one of her most genial moods when John Bannister was born, an event which took place in "the merry month of May." His handsome face, his manly figure, and the tones of his cordial voice, at once prepossessed his audience, and prepared them for the rich humour, the nice and even profound discrimination and exhibition of character, and the occasional deep pathos which were to follow. In those days the stage could boast of voices whose ordinary utterance went, as the poet has said, "far beyond singing." There are no such speakers now. Who is there to recal the hearty melody wherewith every word of Elliston was invested? What cunning mimic of them all can bring again to life those sounds which waited on the speech of Jack Bannister? And where shall we seek for even a faint resemblance to those tones which, in coming from the lips of Mrs. Jordan, found their way direct to the heart, filling it with impulses of joy and benevolence?

The Life of Bannister is a delightful thing to contemplate. Happy in himself, he made others so, both by his rare dramatic art, by his wit, and by his private virtues. Among his associates were to be found philosophers, men of letters, artists, and those members of the Aristocracy who knew how to estimate talent and elevation of character. Being thus surrounded, it is obvious that Bannister must have been in possession of abundant anecdotes of men about whom the public are greedy to obtain intelligence; and it will be readily inferred that these stores could not fail to be communicated to so intimate a companion and confidential friend of the comedian as Mr. Adolphus, the present biographer, was known to be. The volumes before us are accordingly rich, not only in stage-lore, but in pictures of society, and in sketches of famous personages, including Fox, the Duke of Norfolk, Sheridan, the Earl of Barrymore, the Prince of Wales, at whose table Bannister was a frequent guest, and others in the great world. Mr. Adolphus has produced a work deserving to rank with the celebrated Memoirs of Cibber.

The Life of Lord George Anson, Admiral of the Fleet, &c. &c. &c. By Sir John Barrow, Bart., F.R.S. John Murray.

WHILST last year noticing Sir John Barrow's "Life of Earl Howe," we expressed a hope that the talented author would extend his labours, and favour the profession and public with authenticated memoirs of other celebrated Naval Commanders; we are gratified to find that he has not only furnished the present memoir, but that he intends to avail himself of the data to which his official situation gives him access, to continue his labours, and devote his leisure hours to a faithful record of those brilliant exploits which have exalted the renown of our British Admirals.

There are many passages in the present work which clear up disputed points, explain reasons for what have hitherto appeared inconsistencies, and by comparison with former periods, show how greatly the Naval service has been improved, and our Navy successively grown in strength as well as in efficiency, as compared with the fleets of other nations. Just at this time, when the offensive pamphlet put forth by "A Flag Officer" has caused such general indignation throughout the service, at the conduct of one of its members; perhaps the most forcible extract we can lay before our readers will be the account of the fate of the gallant Vernon, who had attained his rank for something more than capturing a few small craft of the enemy with a greatly superior force.

Having been removed from his command in the Downs at his own request,—

"That unfortunate irritability, which was the ultimate ruin of this brave officer, would not allow him to remain quiet on the present occasion. His propensity for writing and moulding in intemperate and abusive language against the Board seemed to be more congenial with his feelings; nor did he stop here. To give the greater publicity to his grievances, and at the same time a vent to his angry and impetuous temper, he published two anonymous pamphlets, in which were inserted the official letters he had received from the Secretary of State, as well as those from the Lords of the Admiralty, together with his own voluminous correspondence, in which he goes out of his way to combat their opinions, passing strictures on their acts, and giving his own notions in opposition to theirs, on matters that had no relation to his command. This seems to have been considered so outrageous a breach of confidence, that the Board directed their Secretary to call upon him to avow or disavow his being the author of the said pamphlets. The letter of Mr. Cleveland was certainly not couched in such courteous terms as were calculated to soothe the irritable feelings of this gallant officer, who said he disdained to answer a question that no one had any right to put to him, and that he should answer it, if at all, to the Board of Admiralty. He was accordingly summoned to appear before the Board, which he immediately did, and in consequence thereof the following proceeding took place:—

"'At a meeting at the Admiralty-office, the 16th of April, 1746, in the evening.

Present—His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Earl of Sandwich, Rear Admiral Anson, Mr Grenville, Mr. Legge, Lord Barrington.

"'Admiral Vernon attending, was called in: and his Grace the Duke of Bedford acquainted him, that the Lords had taken notice of some things that had passed, and, as First Lord, he spoke to him as the mouth of the Board, who represented the Lord High Admiral. That, upon seeing two pamphlets published in print, called "A Specimen of Naked Truth, from a British Sailor," and "Some Seasonable Advice from an Honest Sailor to whom it might have concerned, for the service of the C——n and C——y," they had ordered their Secretary to write to him, to know whether he was the publisher of them, or knew any thing of their publication; and, as he had given no negative answer thereto, they now demanded from him a plain and categorical answer, whether he was the publisher of those pamphlets, or whether they were committed to the press by his direction, consent, or knowledge? Mr Vernon replied, that he had always a great honour and veneration for his Grace, allowed his Grace was right in saying he represented the Lord High Admiral, but that he was mightily surprised at such questions, which were upon a matter of a private nature, and that, as he thought he had the liberty of a subject, he did not look upon himself obliged to answer them; that he had pleasure in saying he had always served as a faithful servant of the Crown, and, as an Officer, was always ready to obey their Lordships' commands.

"'Upon which his Grace replied, that he was sent for as an Officer, and that he spoke to him the sense of the Board in telling him that, as he did not deny the questions put to him with relation to the publication of the aforesaid pamphlets, they could not but look upon him as the publisher of them. To which Mr. Vernon replied, that he was surprised his Grace should ask such a question, and then withdrew.

"'Friday, 11th April, 1746.

"'Present—The same Board as on the preceding day.

"'His Grace the Duke of Bedford acquainted the Lords, that he had attended the King this morning, and had informed his Majesty of what had passed between them and Admiral Vernon, with relation to the publication of two pamphlets, entitled "A Specimen of Naked Truth, from a British Sailor," and "Some Seasonable Advice from an Honest Sailor, to whom it might have concerned, for the service of the C——n and C——y," and what had passed at his attendance here last night thereupon, and signified his Majesty's pleasure that the said Vice-Admiral Vernon* should be struck off the list of Flag-Officers

"'Resolved, that the same be done.'"†

We cannot but observe that the power thus assumed by the Admiralty was extremely tyrannical, and that a similar act would not be attempted at the present day, when the Service has its organs of the press to watch over and protect its interests. We disapprove of the writings of the "Flag Officer," but would be the first to support him against official persecution.

Anson died on 6th June, 1762, and his biographer thus sums up his character:—

"To say that Anson was a perfect seaman would be no great compliment to an officer who, like him, had spent the first thirty years at least, after leaving home, in the various duties of the profession; and few men had more painful experience of the dangers, the difficulties, and the melancholy disasters to which a seaman's life is exposed, than he had in those which fell to his lot to encounter in his enterprising voyage round the world. In that voyage he gave ample proof that he was a truly brave man—morally and physically brave—a man of firm nerves, and of great resources in time of need—for the exercise of which, occasions were neither slight nor few. To say he was so is no special praise. All the world knows that a naval officer is and must be brave; it is a virtue common to the whole profession, they are instructed from their earliest youth to be so, and it is a plant that grows with their growth but like other qualities it has its degrees, and requires occasions to bring it forth. It did not happen to fall to the lot of Anson to distinguish himself particularly in action with the enemy. His engagement with the great *Acapulco* ship, with his reduced and feeble crew, just one-half in number to the enemy, was highly creditable to him, his officers, and ship's company, and perhaps still more so, after all their sufferings, cheerfully to go forth with the true undaunted spirit of British seamen to seek and meet the enemy. Nor was it a less strong feature in the character of Anson, that, soon after taking his seat at the Board of Admiralty, at a time when the public were dissatisfied at nothing having been done for the first two years of the war, he volunteered to hoist his flag, and assume the command of a fleet for the purpose of intercepting two combined squadrons of the enemy, of which he had received certain information, a step that could only have been taken on public grounds, united with a desire to do something that might distinguish him, and render him worthy the situation he held in the public service. But Anson's character is to be looked at more closely in the civil department of the Navy, in which it has been seen he acquitted himself with great ability, diligence, and impartiality. Under his administration, many years before and during the Seven Years' War, the British Navy attained a pitch of power and pre-eminence to which it had never before arrived; while the fleets of France and Spain were completely humbled, and almost annihilated, the remaining portion of them being mostly shut up in their ports during the last three years of the war. * * Anson's attention was not merely confined to the ordinary routine of the civil and military duty; he had seen and sufficiently experienced the miserable kind of ships ours were, as compared with those of other nations, not to take advantage of his situation for their improvement. He knew that the old system of building ships, on the plan established by Order in Council of the year 1719, was deplorably bad, and that the ships built after it had not one good quality; yet it would have been little short of treason to break through it. Anson, however, had not been two years in the Board when, in 1746, he prevailed on the Duke of Bedford and Lord Sandwich to obtain a revision of the faulty system, and if possible to establish a better. * * Anson was not only thus a great benefactor to the *materiel* of the Navy, but equally so to its officers, whose claims had not been listened to with that attention which they had a right to expect from one of their own corps, usually placed at the head of the Naval Department. * * He was a man of great modesty and simplicity of manners, and so reserved in general society as to give some truth to the point of Williams's *bon mot*, 'that he had been round the world, but never in it:' Walpole, also, is not far from the truth in calling him 'the silent son-in law of the chancellor.' His silence and reserve, however, were not the offspring of any deficiency of knowledge or want of ability, either on general of professional acquirements, but from that natural diffidence of his own merit, and a reluctance of speaking in public, which very many men of considerable talents have not been able to overcome, while others, with a parsimony of intellect, are by no means deficient in volubility of speech. As a representative in the House of Commons, and subsequently as a peer of the realm—as a member of the Board of Admiralty, holding for many years the high and responsible situation of First Lord—it does not appear, from the parliamentary history, that he ever spoke on any subject, professional or otherwise, although many naval questions of considerable importance, in both houses, were brought into discussion; but there were always able civilians in the Board to represent his sentiments In the records of the Admiralty there is abundant evidence of his constant and unremitting attention to the various duties of that department, and of the large share he had in them. * * The fleets that he had fitted out, with a rapidity never before known, afford no ground for the imputation of *slowness*: the truth appears to be, that he was slow to decide, but quick to execute He was not certainly possessed of shining abilities, but a plain, straightforward, matter-of-fact man, attentive to the duties of his office, well acquainted with the practical part of his profession, and what is perhaps equally important with the character of the officers belonging to it, which he closely looked at and thoroughly understood—the more necessary in his time, as selection for promotion to the flag was almost exclusively the rule."

* He was promoted to the rank of Admiral in April, 1745.

† "Minute Book" of the Admiralty.

Minstrel Melodies; being a Collection of Songs. By the Author of "Field Flowers," "The Garland," &c. Longman and Co.

NAVAL, military, loyal, convivial, and love songs,—some good and many but indifferent. However, on the whole, we like the little volume. The author has avoided every idea or expression which might seem to run counter, directly or indirectly, to the moralities of any order of society. From the preface we shall take a passage on the influence of song:—

"What nerved the arm of the Saxon, when he battled for conquest with the Briton, but the verse which spoke of another mead quaffed from cups of gold, in the banquet halls of Thor, or Odin? Led on by what mighty spell rushed the Norman into conflict on the red field of Hastings, but the war song that told of the immortal deeds of Rollo? Before the torrent side of song-created Enthusiasm has the proud spirit of Despotism bowed the head, and sheathed the sword of vengeance, wrongs have been redressed, justice has been obtained, and the meteor flag of freedom has been made to wave triumphant by a *song*. Yet not alone in the battle-field of valour has the power of song been acknowledged; by the bower of Beauty it has not passed unheeded; and it some of the most spirit-stirring sentiments of liberty owe their birth to song, so, also, do some of the most pure and refined ones of love."

The Last of the Plantagenets. Smith, Elder, and Co. THIS reprint of an historical narrative, illustrating some of the principal events and domestic and ecclesiastical manners of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, embodies much antiquarian knowledge, and is very pleasantly written.

The Only Daughter. Engraved by F. Englehcart, from a picture by Sir D. Wilkie. R. G. Moon.

NEXT to Mr. Doo's celebrated engraving of "The Preaching of Knox before the Lords of the Congregation," this print is the most exquisitely finished that has for a length of time appeared. Wilkie's original picture is well known to every admirer of the arts; the subject is one of agonising domestic distress, and which could not have been portrayed in stronger and more touching terms: it has all the pathos which distinguishes the master genius of Wilkie. A young girl laid on a bed of sickness, in that stage of fever which is the crisis of the disease, and where the question of life or death is immediately about to be decided. By all the main incidents of the picture, and by every accessory, the story is told in language as expressive as it is affecting. The partially-darkened room, and the phials which strew the tables with the melancholy evidences of the sick chamber,—though not noticed until after the eye (which is at once, and unerringly, directed to the principal group about the bed) has had time to wander from the melancholy drama there enacting, in search of objects less intensely painful—contribute, nevertheless, at the very first glance which falls upon the picture, to the full effect by which the argument of that domestic drama is unfolded. There is no incident, however trifling, of the design, which does not, long ere we have time to discover that such is the case, add its share to the general impression. The eye is first led (as should be the case) by the distribution of light and grouping, to the point at which the interest centres, and on which the *denouement* depends. The pale face and languid attitude of the young sufferer—the swoln eyes and distorted features which indicate the wild assaults of the fever that is pouring its liquid fire along her veins—earliest attract the spectator's gaze, and are, at once, most plain and most touching exponents of the suffering *past* and the dreaded *future*. And yet it is a positive relief to turn, even to that principal actor in the mournful drama of moral and physical anguish, after getting a glimpse of the mother's face. She sits by the bed-side of her suffering child, with a look which seems caught from the shadow of that dreaded death, whose advancing tread her spirit seems already to hear,—and a brow on which the anguish of a few hours appears to have done the work of many long years. All this is indicated, with a power that is like a spell. A fearful example of the painter's mastery over the heavy secrets of the human heart does that mother's face display. Contrasted with her look of unspeakable anguish, and just opposite, is the sad and thoughtful brow of the physician (a portrait of Sir Anthony Carlisle), who sits with his finger on the wan wrist of the young girl, anxiously watching the progress of the disease, and counting the throbs which are the mysterious witnesses in this trial of life or death. Not on her child, but into the physician's face (which carefully shuns her's), the mother is gazing to catch the first indications of his verdict; though it seems as if no verdict and no time should ever have power to lift all that load of anguish from her heart, or clear away that depth of shadow from her brow. At a distance from the bed stands the father, gazing on the scene with a sorrow less fearful to contemplate than that of the mother, but perhaps more touching in the evidences of its mastery over the strong and stalwart man. His hand rests on the volume from whence his present slender hope flows, and his future high consolation is to come, if the final sentence shall go forth this day against his child. At the foot of the bed stands the young patient's pet-dog, looking wistfully up into the face of his mistress, which has no welcome for him now; and, though the back of the animal alone is seen, the sentiment of distress is distinctly conveyed. All things announce one of those dreadful moments into which are crowded the feelings of years—one of those fearful trials of the heart which, be their issue what it may, never leave the spirit as young, nor the forehead as fresh, as they found them. About the room are scattered many little accessories, which are the poetry of the picture, and repeat its moral in language to which the sternness of the main reality is wanting, and which help to soften down the horror of the whole. On the walls of the apartment, for example, hangs the dying girl's unfinished sampler—the cage of her bird is muffled, to exclude the light and silence its song—near the sampler is suspended her lute, with a string broken—and, not far off, a barometer, with the mercury low down. Over the looking-glass is thrown the necklace which the poor girl had taken off ere she lay down in that bed, round which the angel of death now hovers. Each of these little emblems hints, in its own touching and appropriate language, the same question—the answer to which the human hearts, in that in that chamber of suffering and sorrow, are waiting to hear.—This print will greatly add to the reputation of the eminent engraver Mr. Englehcart, and gives Mr. Moon, the spirited publisher of fine engravings, a further claim to the liberal encouragement of every patron and friend of the arts.

To the Merry Greenwood; The Cup of Peace; In Summer's Cot. D'Almaine and Co.

THESE simple and graceful compositions, by E. J. Loder, and which have attained celebrity through that delightful songstress, Miss P. Horton, at Covent-Garden Theatre, are calculated to gratify the ear of taste, and equally suitable for private singing as for the stage. They cannot, indeed, fail in being liked from their happy and original melodies

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New Light for Lighthouses.—The Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street, has just added to its numerous attractions one which deserves particular mention at our hands; since, if we mistake not, it is destined to effect very important results in connexion with our Naval Service. We allude to what is called, "THE BUDE LIGHT"—so designated from the birth-place and residence of its inventor, Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney. This "new light"—for so it must be deemed in the best sense of the phrase—has long been under a course of *private* experiments at the Trinity House, with a view to its adoption in all our Government lighthouses; and we understand that adoption has been at length fully determined on by the brothers, and the "Bude Light" is now in the course of erection at the Isle of Wight. This beautiful and remarkable discovery consists of a most ingenious mechanical apparatus, by which a cotton wick, on the Argand principle, but of a long elliptical form, and burning turpentine instead of oil, is supplied with a perpetual atmosphere of pure oxygen gas in place of common air. Thus much, briefly, of the lamp itself. But a very important feature of it is the adjunct of a newly-invented hemispherical reflector constructed on strict mathematical principles, and so placed as to direct the light in the required line, and exclude it from every other. The result is a light of such intense brilliance and power that it can scarcely be looked at by the unprotected eye; and we have been assured by an eye-witness, on whose testimony we can place implicit reliance, that he has himself read a letter by this light at *more than half a mile distance* in a night of perfect darkness. We shall certainly return to this important subject. In the meantime, the exhibition of the "Bude Light" at the rooms of the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent-street, cannot fail to excite unusual interest, and greatly add to the other attractions of that popular and truly praiseworthy establishment.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

THE regiment into which Capt. Leslie had exchanged before his marriage, was ordered into Belgium. Walter longed for glory; and Helen, his young wife, was too sensible to pain him by unavailing regrets—even on their parting she had striven not to unman him; and when the first natural grief was over, she took her station at the small window of the Inn, which commanded a view of the scene of action. Could an uninterested observer have gazed upon the plain of Waterloo at that moment, it must have appeared a splendid pageant. But Helen thought how many ere sunset would have gone to their final account; and she shuddered at the thought, that perhaps her Walter might be among the number. The distant cannonading told that already the work of death had commenced. Several random shots had struck the inn, and warned its inmates to take shelter in the barn. With them did Helen sit during that long day, sad and silent, yet with the same confidence in God's protection that had always marked her character another time. She could have smiled at the volubility of her companions, who never ceased speaking, in a mixture of bad French and Flemish. But it made her only more sad; she felt that she was indeed among strangers. Oh, the agony of suspense, the fear of hearing that Walter was among the fallen! Her beauty and girlish appearance, added to the knowledge that her husband was in the field of battle, gave her an interest in the eyes of her companions, and many were the hopes they expressed, in French, that Captain Leslie might return in safety. The day passed, twilight succeeded, followed by the almost immediate darkness which characterizes a continental summer; and still Helen sat in all the agony of suspense. The action had ceased: random firings succeeded the constant and fearful din of war; yet still Captain Leslie returned not. She was roused from the state of stupor into which she had fallen, by the sound of approaching footsteps; and some soldiers entered the barn, bearing a wounded officer. It was with scarcely definable feelings that Helen discovered it was *not* her husband, but a young officer of the same regiment. For a few minutes any other feeling seemed lost in the anxious attentions necessary for the severe wound of the sufferer. Helen had, fortunately, provided everything necessary; with the kindest gentleness she dressed the sufferer's wounds; and then attempted to restore him to consciousness—her efforts were successful. Aided by the people of the inn, she succeeded in making him swallow a restorative: and in a short time he was able to thank the gentle hand which had ministered unto him.

Helen with eager earnestness exclaimed, "Walter! where is he?" Mr. Grant turned his head away. He could not bear the sight of the agony he knew his answer must inflict. "Speak! in mercy tell me that Leslie is safe!"—Helen paused a moment, and then continued, "I know it all, Walter is *dead!*" There was a frightful calmness in her manner, no tear escaped her. "Did you see him fall?" she said at length, "tell me all, it will do me good; I feel as if tears would cool this scorching pain," she said, pressing her hand to her bosom.

Mr. Grant complied. He felt that tears would relieve her. "I was at his side," said he, "a moment before he fell. He had taken a small pocket Bible from his breast:—had pressed it to his lips—" Helen covered her face with her hands, "It was the Bible I gave him on our wedding day!" she gasped, "tell me, tell me all." "'If I fall, Grant, give this to my wife,' he said. I laughed at his forebodings. 'You will return,' I said, 'to tell her of the events of this day.' Before he could reply, we were summoned to action. A few minutes after a shot struck him, and he fell!" Helen burst into an agony of tears, and for some minutes continued silent: at length her resolution seemed to be taken. She came to the couch upon which Mr. Grant was lying, and begged him to describe the spot where her husband fell. She received the description in silence. A few minutes after she had stolen from the small inn yard, and stood alone on the spot where she had last seen her husband.

Helen was in years a mere child; and there had been a time when she would have shuddered at a recital of the horrors through which she now passed, with a trembling step, though with an undaunted heart,—but what will not love in woman undertake?—"God has as much power to protect me here," she thought, as the distant firing caught her ear, and caused her for a moment to pause, "as in a crowded room!" The thought of "*what* had she to live for?" rendered her a moment incapable of proceeding; then silently imploring strength from God, she persevered.

What a scene of horrors presented itself to her! The spot, where a few hours before she had gazed on the brilliant ranks of the contending armies, was now occupied by the dead or dying. Occasionally a wounded horse dashed wildly among the heaps of wounded. There were a party employed in stripping the dead—at her approach they looked up, and for a moment a superstitious dread crossed their minds. Her white dress made them suppose her a ghost, and when convinced of their mistake, they let her pass unmolested, observing with an oath that she was seeking perhaps for her lover. Helen passed on. As she approached the spot described by Grant, she examined earnestly the faces of the dead. She was almost beginning to despair, when, from beneath a heap of slain, an outstretched arm caught her attention. On one of the fingers was a ring, one of her first gifts to him. With trembling hands she put down the small lantern she had brought, and removed the slain. It was, indeed her husband who lay there; and a long fit of weeping relieved her; she raised him, and the head fell back upon her shoulders. Approaching footsteps alarmed her: they were those of two men of her husband's regiment. One of them explained that they had followed her at Mr. Grant's desire. Between them was the body of Capt. Leslie borne into the inn of Mont St. Jean.

A surgeon was then dressing the wounds of Mr. Grant, and his immediate attention was given to Leslie. Helen stood with her husband's hand clasped in hers; with a calmness which was more affecting than the most violent agitation could have been. Bruised as Leslie was, there was no wound to be found. The surgeon placed a glass before his lips—then exclaimed, with an interest he had not often felt,—"He still lives!"

The effect of joy is often more acute than that of grief. Helen gazed for a moment wildly round, then sank on the floor in a state of insensibility. Hours passed before she recovered consciousness. When she did, she found that it was not a dream. Leslie still lived. The shot which had struck him down was found embedded in the Bible which he had but a moment before thrust into the breast of his coat. But, had it not been for the timely assistance of his wife, he must have perished. He was saved almost by a miracle from being crushed to death; fortunately, however, the spot on which he fell was hollow; and he is still alive.

The incidents of this sketch are strictly true. Those who have visited ——— must have seen the small Bible, which is regarded by the family with feelings of the deepest veneration. It is still kept under a case, and will for ever perpetuate the heroism of the soldier's bride at Waterloo.

[From "Dearden's Miscellany," a new periodical of very great promise, and having contributions from Richard Howitt, James Montgomery, and other popular writers.—ED.]

The Duke.—We take the following passage from a speech made by Sir F. Burdett, on Saturday last, at a Conservative public dinner, at Ashby de la Zouch:—"Looking to the whole of the public career of this distinguished man; the wonderful combination of rare and exalted attributes which met in his character; his deeds unexampled of glory and renown, amidst difficulties, trials, and sacrifices of which they could form no adequate conception—looking to his own despatches, a collection worth all the classics, and which ought to become a book of study in all places of education, a collection exhibiting as it did in so remarkable a manner such singleness of purpose and aim and devotion to his country, such energy of character, such transcendent ability, such unerring judgment and perseverance surmounting every obstacle, such loftiness combined with such simplicity of character, incapable of any mean or sordid motive—for all those qualities which were thought to be carried to such a pitch of perfection among the ancients,—looking to the whole connected career of the Duke of Wellington, he defied all Greek and Roman story to produce his equal. All history did not hold up to the admiration and imitation of mankind a character in all respects so perfect and complete, or one which presented less to tarnish or bedim the lustre of its admirable qualities than that of the Duke of Wellington (loud cheers); and whatever might be thought of the state of the country, so far as those in power were concerned, the transcendent glory of the achievements of Wellington and Nelson still maintained its far-famed character for Military renown. With such leaders, and inspired by their example and spirit, the British Army and Navy, from the officer to the soldier in the ranks, and the sailor before the mast, acted with that bravery and unison which overcame every obstacle, and made resistance impossible.

Naval Comforts.—On a late occasion, when a sloop-of-war was going out of this harbour, and a shower of train prevailed at the same time, a Midshipman was seen prudently walking the quarter-deck with an umbrella over his head. What would Hosier's ghost say to this?—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Weight of Articles borne by the Sepoy Soldier.—The total weight of what a Sepoy carries on his body (exclusive of coat and trowsers) is 42¼ lbs. In light marching order the Sepoy carries 33 lbs. 10 oz., and the rest goes on camels. Some idea may be formed of the number of camels now in camp, when it is mentioned that each regiment is allowed eighty-two camels, exclusive of those employed to carry the mess and the baggage of the European Officers.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

MAJOR F. T. FARRELL.

Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, Nov. 22, 1838.

AT a General Court-Martial, assembled at Deesa, Nov. 14, 1838, and of which Col. T. Valiant, K.H., of H.M. 40th reg. is President, Major T. Farrell, of 6th regiment N.I., was tried on the following charges:—

1st Charge—For highly irregular and unofficerlike conduct, in breach of his duty as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in the following instances:—

For having, in a letter addressed to the Adjutant-Gen. of the Army, dated Surat, March 24, 1838, knowingly made a false report, for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, "that a regular and respectable officers' mess had been formed in the regiment," thereby tending to deceive the Commander-in-Chief, as no mess was then kept up as defined and directed in G.O. by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, under date the 16th May, 1836, and republished and declared to be applicable to the Army serving under this Presidency on 8th July of the same year.

2d Charge—In having, betwixt 24th March, 1837, and 12th Oct. 1838, knowingly signed false certificates, that a regimental mess was so formed and maintained, thereby sanctioning the Government allowance for the same to be drawn, contrary to the rules laid down in the aforesaid G.O., as no regular mess was, during the above-specified period, *bona fide* established and kept up on the principles therein set forth.

3d Charge—For highly irregular conduct, as senior officer in charge of the regiment, in having, in a paper dated Camp, Deesa, 9th July, 1838, proposed and sanctioned part of the regimental mess-house to be rented to an officer of the regiment, thereby diverting that part of the premises from their intended use and purposes.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding—That the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th reg. N.I., is, with respect to the first charge, not guilty, with respect to the second charge, not guilty; with respect to the third charge, not guilty.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th reg. N.I., did sanction part of the regimental mess-house to be rented to an officer of the reg., to which the Court attach no criminality. The Court do, therefore, most fully and honourable acquit the prisoner, Major F. T. Farrell, 6th reg. N.I., of all and every part of the charges preferred against him.

Approved. JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Major-Gen.

Major Farrell is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

AT a European General Court-Martial, assembled at Bombay, Oct. 29, 1838, Ensign J. S. Cahill, Bombay Eur. Reg., was tried on the following charge, viz.:—

ENS. J. S. Cahill, Bombay Eur. Reg., placed in arrest by my order, for disgraceful conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentlemen, in the following instances:—

First—In having appeared at a Regimental Court-Martial, of which he was a member, on the 27th inst., in such a state, from the effects of intoxication, as to be totally unfit to perform his duty. Second—In being in the state described in the first instance of the charge, from the same cause, on the same day, he being on duty as regimental officer of the day. J. T. [illegible], Major, in charge of Bombay Reg. Eur. Inf.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the defence, is of opinion, that Ensign J. S. Cahill is guilty of both instances of the charge, in breach of the Articles of War, in such case made and provided, and does therefore adjudge him the said Ens. J. Cahill, to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed. JOHN KEANE, Lt.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

The name of Ens. J. S. Cahill is to be struck off the strength of the reg. of European Infantry from this date.—STRATFORD POWELL, Lt.-Col., Adjt.-Gen. of the Army.

ON DUELLING.

"Thou wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast hazel eyes."—*Shakspeare.*

THE recent duel at Wimbledon (which, if it had not been tragical, would have been ridiculous,) has drawn public attention very strongly to the practice in general; has produced a history of duelling, and various commentaries, all combining to reprobate the cruelty and absurdity of the practice. Arguments of the most forcible kind, which have brought religion and morality to their aid, have been advanced to bring discredit on the custom, and even ridicule has been brought into play to point out the folly of its continuance to the present day. The most forcible example of the last has been given by Franklin, whether from experience or imagination is of little consequence. As it is perhaps generally little known, it may not be thought intrusive to give a sketch of it here. Two persons sitting on the same bench in a coffee-room, one said to the other, "Sir, I shall be obliged to you to sit farther from me. The answer was, "Why?" "Because, Sir, you stink." "What do you mean by that insulting language? You shall meet me, and give me immediate satisfaction." "I have no objection," said the first speaker, "but I cannot see how that can possibly settle the argument; if you kill me, I shall stink as bad nearly as you do now, and if I kill you, you will stink, if possible, still worse." But neither argument, ridicule, nor the punishment of some of the parties engaged in the late affair alluded to, have had any effect in putting a stop to proceedings of this kind; two or three duels took place a fortnight after that trial.

This being the state of the case, it is natural to seek the causes why the practice should continue in face of

these obstacles. Custom, and the usages of society, have been brought forward, but they are not sufficient. The strongest and most powerful reason is, the insufficiency of the laws to screen society from turbulent and troublesome characters. It throws its ægis over the persons and property of all the citizens, but offers no safeguard or compensation for wounded feelings. "Father Antick" is too much a matter-of-fact personage to enter into the nice shades by which a man may be attacked in a way quite as hurtful to him as if his person or property had been put in peril. The stigma of society rests on him, which custom and use have rendered of all other things the most painful to endure.

"Good name in man or woman
Is the immediate jewel of their souls."

The law will grant a man, under some uncertainty, satisfaction for a written libel, and also for words spoken in defamation of character, that may injure him in his trade or profession; but makes no provision for the malicious insinuation or sly innuendo that equally stabs at a man's character. A person sitting in your company may call you a pitiful scoundrel, a liar, or coward. What satisfaction does the law give you? It tells you that if by these threats, or abuse, the other party means to provoke you to fight a duel, he shall be bound over by sureties to keep the peace. If the bully should carry his insolence farther, throw a glass of wine in your face, or insult a lady in your company, he may be prosecuted for an assault, and fined five or ten pounds, as the case may be; but does such compensation come up, in any degree, to the injury inflicted? Certainly not; and the only alternative left is to obtain personal satisfaction, although, without a question, the penalty falls as often on the injured party as on the other. The practice of duelling seems to follow the progress of civilisation, and there is more of it now in North America than all the nations of Europe who have received the custom from the quarrels of the feudal ages. In England it has gradually fallen into disuse as manners have improved, but it is rather problematical whether it can be altogether done away with, unless a court of honour should be established, to which cases of that kind might be referred, or the law amended, or rather its provisions extended so far as to protect people's feelings as well as their persons.

By the late proceedings it would seem to be the intention to put down the custom, if possible, by punishment, and in this case it has fallen on the right shoulders, for in three cases out of four the seconds are more to blame than the principals, who are almost always mere agents of the discretion of their friends. These alone can decide on the moment when things have gone far enough and are to be stopped. But in enforcing the law several anomalies and contradictions arise. In the first place, meeting to fight a duel is no crime; it is only a misdemeanour, as tending to a breach of the peace, then again the parties may fire "pistol loaded with ball" at each other for any given time without notice being of the affair, in case no injury occurs; they may be both wounded without the law being the least discomposed, but if one of the two is killed in fair fight, then it is to be murder—which has never yet been enforced according to the full penalty, except in the case of Major Campbell, and then properly enough; it was not a "fair fight," the parties having proceeded without witnesses. I recollect once a case that occurred in the Isle of Wight, in the year 1813-14, where an officer was killed in a duel, his antagonist and one of the seconds were put on their trial at Winchester; the other second, who had kept out of the way, thought that he did not run any risk by trying to be of use to his friend in a dilemma, and came forward to give his evidence. His name, however, had scarcely been pronounced, when he was suddenly removed from the witness-box to the dock, arraigned with his two friends, and in a space of time that must have seemed to him to have been inconceivably short, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged until he was dead, &c. Any one that has ever seen Sir Vicary Gibbs, will allow that it was anything but a pleasant sight to see him put on the black cap; and it had a very awkward effect on the nerves of the good-natured Irish Lieutenant, who had volunteered his services to his friends. Rallying however, a little, he looked up and said, "Sure it is very hard on me, on my way to join my Regiment in the West Indies, to be stopped here to be hanged." He was not, however, suspended as he expected, all the parties having received pardon.

This question ought to be settled in some definite shape; but without a tribunal of honour, or extension of the existing laws to protect people from insolence, it will be in vain to hope for a termination of the practice of duelling. If persons are not allowed to settle their quarrels in this country, they will cross the water to arrange the matter. It may, after all, be best to allow the practice to wear out by the gradual improved feeling produced by advanced civilisation, and the lessons inculcated by the forgiving spirit of Christianity, which, if followed up in their true sense, would have long since extinguished personal enmity amongst individuals in society. In four cases out of five the origin of these quarrels arises in mere trifles, which, from arrogance on one side, and opposition on the other, lead to offensive expressions, that, according to the received notions among gentlemen, cannot be atoned for in any other way than by meeting in the field. Here it is that the value of a real friend is found out, and how seldom that office is properly fulfilled a hundred instances are within the recollection of the writer of this paper. One, a recent case, when, from stupidity, or want of knowledge of affairs of this kind on the part of a second, an expression of no very insulting nature was not allowed to be retracted; and although the principal on the occasion felt that he might have recalled his words conscientiously, yet, having put his honour into the keeping of his (query) friend, who forbade him to do so, he was forced to meet a man against whom he felt no personal enmity, and was unfortunate enough to see his adversary fall. Thus, by want of judgment on the part of the second, the public service was deprived of two of its servants—the challenger having died of his wound, and he who received it being dismissed from Her Majesty's service by the sentence of a Court-Martial, hitherto unprecedented in our military annals.

A person thus brought into the field is no longer a free agent, and is forced to act, perhaps, contrary to all his feelings of generosity and humanity, unless he takes the other alternative, and finds himself shunned by all his former companions and comrades. This being the state of affairs, it may be proper to suggest, that the seconds in the quarrel should be the principal in the punishment that it may be thought necessary to inflict, as generally the fault lies with them, either from perversity of judgment, or a foolish vanity of showing off their own courage at the expense of their friends. If it were the practice that the second should be made to bear the onus of the quarrel, duels would diminish, if not cease. People would be very chary in calling on friends, and they, on the other hand, would look well about them before they undertook the office.—*West of England New Monthly Magazine.*—The first number of a new Periodical of a very superior character, and deserving of success.—Ed. *N. A. M. G.*]

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT. *Continued from p. 61.*

The volunteer of the second class, professionally instructed in astronomy, navigation, and seamanship, passes, and invariably, if deserving, ultimately obtains the warrant of Master, passing through the intermediate grades of Assistant and Second Master. In this rank the progress is gradual, well-timed, and importantly regulated for the ends of inspiring zeal and urging advancement, being progressive from a sixth to a first rate ship of war, giving promotion, advance of pay, consequence, and rank. The volunteer of the first class, passing through the grades of Midshipman, Mate, and Lieutenant, expects to be rewarded by the posts of Commander and Captain; and, if his life be spared, ultimately hopes to obtain the farther elevation to a flag *.

These are the three executive grades of the Royal Navy, where in this lies the wrong, where the injustice, where the neglect? In the last mentioned grade interest has certainly its due weight, and will, and ever must, predominate, but when combined with merit, it loses its sting, and cannot be judged unfair. If the due and exalted influence of the Royal Navy be not consulted, and in reality aided by the advancement of hereditary rank and individual greatness, the service would soon retrograde and fall. The possession of natural elevation in society is seldom found to destroy talent or merit; on the contrary, it invariably secures a tenacity of principle and developes honour. Let us now direct our attention to the other service, and anxiously search for that encouragement offered to its members, suitable to their calling, that service which it becomes our immediate task to scrutinise, from the nature of its wants, the condition of its manners, relation to the Navy, and the powerful influence it must ever exercise over the destinies of the country. Where in the trading marine can we discover that reward by advancement, that desired and deserved promotion, that equity, that common law? Is it in the neglect of merit, or in the disregard of the wants and sufferings of the seaman, or by the infliction, in a thousand shapes of oppression? Justice may be in vain sought for—favour is exclusively awarded to those of mercantile influence. Compare the considerate treatment shown in the Royal Navy, and particularly examine even that branch of the trading marine which attempts to imitate it, although it never could hope to bear the faintest outline of its perfection; yet it might with success in solicitude for the comforts and welfare of its seamen, were that thought fit. That service, from the possession of immense wealth and power, and many other advantages favouring it,—yet it only avails itself of those restrictions or severities which the Navy has got the credit of practising (and indeed would be legally excusable were it even so); but which are undue in the East India Company's service—the branch of the trading marine alluded to. The severities occasioned in that service by the absurd attempts to vie with the Navy in practices which would be of importance in the latter service, but are literally useless in the former, have been of the greatest evil to the country's Navy. Many a seaman has it banished from his country's service, influenced by the causes already adverted to, and which operate upon the minds of the trading mariners.

Between the hardships and petty oppression of the general trading marine, and the labour and vexatious tyranny in the East India Company's Service, the seaman is led to shun the Navy, which he has been taught to consider as worse than either. But contrast the rewards, advantages, and hopes, which exist in the Navy, the established laws by which it is governed, and those which delude in the trading marine. The system in the latter is a specimen of that vexatious authority which is arbitrarily assumed by a few over a number. They possess sufficient power to tantalise and goad, but not to destroy by immediate oppression. There cannot exist a more tyrannical sway, than that which the shipowner holds over both the actions and mind of the master, influencing his judgment and understanding; nor can there be a more powerful ascendancy than that which the master also holds over the mates and subordinate officers of a trading ship, who have neither will nor intellect at their own disposal. Thus, though a progression of transferred and assumed power vested in one mind, with the physical aid of many to whom he is not accountable, and whose opinion he disregards, and who probably might be deluded by a promise of recommendation to the owner, the master may (and does often) practise with impunity the most violent excesses, should he unfortunately be so inclined. The few who generally form the authoritive portion of a trading vessel, combined with the limited number who make the subservient part, give an opportunity to the former of doing evil without the immediate fear of disclosure, from there being no scrutiny of responsibility, character, disposition, or actions, or from the one fearing the reproof or reproach of the other for any act of oppression; it equally avoids disclosure and chastisement, as it emanates from one source; even the anticipation of reproach is not dreaded, unusual as it is to discover the shipowner who ever reprimanded his master for the ill treatment or oppression of the mariner. Even in the common but important issue of provisions, the master and mates have not only a superior quality but a greater quantity, the crew being frequently placed upon a very limited allowance. This is the treatment which the trading mariner receives, the encouragement offered, the inducement held out to enter that service, the advancement of which, and the influence and number of those whom it employs, so materially tend to the security and aid of the state and enrichment of the nation.

All these evils become, if not directly, at least collaterally, injurious to our Royal Navy, as they diminish the numbers of seamen, and stamp them with ideas of undue severity being practised in that service. Even supposing that the laws were tyrannical, there exists in every ship-of-war so numerous a body and so mixed a classification of human nature, modified by education, understanding, and moral conduct; influenced by individual sentiments, and accountable to one another, although subservient in subordination; so that an abuse of power is impossible, and cannot occur. How, before the eyes of hundreds, and in the presence of a number of enlightened officers, in whom a rectitude of principle is inculcated, could a Commander (were one so unlike the officer of the British Navy to be found) have temerity, or stupidity enough to abuse power and inflict wrong? No! the same laws govern superior and inferior alike; the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the prince and the subject. That Prince who, with the noble energy of his exalted and chivalrous mind, boldly identified, his royal and and personal intrepidity with this so distinguished profession before destiny crowned his hereditary glory, as late lamented Sovereign of the realm; even he gladly, to his immortal honour be it recorded, voluntarily submitted to those undeviating and just laws which govern the Navy; and became as subservient to its customs as he was solicitous of its welfare and renown. Thus giving a striking example of the nature of that duty which is required of the British mariner, from the Admiral to the youngest seaman, not only on the ocean but also in the field and in the breach. This peculiar instance of Royal devotion and intrepidity is well described in the interesting memoir of that gallant officer, Sir Charles Shaw, descriptive of the operations under Sir Thomas Graham, now Lord Lynedoch, while before Antwerp in 1814. Many corroborations of these statements could be produced; few indeed have been the acts of wanton cruelty in the Royal Navy.

(*To be continued.*)

* Many instances may be cited in order to substantiate the above assertion, and prove, where genuine merit is displayed, the consideration of Government, particularly in the cases of several Masters, and even Second Masters, of the Royal Navy being advanced to the rank of Lieutenant.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 2, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¾ ¼.	3½ Reduced, 100½ ½.
Reduced, 93½ ¼.	New 3½, 99½ 100.

Consols for Account, 92¾ ¼.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—T Carter, Throgmorton-st., broker.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—T. Ford, Liverpool, builder.

BANKRUPTS—W. Hancock, Glasshouse yard, Aldersgate-st., bookbinder—R. Wright, jun., and J. Clarke, Liquorpond-street, builders—W. Sutton, Buntingford, Hertfordshire, coal-merchant—S. C. Warner, Walworth-road, Surrey, coal-dealer—L. Long, Tonbridge-wells, victualler—J. Bow, Frith-street, Soho-square, carpenter—J. Lamb, Chancery-lane, victualler—J. Tanner, Bristol, victualler—J. Day, Coventry, riband-manufacturer—F. Little, Manchester, druggist—T. Wilson, Beverley, Yorkshire, miller—D. B. Sorley and T. Crewdson, Liverpool, merchants—R. Cull, Ramsgate, upholsterer—R Pattison, Liverpool, printer.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Chapman, Isleworth, market-gardener—W. Maxey, Rl. Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, wharfinger and corn and coal-dealer—A. Woolf, Brighton, cabinet-maker and upholsterer.

BANKRUPTS—N. C. Biale, Calcutta, merchant—C Palfreyman, Manchester, and Crag in Wildboarclough, Cheshire, calico-printer—J. Shepherd, Leicester, hosier and glove-manufacturer—G. Haines, Kilsby, Northamptonshire, and Clay-cross, Derbyshire, grocer and tea-dealer—J. Dawkins, Leamington priors, Warwickshire, builder—S. Smith, Pump row, Old-street-road, Saint Luke's, timber merchant—T. Green, Abchurch-lane, bill-broker—J. Daynes, Norwich, manufacturer.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 1, at Calcutta, the lady of D. M'Farlane, Esq., C.S., of twins—2d, at Patna, the lady of F. Skipwith, Esq., C.S., of a son—At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Eckford, of a daughter—At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Lennox, 43d N.I., of a daughter—Nov. 10, at Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. Duff, of a son—14th, at Madras, the lady of Capt. C. Taylor, of a daughter—18th, at Vizianagrum, the lady of Capt. W. W. Dunlop, 50th N.I., of twin daughters—19th, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Cuerry, 1st L.C., of a son—Nov. 7, at Belgaum, the lady of Adam Campbell, Esq., C.S., of a daughter—29th ult., at Abbots Ann, the lady of Captain W. Fanshawe Martin, R.N., of a daughter—7th January, at Boulogne, the lady of Sir James Edward Alexander, K.L.S., of a daughter—28th Jan., at Reading, the lady of Surgeon C. Vines, of a son—At Clifton, the lady of Major-General Wish, of a daughter—At Ashystiel, Selkirkshire, the lady of Major-Gen. Sir J. Russell, of a daughter—At Southsea, on the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Colwell, Purser of H.M.S. *Rose*, of a son—At Clifton, the lady of Major-Gen. Berkeley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

26th inst., T. P. Halsey, Esq., to Frederica, only daughter of Major Frederick Johnston, late of 17th Lancers and 67th regt.—Jan. 8, in Hungerly, Lt. Lucius Cary, Walmoden Cuirassiers, to Amelia, daughter of Count Starhemberg—Jan. 24th, at Exmouth, Captain W. C. Phillott, R.N., to Eliza, daughter of W. H. Hooper, Esq., late of Her Majesty's Ceylon Civil Serv.—Nov. 13, at Poona, R. N. Beebee, Esq., 6th Foot, to Miss A. E. Barbara Cox—19th, at Byculla, Lieut. G Robinson, L.N., to Jessy Ann, daughter of Capt. T. Tanner, Devon—21st, at Byculla, J. Williams, Esq., C.S., to Miss C. M. M. Boswell—Oct. 1, at Secunderabad, Lieut. Vine, 6th L.C., to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Y. Ottley, Esq.—20th, at Madras, J. A. Hudleston, Esq., C.S., to Anna Maria Antoinette Eugen Isabella de Jorions, second daughter of E. A. Langley, Esq.—Lieut. H. Gray, 13th Drags., to Fanny, relict of E. Chamier Esq., Bombay C.S.—At Youghal, Capt. Charles Caimady Dent, R.N., to the Lady Selina Hastings.

DEATHS.

In Harley-street, on 14th Jan., in his 43d year, after a short illness, of an inflammatory disorder of the lungs, deeply and sincerely regretted, John Maclean, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, brother of George Maclean, Esq., Assistant Commissary Gen. to the Forces—Oct. 22, at Meerut, the wife of Brev.-Col. W. Vincent, 27th N.I.—23d, at Agra, the lady of P. B. Duncan, Esq., Civil Surgeon—24th, at Calcutta, Capt. F. Oben, aged 38—25th, at Agra, the wife of Major Warren, European Regiment, aged 33—30th, at Loodianah, Lt. T. A. Halliday, 45th N.I.—At do., Lieut. Charles Black, 17th N.I.—Nov. 7, at Cuttack, Lieut H. Apperley—10th, at Ghazeepore, the wife of Maj. C. E. O'Neill, H.M. 44th regiment—Oct. 15, at Goondaloor, the lady of Brevet-Captain Lambert, 16th N.I.—Sept. 22, at Bombay, the wife of Captain E. Messiter, 30th M.N.I.—Nov. 4, at Colaba, Lieut. H. Colgrave, 16th N.I.—23d, near Rajcote, Lieut. F. J. Neild, 1st L.C.—At Bombay, J. B. Simson, Esq., C.S.—27th inst., in Percy-street, Bedford-square, T. Herne, Esq., Surg. R.N.—At Gravesend, on 21st inst., Commander E. Williams, R.N., in his 79th year—At Carruchan, near Dumfries, on 17th inst., Mrs. Jane Maxwell, relict of the late Lieut. George Maxwell, of Carruchan 27th inst., in St. James's-square, Bath, P. R. Cazalet, Esq., late of H.E.I.C. Madras Civil Service, aged 57—At Hobart Town, Aug. 5th, after a severe illness, Mrs. Peddie, wife of Captain Peddie, of the 21st R.S.F.—Captain J. Crook, h.-p., aged 68—27th ult., at Titley Court, Herefordshire, aged 68, Lady Coffin Greenly, only child of the late W. Greenly, Esq., of Titley Court, and wife of Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, Bart.—Capt. James Tomkinson (1819)—At Herat, East Indies, on 22d Oct. last, Elizabeth, the lady of Col. W. Vincent, 26th N.I.—Lieut. Halliday, Schah Soojah's service—Suddenly, at George's Town, Van Diemen's Land, Mary Ann, wife of M. C. Friend, Esq., Lieut. R.N.—24th ult., at Frome, in his 43d year, Captain James P. Catty, late of Rl. Engineers—At St. Helier's, on 26th ult., aged 16, Juliana, daughter of Colonel Aspinwall—27th Jan., at Nottingham, shortly after his return from Ceylon, aged 44, Walter Blake, Esq., Surgeon 61st regiment—At Leamington, on 18th ult., Captain J. Tomkinson, R.N., aged 56—At Newlyn, Cornwall, retired Commander E. P. Tregurtha, R.N. (1830)—In Ennis, aged 19 years, F. E. Ellis, Esq., eldest son of the late Major Ellis, 93d regiment—Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Cooke, Lieut. 4th W.I. Regt.—At Springfield, Captain Richard Vicars, Royal Engineers.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Lt.-Gen. Sir John Eley, K.C.B., Col. of 16th Lanc., Gov. of Galway, Wiltshire. Colonel the Duke of Buckingham, K.G., Bucks Militia, and h.-p Prov. Bn. Lieut.-Cols.—Nolken, Unatt.—Nicholson, late of R. Mar., Woolwich. Majors—Crosse, 36th F., Barbadoes—Mills, Unatt. Capt. Festing, h.-p. R. Art., Poole. Lieuts.—Hopton, 92d F.—Ironside, 33d F.—Hill, 41st F.—Stubbs, 48th F., Fermoy—Bullock, 66th F.—Blunt, 89th F.—Payne, h.-p. 14th F.—Archer, h.-p Afr. Corps, Clifton—James, late 4th Vet. Bn., Athlone. Sec. Lieuts., Cornets, or Ensigns—Hollingworth, 3d Dr.—Parker, 26th F., Bengal—Dundas, 48th F., Gibraltar—Gough, 52d F., Barbadoes—M'Cann, late Invalids, Toronto, Upper Canada—C. de Reinach, h.-p. Corsican Rang. Paymasters—Winterbottom, 32d F.—Mundell, 69th F., Avranches. Quarter-Master Sergt, h.-p. Lanark and Dumb. Cav. Medical Department—Dep. Insp. Sweeney, h.-p. Cork—Surgeons—Blackwell, h.-p. R. Art. on pens. from New York; Lear, h.-p. 3d Vet. Bn.; Wolfring, h.-p. 2d Huss. Germ. Leg.—Assist.-Surg. Hume, Staff, murdered by the rebels at Windsor, Upper Canada.

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Princes-street, Soho, 28th January, 1839.

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In consequence of the interest excited by an Article on the above Subject in No. XIII. of the BRITISH and FOREIGN MEDICAL REVIEW, Mr. Churchill has been induced to Reprint it in a separate form, at the price of One Shilling. To be had of all Booksellers.

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NEWS FROM INDIA TO THE 5th DECEMBER.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL for February contains Indian Intelligence down to the 5th December from Bombay, comprising very Important News respecting the Submission of the Shah of Persia, the March of the British Troops to the Indus, the State of Affairs in Cabul, the Preparations for War with the Burmese, &c.; with the Civil and Military Arrangements—General Orders, Appointments, Promotions, &c.—connected with these Subjects. The Journal contains, besides, the usual quantity of Political, Domestic, Mercantile, and Miscellaneous Intelligence from the three Presidencies of India, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Cochin China, Australasia, Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. The Original Articles include the following: Review of Eastern News.—A Remembrance of the Departed.—The Mackenzie Manuscripts.—The Disturbances in Canara in 1837.—Native Society in India, No. V.—The Dead Alive.—The Siah Foshis of Kafiristan.—Mrs. Postan's "Cutch."—The Philosophy of the Hindus.—The Defence of India.—Colonel Mitchell on Military Tactics.—Proceedings of Asiatic Societies.—Critical Notices.—Oriental Literary Intelligence, &c.

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Manufactured by H. FENTUM, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

ENVELOPES, 1s. 6d. per 100, warranted to be the best that are made. An extensive and elegant assortment of Envelope Cases, filled with Envelopes, from 8s. 6d. Name Plate elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine Cards printed, for 5s. Printed Invitation and Return-Thank Notes, with gilt edges, 1s. 3d. per quire. Writing Papers of every description at wholesale prices. Superfine Bath Post, 9s. 6d. per ream, or 6d. per quire, Note ditto, 6s. per ream, or 4d. per quire. An elegant assortment of Dressing Cases, from 8s 6d. (including Razor, Comb, Shaving Brush, and Strop) to 50 Guineas. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Bottles, &c. Travelling Writing-Cases, Despatch Boxes, Wellington Cases, in Russia and other leather, from 15s. 6d. Blotting Books, at 1s. 6d.; do., with locks, 4s. 6d. The most choice selection of Bibles and Prayer Books in London. To be had at STOCKEN'S, 53, Quadrant, Regent-street, two doors from Swan and Edgar's. Observe Name and Number.

AUSTRALIA.—Shippers and Passengers to this rapidly increasing Colony are Invited to VIEW the STOCK of CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c., at the Warehouses of NEWINGTON and SANDER, 319 and 320, High Holborn, London, opposite Gray's-Inn. The selection of the above necessaries, at all times important, becomes doubly so when families intend to remove to a far distant land, where it will be found impossible to replace imperfect or damaged ware, except at greatly enhanced prices. N. and S. presume the quality of their goods, so well known in the foreign markets, is a sufficient guarantee against disappointment on this head. Dinner, dessert, tea, and toilet sets in neat or elegant patterns, and modern shapes. Glass in all useful and ornamental articles of superior quality and well-finished. Tea trays, waiters, &c., in papier maché and metal bodies. Every description of coarse earthen and stone ware. The terms are liberal. All goods are carefully packed, and will be delivered at the docks cartage free.

THE NORTH BRITON, a New London Weekly Newspaper, in the SCOTTISH LIBERAL INTEREST, will be published on Saturday, February 9, Price 6d., containing, in addition to the Political, Literary, and Miscellaneous News of the Week, the LOCAL INTELLIGENCE OF ALL PARTS OF SCOTLAND.—Orders received by all Newsmen in Town and Country.

Office for Advertisements, 13, Wellington Street North, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.

ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.—NOTICE is hereby given that the First Dinner of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 for the season will be given, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-Garden, on Wednesday the 6th of February next, being the Anniversary of the Victory obtained by the late Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth off the Island of St. Domingo. Dinner will be on Table at 6 o'clock precisely.

London, 28th January, 1839. DAVID FOGGO, Secretary.

THE BOULOGNE and CONTINENTAL PATENT COAL COMPANY.

Capital, £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit £1. per Share.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart.
Major-Gen. Thos. Wilson, C.B. | George F. Watts, Esq.
Major Alexander Gordon | F. Kirkham Powell, Esq.

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Messrs. L. Fontaine and Lesage.

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CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.
The London and Westminster Bank.

COUNSEL.
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NOTARY.—Monsieur Anièrè.

COUNSEL IN PARIS.
Charles Okey, Esq., Conseil de l'Ambassade de S. M. Britannique.

SUPERINTENDANT OF WORKS.—David Stevenson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Charles Wetherall, Esq.

Application for Shares to be addressed, post paid, to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 20, Rue de l'Ecu, Boulogne-sur-Mer; or to Messrs. Thompson and Co., 6, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, London, where Prospectuses and further information may be obtained.

The laws of France limit the responsibility to the *actual deposit.*

The undoubted validity of this patent, the superiority of the invention, and the extremely moderate sum for which it has been purchased, have induced the Directors to reject the overtures recently made to form a junction with other companies.

The allotment of Shares will take place on Thursday the 14th of February, after which no application can be received.

BRITISH WATERPROOF, 432, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade.—Woollen Cloths, Camlets, &c., rendered Waterproof without impeding the escape of perspiration.

To the Directors of the British Waterproofing Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having impartially tested the merits of your process, in accordance with my promise, I state the result, which is a firm conviction of the decided superiority of your system. To this invaluable discovery of Waterproofing I have for a long period devoted great attention, and was the first who publicly introduced it, upon which I have had great practical experience in connection with it, and having fully ascertained the relative merits of the various systems now before the public, I feel no hesitation in stating that the results of my experiments and experience are decidedly in favour of your process. I make this avowal that so valuable a discovery may not at the onset get into disrepute, through the introduction of any of the comparatively inefficient substitutes that others have offered to me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
WALTER BENDON, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

January 30th, 1839.

AGENTS:—Mr. Willis, 178, Strand; Mr. Nightingale, Nottingham: Mr. Everett, Reading; Messrs. Wall and Sons, Welsh Pool; Messrs. Buck and Fraser, Ipswich; Mr. J. J. Owen, Shrewsbury, Mr. Slater, Bishop Stortford; Mr. E. Bilcher, Farringdon; Mr. G. Franks, Newcastle and Gateshead; Mr. F. Cherry, Waterford; Mr. Scovell, Bath, Mr. John Howland, Dover; Mr. C. Tagsell, Dorchester; and sole agent for Edinburgh, Messrs. Wm. Purvis and Co., Tailors, by appointment, to Her Majesty.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES. Mr. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Walham Green, Fulham.

SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS.—Entire SETS of DISH COVERS, plain and shaped, with rich silver mountings, handles, and shields, finished within the last month, are now submitted to inspection at JOHN COWIE'S SHOW ROOM, 11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, warranted of Sheffield Manufacture, as J. C. can certify from his experience of twenty-four years in the trade, that no plated articles can be relied on but those manufactured at Sheffield. Sheffield has for centuries been celebrated for the manufacture of Plated Goods and Cutlery. Soup and Sauce Tureens, and every other requisite to complete the table service.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, 2, Feb. 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 316. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1839. PRICE 8d.

To Sail on the 26th February,

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The teak Ship LARKINS, 701 Tons Register, JOHN WALTON, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain INGRAM, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA (with leave to land Passengers only at MADRAS) will positively leave Gravesend on the 23rd March, the river-built ship MALCOLM, 650 Tons, Capt. W. BELL, (late of the *Cornwall*); lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. EYLES; or Mr. T. HEATH, 134, Fenchurch-street; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

Under engagement to leave the East India Docks positively on the 1st of March, last shipping day 28th February 1839.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, & CHINA.—The fine first-class teak built Indiaman, GENERAL KYD, 1400 Tons, Captain CHARLES G. JONES, H.C.S. This splendid ship is fitted with every comfort and convenience expressly for Passengers, and will be sailed in the same manner as when in the Hon. East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MACNIAC, SMITHS & Co., 2, Lombard street; to Messrs. MANNING & ANDERSON, 3, New Bank Buildings; Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 9, Great St. Helen's. J. A. MERCER, Esq., East India Chambers; or to CAMPBELL & ANDERSON, 9, Water-lane, Tower-street.

To Sail about the end of March,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine new Ship ESSEX, 800 Tons, EDWARD FOORD, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This Vessel has superior accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FOORD, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, & Co., 8, Old Jewry; Captain JAMES BARBER, White-lion-court; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 14th of March,

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA. The BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. LYALL, Brothers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

To Sail with all possible Despatch,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine A 1 Ship DAUNTLESS, burthen 500 Tons, WM. PINDER, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has good accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain PINDER, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail early in May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. This ship is well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail in all March, the new teak Bombay-built Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, EDWARD ROSE, Commander.—This Ship has most splendid accommodations for Passengers, having 6 feet 8 inches in height between decks, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail about the 20th February, the fine river-built Indiaman THAMES, 1426 Tons, Captain WM. MARQUIS, H.C.S., loading in the East India Dock. This Ship has first-rate accommodations, being fitted in the same superior style as when in the service of the East India Company.—Apply to Messrs D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., 5, Crosby-square; F. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MAN, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

Under Engagement with the East India Company,

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail 10th March, the fine teak-built ship GLENELG, 900 Tons, J. S. BILES, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The OWEN GLENDOWER (new Ship, ready for launching, and may be seen in Blackwall-yard), 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 5th May.

The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 15th June.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

MILITARY OUTFITS TO INDIA.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, at

THRESHER AND GLENNY'S,

Next door to Somerset-house, Strand,

where Lists of Necessary Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application; also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c.

N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l.* 6*s.*; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Coloured Frocks, 4*l.* 5*s.*; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l.* 18*s.* Vests from 18*s.* 6*d.* Trousers from 21*s.*

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 36*s.*

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.

R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,

203, BREWER STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditiously the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under-Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c. DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING-COATS and HUNTING-DRAWERS, Jean and Drill Jackets and Trowsers; PILOT COATS and TROWSERS; Sheets, Towels, and Table Linen; Sea Bedding and Cabin Furniture.

N.B.—A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT AND ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by the most competent Females.

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Wrists, length of Arm, and height of Individual. For Drawers ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL CLOAKS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS.

These Bedsteads, so well known as "MERRIMAN'S PATENT," can now be had, in great variety, at the Patentee's Manufactory for every description of Brass and Iron, House and Camp Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Solid Mahogany Drawers, Ship Sofas, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Canteens, and every article of portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin. E. JOHNSON more particularly requests an inspection of the New "PATENT METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, &c.," which, for portability, cleanliness, elegance of construction, lightness, and economy, are unequalled; Officers and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, will find these Bedsteads, &c. most desirable, as they can be used as a Standing Couch, or Swinging Cot during the voyage, and will make a most comfortable bed on shore; they can be used without Mattress or Bolster. Made only by the Patentee, Camp Equipage Manufacturer, 155, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House.——N.B. The Trade Supplied.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford-street, opposite Harewood-place, (two doors west of Mortlake-street.)

Office of Ordnance, 30th January, 1839.

THE Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, That a Quantity of Great Coats, Harness, Junk, Paper, Sand Bags, Tanned Hides, Cuttings of Leather, Sponge and Rammer Heads, Hand-screws, Hand-bills, Felling-axes, Hand-hatchets, various Helves, Park Pickets, Ammunition and Bread Waggons, Horse shoes, Old Locks, Chairs, Brushes, Bellows, and Iron Utensils, Oak, Ash, and Elm Slab, Firewood, and Two Stacks of Hay, will be Sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday, the 4th February, 1839, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, instead of the 5th of that month as previously announced.

May be viewed from 10 to 4 o'clock a week previous to the Sale.

Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,

Somerset Place, 29th Jan. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st February next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places—from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 31st of March, 1840—both days included, viz.:—

Chatham,	Kingstown and Dublin,
Cork and Kinsale,	Leith, Leith Roads, and Frith of Edinburgh,
River Thames, from Deptford to Erith, both inclusive,	Milford and Pembroke,
Deal and Downs,	Portsmouth,
Falmouth,	Plymouth,
Guernsey and Jersey,	Sheerness.
Harwich,	

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Condition of the Contracts, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Deal, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset-place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; and in the sum of £500 for each of the other places.

CONTRACTS for MEAT, BREAD, &c. for the ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES at WOOLWICH and CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy, Somerset-place, 7th Feb., 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 7th March next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying all such quantities of all or any of the following Articles as shall from time to time be required for the use of either or both of the Royal Marine Infirmaries at Woolwich and Chatham, from the 1st day of April next to the 31st day of March, 1840, viz:—

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, BREAD, MILK, SOAP, and CANDLES.

Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor of the respective Infirmaries. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a Letter signed by a responsible person engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of each of the Contracts for Beef and Mutton and Bread, and in the sum of £50 for each of the others.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 2.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Capt. Henry Rowland Brandreth to be Capt.—Sec. Capt. C. Ogle Streatfeild to be Capt., v. Vicar, dec.—First Lieut. George St. Vincent Whitmore to be Sec. Capt., v. Streatfeild—Sec. Lieut. Edw. Reynolds to be First Lieut., v. Whitmore.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 6.

6th Drag. Guards—Lieut. Henry Lehcup Cocksedge, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Brett, who exchanges.

4th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Martin Kirwan, from 13th Lt. Drags., to be Cornet, v. Hole, who exchanges.

6th Drags.—Cornet Hemy Dalrymple White to be Lieut. by p., v. Cochrane, who retires—Ens. James Cranborne Strode, from 97th Ft., to be Cornet by p., v. White.

11th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. Frederick Sutton, from 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., v. Horne, who exchanges.

15th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Alfred Robert Hole, from 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, v. Kirwan, who exchanges.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Francis Woodley Horne, from 11th Lt. Dragoons, to be Lieut., v. Sutton, who exchanges—Lieut. J. Brett, from 6th Drag. Guards, to be Lieut., v. Cocksedge, who exch.—Joseph Clayton Jennys, Gent., to be Cornet by p., vice Edward Connor, who retires—Assist.-Surg. William Hibbert, M.D., from 2d Ft., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Pitcairn, appointed to the Staff.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph Straton to be Col., v. Lt.-Gen. Sir John Elley, K.C.B., dec.—Jan. 26. Cornet Robert Reynard to be Lieut. by p., v. Richard Archer Houblon, who retires—Ens. Thomas Lindsay, from 16th Ft., to be Cornet by p., v. Reynard—Cornet Thomas Lindsay to be Adj., v. Barrow, who resigns the Adjutancy.

9th Foot—Surg. Francis Stevewright, M.D., from 39th Ft., to be Surg., v. M'Creery, dec.

29th—Capt. James Espinasse, from 97th Ft., to be Paymaster, v. Farewell, dec.

30th—Capt. Samuel Waymouth, from h.-p. 68th Ft., to be Captain, v. Henry M. Dixon, who exchanges.

31st—Capt. George Ogilvy, from h. p. Unatt., to be Captain, v. Osnaburgh Goodwin, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

39th—Surg. Robert Stark, M.D., from 58th Ft., to be Surgeon, v. Stevewright, appointed to 9th Ft.

50th—Lieut. William Hill Buckle, from h.-p. 14th Ft., to be Lieut., v. Briggs, promoted—Ens. Henry Needham to be Lieut. by p., v. William H. Wright, who retires—Ens. James J. Enoch to be Lieut. by p., v. Buckle, who retires—Arthur Bernard, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Needham—Joseph John Grimes, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Enoch.

57th—Staff Assist.-Surg. George Robert Fraser to be Assistant-Surg., v. Nicolson, appointed to 13th Lt. Drags.

58th—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Munro to be Surg., vice Stark, appointed to 39th Ft.

69th—Gent. Cadet Charles W. Tupper, from R. Mil. Col., to be Ens. without p.

72d—Ens. Alexander Nowell Sherson to be Lieut. by p., vice John Wade, who retires—George Ramsay Perceval, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sherson.

97th—Lieut. Sackville Zaccheus Thatcher, from 29th Ft., to be Capt. without p., v. Espinasse, appointed Paymst. to 29th Ft.—Alfred Padley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Strode, appointed to 6th Dragoons.

99th—Ens. Rupert Barber Deering to be Adjut., v. Day, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Hospital Staff—Assist.-Surg. David Charles Pitcairn, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Assist. surg. to the Forces, v. Fraser, appointed to 57th Ft.—William Buchanan, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Hinne, dec.

Brevet—Capt. George Ogilvy, 31st Ft., to be Maj. in the Army—Capt. Samuel Waymouth, 30th Ft., to be Maj. in the Army.

Mem.—The Christian name of Lieut. Woodford, Coldstream Guards, are Adolphus Frederick Alexander.

Worcestershire Militia—Major Thomas Henry Bund (and not J. H. Bund, as inserted in the Gazette of Jan. 1 last) to be Lieut.-Col., v. the Earl of Coventry, promoted—Dec. 21. Capt. Josiah Patrick to be Major, v. Bund, promoted.—Feb. 4.

1st Reg. of Royal Surrey Militia—Ens. Lyttleton Henry Lyster (and not Ens. Henry Lyttleton Lyster, as inserted in the Gazette of Dec. 11th last) to be Lieut.—Nov. 19.

Royal Carmarthen Fusilier Militia—Lieut. David Davies to be Capt., v. Parry—Rice Reynon, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Davies, promoted—David Thomas, Gent., to be do., v. Horton, resigned—Jan. 26.

CAVALRY.

Rl. Horse Gds.—On Monday morning a duel took place at Wormwood Scrubbs between Capt. the Hon. C. Forester and Capt. W. E. Hamer. The former was attended by Capt. the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald, 1st Life Guards, and the latter by Lieut. Conroy. *Three* shots were exchanged *without effect*, when the seconds would not permit the affair to proceed further. The meeting had become unavoidable, in consequence of an altercation between the principals, accompanied by extraordinary circumstances.

6th Drag. Gds.—The Marquess of Headfort has left town for Ireland, to visit his afflicted relative, the Hon. Gen. Taylor, Colonel of this corps, who lies dangerously ill at his seat, Dowestown, Meath.

16th Lancers—Her Majesty's Lancers, with the 2d Lt. Cavalry, reached Delhi last Friday, and again left, together with the Camel Battery, in progress to join the Grand Army of the Indus at Ferozepoor. The very soldier-like appearance of the whole Brigade exhibits how strenuous the exertions of each Commandant must have been to support the credit of his regiment. That of the Lancers was particularly so, we do not remember, during the long period of our residence in India, ever having seen any European corps its equal. To express our opinion in a few words, we would say, that the men were well mounted and the horses even better. We venture to assert, that a finer body of men have never yet taken the field in any country.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov. 7.*

17th Lancers—We last week furnished the only correct record of the services and career of the late Colonel of this corps. At Windsor, on Monday, the last tribute of respect and esteem was paid to the honoured remains of this undaunted and intrepid soldier. He was followed to the last resting-place of all earthly combatants by friends and comrades who had gloried in him as much in the field, as they had loved and esteemed him in the retirement of private life. Amongst all his friends (and they were not a few), there were none more regretted him than his former constituents of the royal borough, to whom he was well known as their representative in the Parliament of Sir R. Peel; and secondly, as the Colonel commanding the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), in which distinguished regiment he sprung from the firm and valiant trooper to wield the sword and the authority of its Commanding Officer. The high reputation of Sir John Elley is well known to all military men. No individual ever possessed truer courage, or more freely sacrificed himself in feats of daring and intrepidity. He was another Nelson in the field, and, like him, earned with his blood "a gazette of his own," which no patronage could confer. The battle of Salamanca saw this brave soldier in the very midst of the enemy's Dragoons, cut off from all support; but his steed was as true as his steel, and he hewed his way to a victorious return. Our readers will remember a Court-Martial that made great noise a few years ago. "Where is the place (said the counsel) for a Colonel of Dragoons when going into action?" "For God's sake, where should you think, but in the *front* of his men?" said the witness. This witness was the hero of our notice. In private life he was universally beloved and admired. The perfect soldier and the gentleman were seen in him: his colloquial powers were of the very finest order, and his wit and humour were inexhaustible. Sir John was in politics a staunch Conservative, but to his honour be it spoken, he always set his face against that cruel and unnatural persecution got up by a rabid faction of the Tory party against the British Legion of Spain; and in the House of Commons he gave most ample testimony, from his own personal knowledge of every yard of the scene of warfare, how grossly calumniated were those brave but ill-used men. The last words he uttered on this subject, in the House of Commons, were as follows:—"These gallant men, with their no less gallant leader, have, with most unequal means, achieved the most prodigious results."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. Grant has been happier in his sketch of Sir John Elley than he generally is, many even of his personal descriptions presenting the strangest specimens of blundering. He has, however, done him less than justice in saying that "the utmost extent of his ambition" in Parliament "seemed to be to excite a laugh," and that "he never attempted argument." He frequently employed it, and with success; and his speeches (generally, though not always on military topics,) were remarkable for strong sense and candour, as well as humour. To use a homely phrase, he generally "hit the right nail on the head." His candour was exemplified in his defence of General Evans and the Legion, which silenced the mere party railers for a time. With respect to his person, Mr. Grant calls him "rather slenderly made." He certainly appeared so latterly, but it was from the wasting of flesh, not the deficiency of bone or sinew, which were indeed, on a deliberate inspection, remarkable for size, and rendered his feats as a swordsman easily comprehensible. He had the hand of a giant. He always reminded me, both in person and manner, of some of Scott's old barons and warriors. There is an engraving in one of the Keepsakes, from a picture suggested by an anecdote of Sir Walter's, of "the Laird's Jock," an old Border Chief, which might give some idea of Sir John Elley's appearance,—the costume, which is rather scanty, excepted,—in later days. His character altogether was that of a true Englishman of times gone by.—T. T.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Gds., 1st Batt.—moved on Saturday from Windsor to the Tower.

2d—The confusion at the embarkation of this and the other regs. of Sir John Keane's force at Bombay, has been commented on severely by the Press of India. We have elsewhere noticed the matter. This reg. has ceased recruiting.

3d—The recruiting for this regt. has been restricted to its own parties, the supernumeraries being nearly completed.

4th—This regt. much requires drafts from the depot; a letter from Madras dated 20th Nov., states, that it is the weakest of Her Majesty's regts. in that presidency.

6th—We observe by the *Bombay Gazette* that Capt. Minton has retired, and that Lieut. Beebee has purchased his company. Capt. Lumley and Lieut. Dyke are returning to England on medical certificate. The regt. on the 1st Dec. was still in the Deccan, but expected the route for Bombay.

8th—The *Horatio* has sailed from Cork with the draft.

9th—Capt. Telford is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

10th—Capt. Strickland has got two months' leave. Major Power is also on leave.

11th—Extract of a letter from an officer:—

Fredericton, Dec. 8th.

"We are to perform the journey hence to Quebec on sledges, over the snow and ice. It was accomplished last winter by the 43d, 34th, and 83th regiments, the time occupied by each division being seventeen days, and the distance upwards of 350 miles. Their transport cost about 8,000*l.* Had proper measures been taken during summer, this winter march and expense might have been avoided."

We have heard with regret of the death of Brev.-Maj. M'Crummen, of this regt., who died at Chatham, after a short illness, on the 6th inst. This officer was brother-in-law of Sir John Macdonald, the Adjutant-General.

12th Depot—The Magistrates of Tralee have dismissed a trumpery charge of assault by a female against two officers.

17th—This corps was *crammed* into vessels in Bombay Harbour in Nov. last, and sailed for the Indus, but such was the absence of all good management on the part of the authorities, that the men were without rations the first day.

18th Depot—presented Maj. Dorsn, on his quitting the service, with a handsome drinking cup.

19th—On the 24th ult. the Officers gave a farewell dinner to their late Commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Raper. On the cloth being removed, Col. Hamilton proposed the health of their distinguished and respected guest, and in a very happy and feeling strain, alluded to the long services of Col. Raper, which he described to have been highly honourable and beneficial to the corps, and congratulated himself on having succeeded an officer who had left him nothing to do, but to follow a system which had worked so well. The health of Col. Raper was drank with loud and reiterated applause, the band playing the old 19th

mand of partisan Hussars. Yet this is precisely the course we follow. The Austrians, in 1791, did the same.* Heavy Bohemians, solid Germans, irritable Italians, true Tyrolese, and chivalrous Croats, were alike formed into heavy infantry, and placed under officers destitute of sympathy in their national ideas and hereditary traditions. The Dehlis of Yousouf Pasha and Hassan the Wild rode over them in the open field, and the scimitars of the Janissaries grew rusty with gore when called to confront their courageous but *philosophically-led* adversaries in the open breach. In Flanders the same result followed; Saxe Coburg's disciplined veterans, irresistible in their own mode of fighting, found that the French conscripts fought them in a different way. At Wagram the last Austrian regular army perished. The war of 1814 was one of nations and of races. The nationality of every regiment has been ever since restored, and in every respect, save the inferior weight of cavalry horses, the Austrian Army now stands confessedly the first in Europe. For quick movements and rapid onslaughts the Croats, Tyrolese, and Transylvanians are trained expressly, whilst the gallant Germans are no longer exposed to confusion from having mixed in their ranks such mercurial allies. May not something of the same sort be said with reference to our own soldiers? Do not those corps, recruited like the Guards, solely with Sassenaig, stand pre-eminent for steadiness; and were not our best skirmishers, on the other hand, almost invariably Celts?

Buenos Ayres affords a melancholy instance of inattention to nationality, which may illustrate some former observations. The natural affinity between the Irish and the Spaniards enabled the latter to seduce well-nigh all the Catholics from their allegiance, whilst the Presbyterian Scots stood firm and true. In Egypt, on the other hand, the Irish, from hatred of Mahometanism, remained faithful, whilst not a few of the Scots embraced the Predestinarian creed of the Arabian prophet. In Ireland, during the Democratic and Catholic revolt of 1798, there was no instance of a Welchman or Highlander failing in his devoir, whilst every other regiment, English or Irish, suffered awfully by desertion. Suspicions were, on the other hand, felt about 1780, that, in the event of a Scottish outbreak, the Scotch Serjeants scattered through even the English regiments would seek to paralyse their force. Had Welch and Highland regiments alone been sent to Buenos Ayres—and there were Welch and Highlanders serving at home sufficient twice over to compose Whitelocke's force—a Cymraeg settlement would have been established on which every Spanish effort of fraud or force must be thrown away. Ten thousand Irish, on the other hand, would have annexed Egypt to the British Crown, and added at least one hundred and twenty millions to the national wealth.

In the remarks, Sir, with which you favoured my former papers, you observe that the plaid is forgotten in Wales; pardon me for stating, that thanks to Sir Charles Morgan, Sir Samuel Meyrick, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, our ancient customs are beginning to revive, and at our Cymrogeiddions the dress of both sexes is in part at least of the country plaid; for the gentry now begin to perceive that it is only by reviving the fine feelings of ancient feudalism that they can foil radical efforts for winning over the people to republican principles. Amongst the *half-Anglicised* Welch those principles have already taken deep and deadly root. In what respect a Welch can be deemed more objectionable than a Scottish plaid for trews I know not; nor do I see any reason why the proudest need scorn a vesture which the descendants of Ivor Hael and Rhys ap Thomas condescend to wear; it is quite as warm, and to the full as lasting, as the dark-grey trousers now worn by the (nominally) Welch corps, 23d, 41st, and 43d. Without a distinctive mark by which the enemy may know their presence, half the advantage of the national corps is thrown away. Who has not heard of Seidlitz and his Death's Heads? Scotland owes her continental fame solely to the Highland plaid; yet her Lowland sons of the Royals (late 94th) Scots Brigade were not less firm, although, for want of a distinctive garb, they were confounded with the mass of marching regiments, and caused less terror to a foeman's eye. Why, were another Waterloo to occur, the sight of five hundred cockneys in kilts would daunt the survivors of D'Erlon's corps to a greater degree than the presence of five thousand good soldiers clad in the uniform of those *mixed* corps, which, "dixisse pudet," *ran away*.

From your opinion with regard to black eyes, I must likewise crave leave so far to differ, as to express hope for a speedy visit on your part to the country of the Silures. In Glamorgan, Monmouth, and Cardigan—a few red-headed Celts excepted—you will find it difficult to discover a light-eyed man of pure Welch blood; and about Merthyr especially, the people are, nine cases out of ten, as swarthy as their Basque ancestors: and this peculiarity continues inhabited in such as settle in England. Lord Caernarvon was on this account seized for a spy in Spain, his countenance proving indisputably his Basque origin. The North Welch are undoubtedly more mixed, for the aboriginal population of their country was Celtic, and in Pembroke many Normans and Flemings settled under Henry the Second, although, till recently, the native Cymraeg refused to intermarry with the blue-eyed Haverfordwest colony as beings of inferior blood. Caermarthen is also dark, but less so than Glamorgan, a Roman colony, composed probably of Piedmontese mountaineers, having intermarried with the native women. King Arthur, like Constantine the Great, was a cross betwixt a Roman senator and a Cymraeg chieftainess. In Brecknock and Radnor also the proportion of dark-eyed *natives* is very large, although strangers are apt to confound with the native Welch the descendants of Saxon miners, who have colonised the country within the last hundred years; nay, in England, Sir, I believe, that in a vast majority of instances, you may trace black eyes to a South Welch marriage. I am not aware of any strictly dark race beside in the kingdom, except only the Milesian *chiefs* of Ireland and the French colonies in the silk-weaving towns.

ARTHUR.

[We certainly were not aware that the wearing of the plaid had been already revived in Wales, and our objections to it were merely grounded on its long disuse, which we should have imagined had caused it to have been forgotten by all but antiquaries. With respect to the colour of eyes, &c., in the Principality, we must say that our observation, as far as it has gone, would lead us to very different conclusions to *Arthur's*, as to the sum total of light or dark, which is all we pretended to speak of. The actual descent of individuals is not always easy to be ascertained by a resident in a particular spot, and of course impossible to a stranger. As to the Basques, they are undoubtedly much fairer than the other Spaniards, and many travellers intimately acquainted with them (amongst them, Capt. Henningsen), describe light-coloured eyes as decidedly prevalent amongst them; they certainly are not uncommon. Zumalacarregui himself, for instance, possessed them.—ED.]

TRISTRAM'S SECOND PART OF HIS CHAPTER OF NOTHING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR—I am necessitated to trouble you with the second part of my Chapter of Nothing, in consequence of hearing an occasional whisper in the club, that "*Tristram* is playing into the hands of Barrow, as the several paragraphs in their *chapters* are nearly verbatim." I can, however, satisfy those whisperers upon that point, by declaring that I never saw Sir John's supplementary chapter to his life of Lord Anson, until I saw the *Plymouth Gazette* of the 26th ult. where it is inserted. The paragraphs alluded to are those in which *Tristram* and Barrow propose the keeping of a fleet of the *forty thieves* (small class seventy-fours) for the North Sea and Baltic service, and the constructing of more first-class frigates, from 50 to 60 guns; also both chapter-writers animadverting or badinaging upon Commander Crawford's pamphlet, and describing the destruction of the French fleet at the Nile, composed of one 120, three 80's, and nine 74's, flanked with four frigates and batteries, by a British fleet of twelve small 74's, one 60, and a brig. These several coincidences of opinion and comparison arose solely from each author taking up the same subject at the same *critical moment*; each presuming to be studied in British Naval history; each knowing the capabilities of the present British fleet, and the resources of his country for maritime dominion. It is evident by the proofs in both chapters, that England is not prepared with a sufficient number of first-class frigates in the event of a war, except the Admiralty makes the small class 74's available as cruisers against the French and American double-banked 60's, of 650 men each; but then more 80's, 84's, and 90's would be required for the line, to combat the French and American treble-banked liners. Under all these circumstances, it cannot be advisable, as I before observed, to give any one of the *forty thieves* an extensive repair; but when seriously damaged or defective, as the *Malabar* or *Warspite*, it would be advisable to instantly

"Cut the *thief* down by the knee,
Like a rogue for forgerie."

Thus *transmogrified* into a 50, and masted accordingly, she will play her part with her long 32's and 500 men in *turnation* fine style, opposed to any one "Almightyer," in the shape of a frigate, from *Yankee* waters.

The present Naval Administration has immortalised itself in the Army by fitting out ships-of-war exclusively as troopers, and commanded by Masters only, for reasons I have so repeatedly and successfully submitted. Undoubtedly, in case of emergency, an *executive* ship must be employed for the immediate transport of troops for urgent service; but as soon as emergency ceases, an *executive* liner, or executive frigate should not be so employed, as a considerable time must elapse before discipline and order can be restored after the contaminating effect of a *free and easy* military corps. *A battalion pipe-claying regimental small-clothes* on the lower deck; the ship's company *scrubbing trousers on the main deck*; the *inexpressibles* spread out on the booms, boats, and hammocks; the *ducks* shaking in the rigging; a *barrack* below; a *ship* aloft; a *privateer* from stem to stern; or, as *Jack* emphatically calls her, "*a Sodger's Hooker*." It was admirable, indeed, for Sir John "to set a springe to catch a wood-cock" in this question, "Which ship was more serviceably employed for the country—the *Hercules*, without her lower deckers, conveying troops to Canada, or the *Russel* in Lisbon, at anchor, with her lower deckers?" I answer, the *Russel*, because she was there moored for a state necessity, the protection of British interest, life, and property: she there rode a proud guardian of British rights, armed with all the majesty of a ship-of-war; she was an honour to the nation. The *Hercules*, on the contrary, was deprived of a half of her armament: she was divested of her appearance and appendages of a ship-of-war, and converted into a ship of burthen, at a great expense of wear and tear of herself and equipment, barrack-fittings, and of personal ease and comfort of both the crew and regiment. How many thousands will repair the *Malabar* after her short service as a trooper? Will not the *Minotaur*, 74, when jury-rigged and fitted as a trooper, commanded by a Master, with six Second Masters, and 120 or 130 men, be navigated for a fourth of the expense of the *Hercules*, *Malabar*, or *Cornwallis*? Would the *Unicorn* or *Resistance*, so fitted and commanded with 80 or 90 men each, be as expensive as the *Pique* and *Inconstant*, thrashing out their hulls and equipments to and from Halifax in the winter season. A frigate-trooper, *en flute*, and jury-rigged, would have scudded as dry as a *dogger*, when the *Inconstant* was pooped with a *misen-topper*, and lifted her stern so high as to see *a-head* over the fore-topsail yard—just such another *whopper!*—Vide *Hampshire Telegraph*.

These two Chapters of Nothing, and Sir John Barrow's one chapter of something, must convince how injurious to the Naval officer it is to write a PAMPHLET, an edge-tool which can only be *man-handled* by a pupil of VON SCHOOL, that with it worked so skilfully its own ruin.

I write a stave—a column—an epistle—an arguficator—a clincher—a twister—a chapter—a ponderer—an overhauler; in fact, my page *takes any shape but that of* a PAMPHLET!

Senior United Service Club, Feb. 5. TRISTRAM.

MANNING THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It must be gratifying to every lover of his country to see that preparations are at length being made to place our sea coast in a state of defence,—the apathy engendered by the rage for economy has too long hovered over the land. But England has at length aroused from the trance.

The dribbling system will no longer do. Who among seamen cares for the promise of bounty *in futurity*, provided a bounty be given at all? If men are to be procured, the registry must be re-established upon a principle full and complete, of every seafaring man in the kingdom, and a bounty proffered at once, with the assurance of faith being kept in regard to limitation of service, and the ships commissioned at once; for your prime seamen choose to know, not only the craft in which they are to sail, but the officers, the Captain and First Lieut. particularly, under whom they are to serve. Ask any Captain or old First Lieut. whether it is any uncommon thing for a seamen to visit the ship he makes choice of two or three times before he will finally determine to enter? We may, it is true, get ordinaries and mechanics in plenty—men of no use to the mercantile marine; for many such are wanting bread from lack of employ; but *seamen* are in no such strait, as they seldom want ships in this great commercial nation; and though bounties are not beneficial to them, in actual fact, yet as the *publicans* benefit, so they find it their interest to second the efforts of officers employed in raising men at the out-ports, and are, positively, the principle source through whom officers on this service obtain their best men.—I speak this from personal knowledge. He knows the best men; and when their money is short, does not hesitate to give credit to the amount of the bounty, and has no difficulty in inducing them to prefer a man-of-war to a merchantman and, if in a Naval port, adds to his interest by securing their future custom when on leave from their ship. But, Sir, this curse of economy, if persevered in, will prove the destruction of England. If you want men, you must purchase their services*, not only by prompt payment in part, but by securing to them future provision in old age. Restore the pension after 14 years' service to seamen, and that of the warrant officers' widows, or you destroy the incentive to continued good conduct, as well as inducement for seamen to aspire to this rank. Lastly, let the nation no longer be niggard in awarding medals for victories. I have nothing to do with the mercantile marine, but let the shipowners and parties concerned establish an asylum in the principal ports for the reception of apprentices *on their return into harbour*, and they will not want good seamen themselves. Hitherto, they have neglected their own interests; hereafter, if this is not remedied, we shall have the best men. The Navy of 1830 is not that of the commencement of last war, and the mercantile marine can hold out no such advantageous inducements as the national Navy.

AN OLD SAILOR

* The pay of Petty Officers should be considerably increased.

*** Letters in type, "Chevron;" "Brittor;" "A Half-Batta and Half-Tontage Sub.;" "Philotheorus;" and "Fact."

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By H. G. Hart, Lieut. 49th Regiment.

Published by Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill; and sold also at the Office of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 19, Catherine-street, Strand.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print.

The letter of "Miles" on "Military Strategy," appeared in our Paper of 29th Dec. last. The subject is worthy the attention of our very able and valued correspondent "Arthur."

We admit the excellence of Mr. Surtees' Naval tables, but they would occupy much space, and only interest a very limited number of officers. We are obliged to cater to the tastes of our numerous readers, Army, Navy, and East India.

We assure "Mentor" we have never denied the power of impressment to be in the Crown, neither are we aware that any of our correspondents have done so: but we deprecate the policy and the injustice of pressing men on ordinary occasions, and for ordinary purposes, as was done last war, and will be done again if that practice is revived. There is great difference between pressing men to defend the realm from danger, and for the purpose of sending them to Cronstadt to burn the Russian fleet. In the former case, as in cases where it is necessary to call out the power of the country by posse comitatus, no man can question the authority of the executive. It is the abuse of this authority, not the exercise of it, that we have so frequently protested against, and shall continue to do so until other means are substituted.

"X. Z." shall appear, and we hope most earnestly to hear further, for the record of such traits of service cannot but promote the interests of the British Army.

We cannot allay the anxiety of our Military readers by notifying what amount of augmentation will be proposed by Lord Howick in the forthcoming estimates, but we believe we are justified in stating that it will be limited to rank and file. Some further arrangements for the relief of corps will probably be stated, in pursuance of the measures of 1836.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier's letter on National Corps reached us when at press: it shall appear in our next.—From a press of matter, the Distribution of the Naby is unavoidably postponed: but the changes are few since our last publication of the List.

Mr. John Brown should apply to the Admiralty, Somerset House, for the names of the ships in which a late Master, R.N., served.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

We understand that the Master-General of the Ordnance is about to submit to Parliament the necessity of an increase to the strength of the corps of Artillery. Whether he will propose an addition to the number of companies, or an augmentation in gunners and drivers to the existing companies, we have not been able to learn; but, taking into consideration the state of the reliefs, which, in some instances, are five years in arrear, we should hope that his plan would embrace an increase in the number of companies as well as a general augmentation to their establishment.—Without additional companies we cannot see how the reliefs are to be carried on—certainly not with regularity. In the extensive and highly important section of the empire, Australasia, we have not a single Artilleryman; companies are required there—were demanded—but could not be spared. In Canada, Nova Scotia, and Malta, an augmentation is required; at the Cape of Good Hope there is but one company for the duties of that extensive colony; Mauritius, one; the Windward and Leeward Island command has only four companies; in fact, there is not a colony which does not imperatively require to be reinforced, and that, extensively, if we expect to be able to retain it on a sudden outbreak of war. We have always been of opinion, that the very extensive reduction of the corps, which took place in 1816, was most impolitic; that it would have been better to have retained ten battalions of ten companies each—each company to have consisted of 120 non-commissioned officers and gunners, and to have employed such a proportion of them in foreign garrisons as would have allowed of the disposal of three or four regiments of the line for other duties.

It should be borne in mind, that it takes a considerable time to make a good Artilleryman. By having a strong force in such garrisons as Gibraltar and Malta, in the event of a sudden emergency, which is very likely to occur on a declaration of war, such a force could be immediately withdrawn, as the exigency of the service might require, and be competent to the duties of their profession. At this time it is with the greatest difficulty men can be found to replace the casualties of the service, and certainly not so competent as if they had been some time in training in such garrisons. In the present reduced state of the corps, we are of opinion, that, should a war occur, it would be next to an impossibility to furnish the reinforcements which would be required at the several foreign commands; indeed, we have complete proof of this in the difficulties which we know have been experienced in finding men for Canada, and therefore most sincerely hope that the Master-General will so lay the matter before Parliament that such an augmentation will be granted as will make the corps efficient for the probable exigencies of the country.

Embarkations have been at last ordered from *some* depots in this country for the regiments in India. We have been informed that very great dissatisfaction is felt, and with good reason, both by the officers and men, at withholding from them this order; for by this means they are kept in a state of uncertainty, and thereby prevented making such arrangements as a long voyage and their remote service in India render necessary. The humblest soldier in the ranks has his affectionate, though humble relatives and friends, with whom he wishes to communicate, and in many cases, we believe, the kind remembrances, and even pecuniary assistance of the soldier's family, have arrived after the poor fellow has embarked. The "*silent system*" is considered, we believe, by some idiots to indicate "staff discretion." What example has been better followed than that of the sage and discreet A.D.C., who declined telling a regimental officer what o'clock it was, saying, "He really could not tell; for the General had just mentioned the hour in the office, and he wished his Staff not to repeat anything they heard." We can assure those of our readers who are concerned, that they will find a more considerate and more communicative spirit at the Adjutant-General's Office, where only confidential matters are kept secret, and not those by communicating which officers may be convenienced without injury to the service. The "pomp and circumstance" of office do not exist at the Horse Guards; and, from Lord Hill to the porter at the door, every individual is certain of obtaining a more ready reply to his inquiries than from those under whom he may serve in any station at home or abroad.

We understand that on Wednesday last there was a proof *ostensibly* of Merchant's guns at Woolwich; but, if we are not misinformed, these guns are intended for the Russian Government to arm their war steamers. We are also assured that others for the same parties have been previously proved. They consist of 68-pounder guns, of 8 feet 6 inches long, and 60 cwt.; and carronades of 6 feet long, and 42 cwt., something about six inches longer than our carronades of a like nature, and about six hundred-weight heavier, which renders them a superior piece of ordnance. The carriages are so constructed, we hear, as to give them an elevation of 36 degrees, from which they will possess a very extensive range, and be most suitable for the bombardment of coast towns.

Parbury's *Oriental Herald* for the present month contains a well-written and convincing article on the question,—"What has England done for India?" &c.

We very readily admit, that the only ground on which the assumption of sovereignty by Britain over India can be justified, is by showing that it is employed for the benefit of the people of that country. We fear that still better information than we possess would prove that England has done *little* for India. In *forcing* peace throughout the country, we have evidently only done so to save ourselves expense and to augment *our* revenue; but we have not prevented incursions, invasions, and insurrections, by making our rule *loved* by the people of India. We do not employ the natives in Military or Civil Offices of trust or emolument. We have levied, in the last sixty years, from India, 1000 *millions of pounds sterling!*—What have we given in return? Have we made roads, canals, tanks, and towns? Have we introduced our arts, science, and a better government? We have been grinding India from the first, and we grind her still. We make no return for the wealth we draw from her soil. Well indeed may the natives exclaim, "Why should we wish for the continuance of British rule? *French or Russians* may *use us better*—*they* cannot *use us worse*." We boldly assert, that unless conquerors make the conquered *better* than they found them, the conquest is unjust and unjustifiable.

The letter of *A Married Sub.*, which we annex, states one of the many hardships to which Officers of his class are liable in the Army. He states, with great truth, the impossibility of an Ensign's meeting the charges on appointment, joining his regiment, and embarking for foreign service, out of 5s. 3d. per diem. By those, who have been appointed from the ranks, the necessity of commencing their career as Officers with a heavy debt is totally unavoidable,—and to this state of debt at starting, and inability by every exertion of economy to clear themselves for many years, may be fairly attributed the numerous instances of these formerly estimable and honest men becoming, in the sphere to which their merits had raised them, disreputable and even dishonourable in their transactions. Poverty in the Army, when it amounts to the want of subsistence, is fatal to character; and until Ensigns at least are better paid, and not liable to their present expenses, promotion from the ranks is another expression for the "*road to ruin*." We quite agree with our correspondent, that fees on commissions should be abolished—that the expenses of a band, *ordered* to be kept up, should be defrayed by the public, and not out of the Officer's

march. Col. Raper declared that the present high state of discipline, as acknowledged by every General Officer who had inspected the regt., he mainly attributed to the cheerful and willing support which he had invariably received from the officers, non.-com. officers, and privates. He confidently hoped that they would continue to afford the same to his worthy successor, who was deservedly a favourite with them all, and finally, that he would to the end of his days continue to watch with increasing interest the progress of a regiment in which he had served so long, and so happily. He then drank success to the old 19th. The health of Capt. Burns, now the oldest hand of any rank in the regt., was proposed and drank in a manner highly flattering and complimentary. Capt. B. returned thanks—alluded to his long services in the regt. with his old friend Col. Raper (they had served as Ensigns together), and to the many happy years they had spent together—he sincerely wished Col. Raper every happiness in his retirement, in which he was sure he was joined in by every individual in the corps. The gallant Captain sat down amidst much cheering, the band playing the British Grenadiers. The next bumper was to the health of Mrs. Raper, proposed by Major Hodgson, who eloquently described the merits of that esteemed lady, and the regret of the corps at her departure. This toast was loudly cheered, and the band struck up "Bonny Lassies." The party did not separate until a late hour.

27th—Lt. Jones, late of this regt., is appointed Capt. and Adjt. 2d provisional batt. of U. Canada Militia.

31st—Capt. Goodwin is about to retire from the service by the sale of his commission. This officer has been 25 years in the service, and is Junior Captain of the regt., which contains in it the oldest officers in the line, as will appear by a reference to Lieut. Hart's New Army List.

32d—Assist.-Surg. M'Gregor, late of this regt., is appointed to the 11th batt. U. Canada Militia.

40th—Maj. Jebb, we learn, is about to rejoin the head-quarters of the regt., now at Deesa, on the N.W. frontier of India.

42d—Lord Cecil Gordon, late of 17th Regt., from which he exchanged, is returning from Bombay in charge of invalids. As *this* confers a *free* passage home, it has been considerately conferred on a lord, instead of some one of the many poor commoners of H.M.'s Army in India. As an officer of the 42d, we wonder what claim can be made out for conferring the command of invalids from the corps at Bombay on his Lordship.

55th—By the last accounts the invalids of this corps had started for Madras under the command of Lt. Hume Edwards, who would probably proceed home in charge of the party.

60th, 1st Batt., Depot—Capt. Pasley is about to leave Dublin. Major Cockburn commands.

64th Depot—Lieut. Battley is appointed Superintending Officer, Recruiting Service, Lewes.

65th—It is expected that Lieut. Drought, at present on the recruiting service in Dublin, will have to accompany the next draft to Canada, there being no available Lieutenant at the depot for this duty. Lieut. Smith is about to resign the Acting Paymastership. Lieut. Whitaker succeeds him.

67th Depot—A large detachment has been sent to the West Indies by the *City of Rochester* freight-ship.

69th—Bt.-Major Hooper and Lt. Moore came home in Her Majesty's packet *Linnet*. We regret to add that Lieut. Campbell, who was also a passenger, cut his throat with a razor in the water-closet, on the 30th January.

70th Depot—From Limerick to Clare Castle, by steam-ves. 31st Jan. Sailed on board the *Etheldred* trs. from Cork, to join the service cos. Major White, Capt. Durnford, Ens. Hawker, two Serjts., and 110 r. and f.

71st—The regt. is greatly harassed by keeping out reconnoissance parties constantly near the frontier line in Canada; and the Royals, from Montreal, were under orders to relieve them.

71st Depot—Major Lord A. Lennox, who has commanded the garrison at Buttevant since his return from Canada, has gone on leave to attend his Parliamentary duties.

72d Depot—Three Officers, three Serjeants, and 100 r. and f., have arrived at Cork to embark for the Cape, with the 27th and 75th.

73d Depot—From Clare Castle to Limerick, by steam-ves., 1st Feb.

76th Depot—Major J. H. Grubbe, on return from leave, will take the command, Major Clarke being ordered to embark in March, to join the service companies.

77th—Major Mason has arrived in the *Boadicea* from the Mediterranean, in charge of troops.

77th, Depot—Capt. Tomkins, late 94th, has joined from leave.

79th—We have not time this week to notice the trial of four soldiers of this corps.

81st—Captain Baron de Rottenburg, late of this reg., has been appointed by Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, Military Commandant at Belle Isle and the Bay of Trinity, U. Canada, with the local rank of Lieut.-Col. under Lt.-Col. the Hon. H. Dundas.

8?—In consequence of large drafts of the 67th and 89th depots having been embarked in the *City of Rochester*, freight-ship, to join the service-companies, three officers and fifty men of the 84th have been moved from Portsmouth to Gosport, to assist in the duties there.

85th—Assist.-Surg. Humfrey is appointed Surgeon to 3d batt. U. Canada Militia.

89th—Lieut. Horne came home in H.M.'s packet *Linnet*.

89th Depot—The *City of Rochester* has taken 3 off. and about 180 r. and f. of the 89th and 67th regs. to Barbadoes. Staff-Surg. Melvin, appointed to the Hospital at that island, has accompanied the above drafts.

92d Depot—Capt. Duff has joined. One comp., 2 officers, and 34 r. and f., from Birr to Banagher, 6th Feb.

93d Depot—The command at Buttevant has devolved on Major Burgh.

97th—The company from Banagher to Dublin, 6th Feb. to 12th. Two comps. from Birr to Dublin, 1st to 7th. Two comps., or all remaining, from do. to do., 2d to 8th. Ens. Giveen completed his pedestrian feat at Birr, of walking 72 miles in 24 hours, having five hours and 35 minutes to spare, performing the entire journey in 17 hours and ten minutes.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt. moved on Saturday from the Tower to Windsor.

1st W. India Reg.—Major Mills (referred to in our paper of 12th ult.) came home in H.M.'s packet *Linnet*.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Second Lieut. Adair has embarked for Bermuda to join Major J. Wood's company, 8th battalion. Capt. Freer's company, 6th battalion, has been relieved in the duties of the field batteries by Maj. Moor's company, 3d battalion. Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie has applied for an additional company for Malta.

G. O., 25th Jan.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Assist.-Surgeon Parratt being attached to the Horse Artillery, in Ireland, in the room of Assist.-Surgeon Williams, from the 17th inst. A. DICKSON, D. A. General.

GARRISON ORDER.—*1st Feb.*—The Commandant regrets extremely that the unfavourable state of the weather deprived him of the satisfaction of inspecting D Field Battery this morning, but the Commandant begs to assure Capt. Freer, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of his high gratification at the report made by Lieut.-Col. Cleaveland of their zeal, diligence, and exertions during the ten months they have been under his instruction. Maj. Moor's company, 3rd battalion, will relieve Capt Freer's company, 6th batt. from Field Battery Service, as soon as the ordnance and equipments are handed over. Capt. Freer's comp. will rejoin the 6th battalion.

War Office, 25th Jan. 1839.

MILITIA.—CIRCULAR.—I have the honour to inform you, that from the 1st of April next, a compensation in lieu of clothing in kind, will be allowed at the rate of 2s. 6d. per month to the Serjeants, including the Serjt.-Major, who will on that day be entitled to biennial clothing for the period ending 31st March, 1831. The above allowance is to be issued at the expiration of each month, and charged in the pay list of the acting Paymaster. I have, &c. HOWICK.

To —— Colonel of the — Regiment of Militia.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently presented to the City Committee some bronze metal, estimated at 1,570*l.*, to be used in the construction of the City statue. The original subscription of 9,000*l.*, added to this tribute, amounts to the sum of 10,520*l.* which, in the hands of the first sculptor of the age, must secure a work of art worthy of the City of London, the Duke, and the artist's expectation.

The *Etheldred* freight-ship, having on board drafts, as under, sailed from Cove on the 30th ult. for the West Indies:—14th F., 2 Subs., 1 Serj., and 73 r. and f.; 70th, 1 Field Officer, 1 Capt., 2 Subs., 2 Serjs., and 110 r. and f. Staff—Assist.-Surgeon Robinson.

The *Waverley* convict-ship arrived at Kingstown Harbour, Dublin, on 30th ult., having on board a guard, as follows:—Lieut. Stirling, 2d F.; Lieut. Jones, 16th F.; 1 Serj. and 28 r. and f., 51st F.

The *Hopewell* freight-ship arrived at Cove on 28th ult., and, having provisions to take in, it was expected she would not be ready before the 2d Feb. to receive on board the drafts of the 56th, 64th, and 68th regs. for Jamaica.

Sir Robert Dick arrived at Bombay by the October steamer, on route for Madras, but it was supposed his stay there would be short, as he was desirous of assuming his divisional command.

Col. Warr, Commandant of the Chatham Garrison, gave a most delightful soirée on Wednesday evening last. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until three o'clock on Thursday morning.

We noticed in our last week's number that 1,000 men would be ordered for immediate embarkation for India, and the following vessels have been taken up to convey them: the *Thames* is to receive 350 for Bengal; the *Kyd* 200 for Madras, principally of the 21st Regt., with the augmentation establishment of officers, to meet the regt. on its arrival from New South Wales; and the *Glenelg*, to take 250 men for Bombay, in addition to those which have sailed during this week.

The Duke of Wellington's manly and most true assertion, that the Precursor Society was nothing but a scheme to put money in the pocket of its founder, will, no doubt, sink his Grace in the estimation of the foul-mouthed agitator, from the "stunted Corporal" down to the lowest of all common soldiers.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Purser—James Andrew Smith.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—A. W. Milward (1836) to *Hydra*. Thomas Bevis (1829), late Holyhead station, to *Redwing*, for packet-service at Liverpool, v. Chappell, promoted. John Kains (1814), from *Brune* (additional), to *Royal Sovereign* yacht, for packet-service at Holyhead, v. Bevis.

Lieutenants—Abraham Parks (1814), from Coast Guard, to *Victory*, v. Pitts. G. G. Wellesley (1838), Sup., to *Princess Charlotte*. Edw. Troubridge (1838) to *Columbine*, vice Bond, appointed to *Forester*. F. B. B. Hankey (1838) to *Acorn*.

Masters—Lucius Bailey to *Acorn*. J. Davis (Second Master) and John Hughes (Master's Assistant) to *Seaflower*. T. Whillier (Master's Assistant, of *Victory*) to be Second Master of *President*. — Bowler (Second Master) to *Ætna*.

Mate—E. M. Hugge to *Seaflower*.

Midshipman—R. Coote to *Daphne*.

Surgeon—Fairservis (1836) to *Hydra*.

Assistant Surgeon—G. W. Pritchett (1838) to *Atholl*, vice Baird. Dr. James Mitchell to *Hercules*. James H. Steele to Plymouth Hospital.

Pursers—Thos. Woodward to *Wasp*. Thomas Rodham Tate (acting) in *Pelorus*, v. Thornton, invalided. R. T. Crispin (Clerk in charge of *Leveret*) to *Scout*, v. Mason, invalided.

Clerks—C. Dealy (Clerk in charge) to *Seaflower*. J. Barrett (additional) to *Donegal*. C. E. Colman, Secretary's Clerk in board the *President*, bearing the flag of R.-Adm. Ross. Thos. W. W. Spear to *Acorn*.

Second Engineer—Geo. Walters to *Spitfire*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

COLUMBINE, 16, Com. G. Eliot (1838), sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, for the West Coast, Dec. 5.

CROCODILE, 28, Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), arrived at Barbadoes, from Bermuda, Dec. 7.

HERALD, 28, Capt. J. Nias (1835), sailed from Cape of Good Hope, for Ceylon, Nov. 25.

MEGÆRA, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith (1809), arrived at Gibraltar, from Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

MELVILLE, 74, Capt. Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), arrived at St. Helena, from the Cape of Good Hope, 21st, and sailed for Ascension and Africa, Dec. 23.

ORESTES, 18, Com. S. P. Hambly (1819), sailed from Rio Janeiro, for Rio de la Plata, Dec. 4.

PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1828), arrived at Jamaica, Dec. 22, with a slaver in tow, prize to SAPPHO.

PIQUE, 36, Capt. E. Boxer (1823), sailed from Jamaica, for Vera Cruz, Dec. 12.

RACEHORSE, 16, Com. H. W. Craufurd (1835), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, 7th, and sailed 12th Dec. for Vera Cruz.

SERPENT, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1828), arrived at Jamaica, from a cruise, Dec. 7.

SERINGAPATAM, 46, Capt. J. Leith (1835), arrived at Jamaica, from Barbadoes, 18th, and sailed 22d December for Mexico.

SKIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), arrived at Jamaica, from a cruise, Dec. 11.

TARTARUS, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Thomas's, Dec. 18.

VOLCANO, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), arrived at Beyrout, from Alexandria, Dec. 28, and sailed on her return.

WANDERER, 16, Com. Thos. Busby (1832), arrived at Havannah, from a cruise, Dec. 15.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.	
BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Jan. 8, d. Jan. 28, r. Feb. 2.
IBERIA, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 3, r. Feb. 4.
TAGUS, Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb. 10.
LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Jan. 28, d. Feb. 16.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. Feb. 4, d. Feb. 24.
Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.	
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 4.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 20.
RANGER, Turner (a. 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1828),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
North America. First Wednesday in every Month.	
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 8.
SWIFT, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.	
LINNET, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 26, r. Feb. 1.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
DELIGHT, Moore (b. 1815),	s. Dec. 8, d. Feb. 19.
LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 8, d. April 28.
Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.	
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
EXPRESS, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan. 28.
PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
SPEY, James (1818),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d.

Lord Minto held his first levee for the season this day; it was attended by upwards of forty officers of the Royal Navy, and Royal Marines.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 8th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Daphne*, *Electra*, and *Boadicea* transport sailed on Saturday morning, *Daphne* to Lisbon, *Electra* to Rio Janeiro, and the transport to the eastward. *Ganges* would have gone on Sunday afternoon, but a serious accident occurred while catting the anchor; a bolt, improperly used on the occasion, gave way, and the block and anchor got loose. Fifteen men were more or less hurt; four of them are in Haslar Hospital, but providentially no lives were lost. The patients in the hospital are doing well. *Ganges* sailed on Monday morning for Lisbon.—*Ætna's* orders were changed on Saturday: instead of being jury-

rigged, and sent to Liverpool in charge of the officers and men of the *Victory*, a Lieut. (Willson) is appointed to her, and she is to be a cruising receiving-ship for new raised men. She is in the basin, to be stripped of rigging and masts, and fitted in the regular manner. The *City of Rochester* freight-ship embarked detachments of the 67th and 89th from Gosport on Tuesday, and next day went to Spithead: the wind has been foul ever since, so that she cannot get down Channel. The *Salamander* has been detained, in consequence of a defect in the plates of her boiler. The dock-yard people will finish her this day, and therefore she will proceed to the North Coast of Spain to-morrow. The lost sheep, *Pantaloon*, came back on Tuesday, and is in the harbour to refit. She left Santander on the 29th Jan., and had a gale of three days coming home. *Gorgon* and *Rose* were at Santander; *North Star* and *Rolla* at Passages. *Alonzo* transport sailed for England on the same day that the *Pantaloon* did. *Sapphire* and *Rattlesnake* are ordered to be reported on, as to their efficiency as troop ships; it is believed that they will make very handy vessels of that description. *Sapphire* is 600 tons, the other 500. *Seaflower* and *Cracker* are the only ships in the port, except the *Pantaloon* and *Ætna*, and the customary flag and gunnery ships. *Waterwitch* will be taken out of dock on Tuesday, and *Clio* in dock to-morrow to be repaired. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Salamander*, *Pantaloon*, *Seaflower*, *Ætna*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, *Messenger*.

Plymouth, Feb. 7th.—(*From our own Correspondent*). Feb. 1st—*Implacable*, 74, was commissioned this day by Captain E. Harvey; she will be taken into dock the next spring-tides to have her copper scrubbed, and is ordered to be got ready for sea with all possible despatch. *Meteor* steamer, Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, was taken into dock, had her copper scrubbed, and undocked the next day; she sailed for Falmouth on 5th with a detachment of 29th regt., to relieve those doing duty at Pendennis Castle, and returned to this port the following day with the relief; she is taking in stores for the packets at Liverpool, and will sail in a day or two, and bring from thence the newly-raised seamen for the Navy. *Hercules*, 74, Captain E. Barnard, went out of harbour into the Sound; the crew were paid wages the next day, and on the 4th the supernumeraries, who are going in her to be put on board the different ships in the West Indies, were paid wages in advance; she got under weigh on the 6th, but the wind shifting to the S.W., she again came to anchor, but will start the moment the wind permits; she will take a regt. either from Barbadoes or Jamaica to Halifax. Arrived *Spitfire* st.-v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler, last from Portsmouth, going to W. Indies. Sld. *Tortoise* tender, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yd. 2d—Arrived *Rochester* and *Lively* tenders with stores; the first from Pembroke, and the other from Deptford and Woolwich. 3d—Sailed *Diligence* Navy transport with stores for Woolwich. Arrived *Braganza* peninsular steamer, Lieut. M'Leod, from Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, and Vigo; she sailed the same evening for Falmouth. 5th—Arrived *Alonzo* transport (c.) from Coast of Spain. *Gorgon* st.-v., on her arrival at this port from Coast of Spain, is ordered to accompany the *Windsor Castle* to Pembroke, where she is to be taken to pieces. *Spartiate* being found found not suitable for a convict hulk, it is reported that the *Armada* or *Stirling Castle* will be fitted for that purpose in her stead. We have seen a letter from an officer belonging to *Pique*, 36, dated Jamaica, 11th Dec. 1838, which states that *Cornwallis*, *Edinburgh*, and all the smaller ships were taking on board provisions and water, as much as they could stow, and were to sail the next day for Vera Cruz, under the command of Commodore Douglas; the Admiral, being unwell, intended to remain at Jamaica. Capt. the Earl of Hardwick has within these few days visited this Dock-yard, and minutely inspected every department thereof. Captain Sir W. Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, has also been here on an official visit. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Implacable*, *Acorn*, and *Spitfire*, and *Meteor* steamers. In the Sound—*Hercules*.

Milford Haven, 7th Feb.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—Commander C. C. Dent has joined this station as Inspecting Officer of Coast Guard, vice Dobson, removed to Weymouth. Arrived during the week the *Hamoaze* and *Tortoise*, Naval lighters, with stores from Plymouth. The *Goodwill* and *Duck* from Chatham, and the *Aid* from Portsmouth. Sailed the *Hamoaze* for Plymouth. The *Prospero* steamer belonging to this station is undergoing repair at Woolwich; her officers and crew are in the *Kite*, employed transporting a vessel thence to Glasgow. The *Windsor Castle* is to come here to be taken to pieces, as old timber is much wanted to form slips and for other purposes. The Dock-yard is to be extended westward to its proposed limits, which will afford space for two building slips, or even a dock and slip. The *Skylark* cutter arrived here on Thursday the 31st inst., from Plymouth, after suffering much in the gales; she sprang her bowsprit, and will be supplied with another forthwith. She has taken on board men from the *Shamrock* (saved through the mercy of the God of the winds), lately arrived here, and will sail from Plymouth the first favourable occasion.

Deptford, 6th Feb.—Sailed *City of Rochester* freight and troop ship for West Indies. The *Royal Sovereign* is fitting for St. Helena, Cape, Ceylon, &c. Remains, *Amity* freight ship for Bermuda, Bahamas, &c.

Report gives the command of the *Revenge*, when ready, at Portsmouth, to Capt. Basil Hall, 1817.

The *Diligence* revenue cutter, which we notified in our last as being lost, was bound to the coast of Donegal, and came to in Glenurin Bay, Antrim, on the evening of 6th ult., and took on board a man belonging to the Coast Guard, recently promoted, and his wife and family of young children, to land at Donegal. It is supposed she was lost near the Giant's Causeway, as oars, timber, and part of a boat, with the Government mark on them, were in the course of the next week drifted on shore, near Ballycastle. Independent of her crew of forty-one men, she had also some passengers on board.

The Diligence.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—By the last accounts she sailed from Glenurin, at 3 P. M. of the 6th ult., having a fair wind from the south and eastward, and made all sail with the square-sail set. When she was last seen from the shore, she was off Red Bay, Cushendall, running with the wind on the starboard quarter, a fresh breeze, and was probably off Innishone Head when overtaken by the hurricane, and there is no doubt she foundered. Neither her hull nor any of her spars have drifted on shore, but the keel of a boat, and sundry interior fittings of a cruiser, as well as some of the wearing apparel of Mr. Tetley, have been driven on shore on the coast of Islay, and other parts of the coast. Sir John Reid, her Commander, was on shore at sick quarters, and the cutter was in charge of Mr. Tetley, the Chief Mate, in whom the public service has lost a most valuable, correct, and honourable officer, and a thorough good seaman; and the crew generally were as fine a set of men as any in the service. We are happy to state that the *Swift*, revenue cruizer, has not suffered in the late gales.

The *Adder*, off Dunmore, and the *Royal George*, off Weymouth, have picked up several kegs of spirits.

Lieut. Herbert Jones, R.N., and crew, of the Coast Guard Station, at Sandaklin, crept up 93 tubs of contraband spirits, in Sandown bay, on 28th inst., and on the following day placed the same on board the *Adder* rev.-c., for conveyance to Cowes Custom-House.

The *Kite* steamer, Lieut. Hoseason, has left Woolwich with the *Hecla* steamer for the Clyde, thence to relieve the *Gleaner* packet at Holyhead, to come to be repaired at Woolwich.

Convict labour is to be immediately resumed in the Dock-yards.

Mr. C. Laider, Commander of the brig *Bellissima*, stranded off Looe, has presented a very handsome silver box to Lieut. W. K. Nicolas for his humane and persevering assistance, in causing a boat to be brought on men's shoulders full two miles, by which the crew were saved. The inscription is most gratifying.

Lieut. Kendall, R.N., has got the command of the splendid steam ship *India*, recently launched at Greenock, and which is expected to ply from the Cape of Good Hope to Ceylon, in from fifty to fifty-five days. Her tonnage 1286 tons, length 183ft., breadth 28½ft., depth of hold 25ft.

The *Hebe*, 42, is to be taken from the Medway and converted to a receiving hulk for the port of Woolwich.

A basin, 400 feet long, 320 broad, and 29 deep, with cuissons, &c., similar to those at Sheerness and Portsmouth, is commenced in Devonport Dock-yard, in which ships of all rates can be fitted out. The *Spartiate*, 76, taken at the Nile, is ordered to be fitted to receive five hundred convicts, to be employed in forwarding this long-required and most important undertaking.

H.M.S. *Malabar*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, which we noticed last week as paid out of Commission, her timbers having, upon examination, been found defective, was launched at Bombay 20 years since, and has never undergone any repairs from that time to the present; she has therefore proved a good ship, and has done her duty well. The *Malabar* is to have her defects made good, and will be again ready for commissioning in about three or four months.

No inconvenience will henceforth be experienced respecting the completion of the crews of ships fitting. It is expected that if, from any cause, they are not ready in this respect, they will, as was the case formerly, be filled up by draughts from the guard-ships.

Wednesday 6th, being the anniversary of the battle of St. Domingo, was celebrated as one of the four festival gala days at Greenwich Hospital, according to ancient custom, and in the usual interesting manner on such occasions.

Nelson Monument.—A meeting of the committee was held on Saturday, at the Thatched House Tavern, the Duke of Wellington in the chair. The committee will afford the public a full and fair opportunity of judging of the merits of the several designs which have been sent in to them, before a final choice is made.

The inhabitants of Castletown, Bearhaven, county Cork, have recently presented an address and piece of plate to Lieut. Alleyn Evanson, R.N., 1815, on his removal from that place, where he was Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard ten years. Lieut. Evanson's services must have been of *no ordinary nature—sixteen* years an Inspecting Commander, *ten* at *one* district, is a *pretty fair* reward; there are eight others, *Lieuts.*, similarly favoured in Ireland, whilst *three* years are glad to be got by Naval Commanders in England.

Lieut.-General Robert Hill Farmar, whose death on the 23d ult. we this day record, was appointed Second Lieut. Rl. Marines 10th Jan., 1776; and First Lieut. 4th Nov., 1777, in which year he served on board a guard-ship at Plymouth. In 1778, he served on the coast of Africa; in 1780, in the West Indies; 24th July, 1782, was promoted to Capt.-Lieut. In 1789, and three following years, he served in N. America. The 17th April, 1793, he obtained a company; in 1794, was in America and the W. Indies, 1st March of the latter year had the rank of Major; 1st Jan., 1798, of Lt.-Col. in the Army, and served in the channel fleet in that year, and 1801. The 21st Dec., 1803, he received the rank of Lt.-Col. in the Rl. Marines, and served at Malta and in the Mediterranean during that year; Col. in the Army 25th April, 1808; Second Commandant Royal Marines, 15th Feb., 1809; promoted to Major-Gen., 4th June, 1811; and to Lieut.-Gen., 19th July, 1821.

Seamen's Hospital.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the Governor and patrons of this institution was held at the offices, King William-street, City. The Report of the Committee of Management stated that the Society had, since its first establishment, administered medical and surgical aid to 45,485 seamen of all nations. The number of patients admitted on board the *Dreadnought* in the past year, was 2,579, being an increase of 76; and medical and surgical aid had been provided for 1502 out-patients. As the preservation of the health and life of seamen is the grand object of this Society, the Committee suggest that a wide field is open for improvement, as appear by the following table:—*Average Ages of Five Thousand Seamen Employed in the Merchant Service.*—Under fifteen years, 59; fifteen and under twenty, 474; twenty and under thirty, 2,376; thirty and under forty, 1,130; forty and under fifty, 672; fifty and under sixty, 234; sixty and under seventy, 49; seventy and upwards, 6. This shows that the average career of seamen is shorter than that of any other description of labourer. The balance-sheet showed that the expenses last year were about 6,000*l.*; that the receipts were 8,041*l.*; that 1,956*l.* Stock had been purchased, making the balance due by the Society 564*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The report was adopted.

The *Braganza*, Lieut. M'Leod, Commander, and Lieut. J. Hall in charge of the mails, arrived on the 2d; great fears had been entertained for her safety; she had such tremendous seas to encounter on the voyage from Lisbon, that her escape and safety are remarkable. She left Gibraltar on 19th, where she was detained for the coming down of the *Blazer* steamer with the Malta mails, having on board Prince George of Cambridge, passenger for Cadiz, accompanied by Col. Cornwall; left Cadiz on the evening of that day; Lisbon, 22d; Oporto, 23d; Vigo, 24th; on which day the *Tagus* entered Vigo Bay at 3 A.M., put into Corunna on the 28th, and left on 29th.

H.M.'s packet *Linnet*, Lt. Griffin, arrived at Falmouth on 1st, with a freight of 50,000*l.* Capt. Hathorn, Capt. Wood, R.N., Lieut. Burn, Royal Naval Hospital at Port Royal; Lieut. Bulling, R.N., with several Army officers, were passengers. She left Barbadoes, Dec. 8th, where were lying the *Seringapatam*, *Crocodile*, and *Pluto* and *Echo* steamers; left Tobago on 10th, Trinidad on 16th, Grenada on 17th (where she received island mails from *Echo* steamer), St. Kitts on 20th, Tortola on 21st, St. Thomas on 23d, Porto Rico on 24th, Cape Henry on 30th, where she received mails from *Tartarus* and *Colombia* steamers. Commodore Douglas had hoisted his broad red pendant on board *Cornwallis*, and had gone to Vera Cruz, with most of the ships on the station, including *Pique*, Capt. E. Boxer; *Rover*, Capt. T. Symonds; *Modeste*, Capt. H. Eynes; with *Seringapatam* and *Ringdove*, which proceeded from Barbadoes, Dec. 1st, to rendezvous at Jamaica. *Edinburgh*, 74, arrived on the afternoon of that day from Portsmouth, after a tedious passage of 41 days, and followed the fleet for Jamaica immediately; they sailed for the destined port in company from Port Royal on Dec. 15th. A great mortality existed among the military in the islands, said to have been brought there by the *Hercules* from Gibraltar, whither she recently conveyed troops; the malign disease appears to be fever.

We regret to learn, by a private letter from Bermuda, that Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., was so seriously indisposed as to be unable to take command of his squadron; that, in consequence of his afflicted state, being deprived of the use of his limbs, Commodore Douglas hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Cornwallis*.

The following ships were lying at Malta, Jan. 9th:—*Princess Charlotte* (flag), *Rodney*, *Asia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, and *Minden*, of the line; *Barham*, *Caryafoot*, *Dido*, *Wolverine*, *Bencon*, *Magpie*, and *Ceylon*; *Rhadamanthus*, *Blazer*, *Hermes*, and *Firefly*, steam-vessels.

The salary of Harbour-Master of Limehouse, which situation is now vacant, is 300*l.* a-year and half-pay.

Royal Marines.—A most splendid ball took place on Friday night, Jan. 25th, at the mess-room of the Rl. Marine Barracks, Chatham, under the superintendence of the Colonel and the officers of this division. Above 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, elegantly attired. Dancing commenced early, and was kept up with much spirit until 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The arrangements were highly creditable to all parties engaged, and we believe, with the exception of a faint or two among the ladies, everything went off admirably.

The Serjeant of the Rl. Marine boat at Chatham, and two of the men (boat's crew) having obtained leave on Monday morning, went down the river to shoot wild fowl; they have not since been heard of, and as the boat and two hats have been picked up, it is feared they have been drowned. They were all very steady men, particularly the Serjeant, whose absence has created quite a sensation at the Barracks.

We are happy to announce that Capt. George Bell (1809) has been selected for good-service pension.

Memorandum.—Admiralty, 20th Dec. 1838.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to sanction, by Order in Council of July 8th, 1838, the establishment of further means of scientific education for a certain number of Officers and Mates of Her Majesty's Naval Service, under such regulations as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may frame from time to time, their Lordships have directed that for this object—Thirty additional Mates, who have passed both the examination in seamanship and in navigation, shall be borne on the books of the *Excellent*. They will receive sea-pay, and be in all respects under Naval discipline; but they will receive the usual allowance instead of being victualled, and be lodged in the Rl. Naval College. Any further expenses will be defrayed by themselves. They will be selected from such as have passed the Ordinary Examination on board the *Excellent*, and a preference will be given to those who shall have passed the best examination. They will receive Instruction at the Rl. Naval College for the space of one year, and then be discharged. An Examination will take place at the end of every six months. The Mate who passes the best Examination, provided he produces satisfactory certificates of character and professional ability from the Captains with whom he has served, and during the period of his instructions, will receive a Lieutenant's commission; provided always he attains a certain fixed degree of proficiency. A limited number (ten) of commissioned officers of any rank may avail themselves of the instructions thus afforded, for the space of one year. No expense will be incurred on their account; and they will be expected to pass the examination of the *Excellent* before they are admitted to the Instruction at the Rl. Naval College.

By Command of their Lordships, C. Wood.

COURT-MARTIAL.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 2d,

At an European General Court-Martial, assembled at Dapoolee, Sept. 27, 1838, Lieut. J. Brodhurst, of the Native Veteran Battalion, was tried on the following charge:—

For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in cantonment, near Dapoolee, June 3d, 1838, gone to the shop of Naunah Paraugpay, a Shroff, residing in the said cantonment, and taken away several handsfull of pice, amounting to four rupees thirteen annas, belonging to the said Shroff, without counting the same, and without the consent of the said Naunah Paraugpay, and not returning the above sum, although asked to do so, till he was officially addressed on the subject by the Superintendent of Bazaars.

Upon which charge the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed the Company's service. Approved and confirmed, John Keane,

Lieut.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Com.-in-Chief.—Before confirming the above sentence, the Com.-in-Chief considered it his duty to direct inquiries to be made from the officer commanding the Native Veteran Battalion (who happened also to belong to the same regiment with the prisoner when both were on the effective line), in respect to Lieut. Brodhurst's previous character and conduct; and His Excellency greatly regrets that the report which he has received is of so unfavourable a nature, that it precludes him, with a just regard to the honour and respectability of every branch of the Army of this Presidency, from attending to the recommendation of the Court in this instance. The name of Lieut. J. Brodhurst is to be struck off the strength of the Native Vet. Batt. from the date on which this order may be received at Dapoolee, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I purpose at present to deal with the *arguments* of *Tristram* in his "Chapter of Nothing," which appeared in your No. of 26th Jan. Is it really "*nothing*" that Russia has a fleet of twenty-six or twenty-seven sail of the line in the Baltic, all fully equipped and ready for sea, a fact not disputed even by *Tristram*, while we have not above six or seven at the utmost that could be brought on any sudden emergency to meet them? Will *Tristram* deny that the *mere appearance* of a Russian Fleet upon our coasts in a warlike attitude, would spread a panic throughout the country, and depress the funds 10 or 15 per cent? He laughs at the idea of three Russian 110's, six 84's, and seventeen 74's "frightening an English officer out of his propriety!" Does he therefore suppose that twenty-six sail of the line, no matter if manned by "soldier-sailors in hessian boots," or by the greatest "tiffiaff" that ever danced round a capstan, are to be at once taken or destroyed by six or seven ships notoriously under-manned, and generally reported to be otherwise defective. He may cry, "Huzza! the more Russian noise the more British work!" but where is the work to come from? It is mere idle vaunting, and will be so regarded by every dispassionate mind. By way of showing what he would expect under such circumstances, he tells us, Nelson at the Nile went into battle with—what? One would suppose, of course, with a force in the proportion of six or seven to twenty-six. No; with twelve to thirteen, the only disparity being in weight of metal and number of men! That Nelson performed the most brilliant deeds recorded in Naval history every Englishman is proud to acknowledge; but if he ever went into battle against such a superiority of force as *Tristram* values at "*nothing*," I can only say, I never heard of it.

Sir John Barrow has marshalled a fine array of ships, which, though of the inferior class of seventy-fours, he says are in *every respect* fit to meet the Baltic Fleet, even though it should threaten our shores in June! They may be fit in every respect but *one*, which it would have been somewhat candid in Sir John to mention; namely, that they are not in *commission*; and that they could no more be fitted out and *manned* in six months (unless actual war broke out) than they could in six days! Does he mean to say that there are twenty line-of-battle ships, or ten, or even *six*, in such a state that they could put to sea in *one week* after the arrival of a Russian Fleet at the Nore, or in the Downs?

That the most active and successful exertions would *then* be made to equip an adequate force, and that in the end we should maintain our naval superiority I do not question; but what costly sacrifices, both in money and in *character*, should we make in the meantime!

Tristram, however, shows that he has in reality no such confidence as he professes; for he would commission ships *by dozens!* He would keep "in demonstration for the North Sea and Baltic service two dozen of the forty thieves (small seventy-fours), manned with 590 men each, one dozen razees of 50 guns, and *half-a-dozen* frigates of 36 guns!!" Thus placing himself most conspicuously on the horns of a dilemma; for he must either agree with the *Flag Officer* as to the danger of a visit from the Russian Fleet, or he would entail upon the country the expense of fitting out above 40 ships without any necessity!

But thus it is with all who have attempted to answer the *Flag Officer*. Every one of them admits the main and important fact that the naval force of England, *in commission*, is numerically inferior to that of a rival nation! They only maintain that the danger of the disparity is magnified; and yet they *one* and *all* suggest some remedy or other for the very evils which they affect to laugh at! Thus, Captain Berkeley wishes every ship were sent to sea in as *perfect* a state of equipment as a man-of-war can be, of course including a full complement of men, which it is well known not a single ship in commission now has! *Tristram* would commission 40 ships for the home station alone! Sir John Barrow urges the necessity of some improved system of manning, where he acknowledges "the shoe is likely to pinch;" and even the Government has been issuing handbills, and appointing receiving ships, with a view to raise men; besides, if report speak true, ordering some fortresses to be constructed. Now, what have the writers of these much-condemned pamphlets been contending for, but the necessity of measures of this sort? And yet they are taunted and abused, charged with impertinence, insubordination, and almost treason, because they have pointed out to the country the danger of being unprepared, when it had been repeatedly urged upon the Government without effect!

How does it happen that, with all the abuse and scurrility heaped upon the *Flag Officer* and Capt. Crawford, not a word is said about Capt. Napier, who has spoken his mind more freely as to the state of the Navy than either of them? Is it because Capt. Napier is on the spot, and "wears a sword," while the *Flag Officer* is anonymous, and Capt. Crawford far away? Or is it because Capt. Napier is a Whig, and stood a contest against the Tory candidate at Greenwich? The *opponents* of the pamphlets cannot of course be actuated by *party feelings*, as the *writers* of them are said to be; but it is curious that what is *treason* in one officer should be rewarded with an important command in another!

Nemo.

AVA PRIZE-MONEY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent *Bob Handy* has *hit the right nail on the head*, when he attributes the unreasonable delay in the distribution of the Ava prize-money to the dilatory habits of Madras, the feeblest and least efficient of all the Indian Governments. It is curious to observe how this affects regiments employed on the same service. H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry and 38th regiments sailed together from Bengal for Rangoon, in the early part of 1824. The former corps received their prize-money in January 1837, whilst the latter, having quitted India in 1836, and being now stationed at Enniskillen, have not yet received their. In like manner H. M.'s 41st and 89th sailed about the same period from Madras, and were quickly followed by the second battalion Royal regiment. H. M.'s 41st regiment were paid the prize-money in August 1837, whilst the 89th, being now in the West Indies, and the Royals in North America, may, in all probability *whistle* for theirs for some time to come, unless steps are taken to awaken the Madras Government from its slumbers, and compel it to comply with the orders of the Government at home.

I have selected these as two of the most striking instances of the inconvenience caused by the *waste of time in settling the accounts at Madras*, but there are, I believe, several other regiments of H. M.'s Service, now situated in different parts of the globe, who were in the Burmese war, and whose claims cannot be adjusted till the Madras Government think fit to close the the accounts of that Presidency. No blame, however, appears to attach to the authorities in this country, as your friend *Bob Handy* supposes. On the contrary, it would seem that both from the India Board, and the India House, the orders to expedite the distribution of the prize-fund have been prompt and peremptory.—C. P.

POLICE, YEOMANRY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—To handle arms more familiar to my humble capacity, preparative to another Stadium campaign, I had ordered my pen to stand at ease; but *Arthur's* last letter has brought it again to attention; admiring his forcible reasoning, and respecting his great experience, my venturing to differ from *him* on some points is the more reluctantly declared. Can he have overlooked, that the best directions, and their most willing execution by a police force, in no other country are so cramped as in this, and that the latter's meritorious services are nevertheless very considerable? When Mr. Under Secretary Ryder's motion on the "Nightly Watch" was before a Parliamentary Committee (in 1811 or 12 I think), I flattered myself that the then large and numerous corps of volunteers would reconcile the introduction of a military police to English feelings; and accordingly, and quite *disinterestedly*, I showed how, by mounting *constantly* volunteer guards at as many points at least as now there are station-houses (and by other modes pointed out), the police duties could be performed by gradually amalgamating them with the acquirement of a knowledge of military service; and as both were to be performed by fellow citizens, and in the circle of *their own* neighbours and friends, I made sure of its proving less objectionable to the people than any other mode. A variety of links and regulations were not only, but rather extensively, set forth; and some of the most important were the *same* as those *now in actual operation* with the present police force, as I can prove; for not only many of my friends in high life applauded my labours, but a certain Marquis, still living (then an Earl), offered to present my suggestions to the proper quarter. The rejecting of them was founded on John Bull's irritability under attempts at *military* control! Nevertheless, my own experience has proved to me, and to my superiors also, that much depends upon the *manner* of introducing *any* thing, even to ensure a good humoured reception of force employed against a mob greatly excited *. *Arthur* says, that "it is necessary to form volunteer corps," and that instead of bewildering nine-tenths with "attempts at evolutions," the inspiring them with "personal confidence in their own chivalry is preferable." I not only am convinced of the value of these observations, but, and rather proudly, perhaps too vainly, add, that I have anticipated them *many* years ago in my own practice; that is, as far as I dared to venture (as then Adjutant of a "crack," although volunteer, corps), without exposing myself to be cashiered for mutinying against Dundas's regulations, even to add plenty of hard fagging at *all manner* of feats of activity, at first somewhat sorely but good-humouredly endured, shortly after to become so habitual, and at every opportunity pursued voluntarily, that the men were remarked for extraordinary powers of endurance, cheerfulness, and skill; and that their discipline was not neglected is proved by their being the *only* volunteer regiment that ever had the honour of being brigaded in orders, and *in continuance* with the household troops, as expert and willing men that could be made useful anywhere, although they had been disciplined by an unpaid Adjutant. "Two deep forma-

* On duty with a detachment during some riots, I allowed the men to introduce their basket-sticks into the armoury; there, by practice during the nights, to amuse and improve themselves in sword use, according to the rules of our drill. On being called out, I *privately* told the Serjeant-Major that the men, not to lose their basket-sticks, might place them in their waist-belts. We took post at the end of a wide street, to close it against a mob that was exasperated at some pistol-shots which had killed and wounded some of their body. The pressure of a mob phalanx repeatedly forced us in a body to some distance; neither friendly nor stern remonstrance answered; they rather produced repetitions under the mask of fun. The men began to lose forbearance. I said loudly, "Then, let *us* have a share in the fun. Sling arms,—right about face—draw sticks—now fan away, lads!" Heads and shins rattled in chorus, all laughed but those hit. Peace and good-humour were restored, the mob cheered us *everywhere* as good fellows for not drawing swords, and *we had our own way everywhere!*

tions" with volunteers, some few excepted, were general. Why? To please the eye with a *long* but *weak* line. *Arthur's* penetration will not be offended at my saying, "black braided uniforms" will never be clean, or too clean, because men, as skirmishers, &c., will not lay down in them. The tailor also is a good recruiting Serjeant, and so are the lasses; and many a lad that is *caught* by the smart coat, &c., becomes a good soldier when least expected from him. I should prefer neat and suitable clothing, cheap in price, devoid of tinsel, sound and well-made arms, plain in other respects. I should say, let all volunteers be green with different facings only, and as many of them as possible mounted and dismounted rifles. I hear your readers ask, is there not a saying about "there is nothing like leather?" I propose to have the pleasure of giving them, in a future letter, my reasons why *a yeomanry armed with rifles would be the most valuable, and also the most trustworthy of all irregulars, to which a country like Great Britain might confide her defence (as a real Landwehr) against foes from without or within*; a text I have preached for upwards of thirty-six years, even to recommend as a stimulating step the *formation of a youthful legion of mounted and dismounted rifles, as a guard of honour for Her Majesty at the time when heir-apparent*; to be recruited from the nobility and gentry of the realm, with Cadet companies to receive, as a nursery for the first, youths under sixteen years of age—an idea *still* worth adopting, on grounds of rivalry between utility and splendour.

I have now to glance at the last letter from the *Maitre d'Armes*, who may rest assured that my speaking of his "keeping a good reserve," was perfectly free from sneer; he has confirmed that belief by keeping the butt heel and the "cock-nail" (pin, I suppose) *now* in reserve, and by admitting that his drill was *not* intended for Infantry against Infantry, and which I had alluded to as *the* reserve. I hold *with him* as to drawing the right foot back, conceiving it the most likely position to ensure firmness; but I am puzzled what he can mean by the "masculine faculties." I shall most readily show him my patent bayonet on his favouring me with a call; it differs little, if anything, in look from the common bayonet, but its hold on to the muzzle is so powerful that the contortions of a wounded horse, although the bayonet is wholly plunged into him, cannot force it off from the muzzle; not any force met with in combats can strain it off, unless by consent of the soldier possessed of the musket; nothing indeed short of breaking it; and all this is done by means as strong as simple, without any spring or click, yet to allow unfixing as quick, and more easy, than the present. Congratulating you on the interest your valuable labours have excited, I have the honour to remain, &c., DE BERENGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Jan. 28th, 1839.

STEAM, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The author of the letter to Lord Minto, signed *One of the People*, seems to have taken up some very fanciful notions relative to steam-power. If I understand him rightly, he intimates the substitution of *steam-vessels* for batteries, along our coast-harbours, as best calculated for attack or defence; and proposes *the conversion of our small-class frigates into steamers* for this purpose. He likewise has an idea, that in case of war, it is a question whether *these vessels will not supersede ships of the line, &c.* Now, Sir, in my mind there can arise no question of the kind. Ships of the line are as essential to the decision of all great political differences which are to be discussed on the ocean, as Artillery is to those of the field or cities. No great national question can be settled by skirmish, otherwise frigates would prove as effective as ships of the line; for I believe it will not be denied, that single actions have been more severely contested than those of fleets (at least if the sanguinary results be taken as the criterion), though the consequences have been widely different. No, Sir, steam-power *will cause the introduction of a different system of tactics*, and render the fleet more efficacious. By means of steam-vessels we shall be able more vigilantly to watch the squadrons of the enemy in their own ports, as well as track them in their windings, should they escape out; as a steamer may lay in the mouth of a harbour, in weather and under circumstances which would compel sailing vessels to quit the post, but which a steamer at anchor could maintain by the aid of steam. Harassing an enemy's coast with rapid demonstrations; intercepting convoys of coasters; towing heavy sailing ships into, and crippled ships out of action; sounding the channels of ports, and leading the fleet, when the passages are but indifferently known; with other such-like important evolutions, will constitute the grand feature of this new acquisition to Naval warfare. As for steamers being substituted for *batteries*, that is another fallacy; especially such as are proposed, "the metamorphoses" of sharp build, length of leg, and narrow beam—vessels totally incapable to *work* in shallow water, among shoals and breakers; where, though they may lie, they cannot turn at will. But suppose such a substitution, and an invasion intended; the leading steamers of the invaders will grapple with the *substitutes*, lay them alongside, and being full of troops, will board; and whilst so occupied, the main body of steam-*transports* running in will effect the landing of the assailants unopposed, unless by whatever musketeers may be on the beach; and those, exposed to the grape from the steam-transports, covering the landing. Whereas, no vessel can run alongside a *battery*, and obstruct opposition; a previous landing must be necessary, before its attention can be drawn off; and then a formal assault, attendant with all the delay of military science, must be made, and the battery carried, ere the invading troops can land. Thus, even though the battery be but indifferently constructed, *time* will be gained, and that time may suffice for bringing up reinforcements, which the rapidity of the steam-flotilla's arrival prevented the defenders from anticipating to be requisite, or even the place of action. But your own proposition, Mr. Editor, deserves the serious attention of the Admiralty; viz., that "the whole body of Marines be converted into Artillery men." This being so, let every steamer be armed with the new guns; let there be a complement of seamen adequate to working the vessel only, and Blue Marines to manage the Artillery, the small arms, and to board, if necessary; an adequate number of officers of course, to accompany them; and a Marine Officer's life will be vastly different to what it now is.

The times are portentous; and if to be adopted, preparations like the above should not be delayed. War is said to be an evil; perhaps it may be; but in the present state of feeling throughout the country, war may prove far otherwise, even though it has its attendant expenses; for if the nation is restless, and prone to fight, let them fight at a distance from their hitherto peaceful abodes, rather than witness any tumultuous commotion in the land of their birth. If Russia, or any other aggressor, feel disposed to try results with Great Britain, war will give excitement to the nation; and even the non-combatants will see an increased demand for their labour, coupled with remunerating prices; especially if, as in times past, England has a monopoly in the supply of distant markets with the produce of her factories. And superior as we are in steam transit, and the magnitude of our steam-vessels, this prospect of *monopoly* in the event of a war, may be fairly enough entertained. AN OLD SAILOR.

ENGINEERS, R.N.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In answer to your opinion on the subject of Engineers, I beg to state, with all due respect to yourself, that in whatever indignant terms I may have expressed myself, relative to the unmerited disgrace thrown upon them, I see no reason why you should imagine that I form one of their number. I admit, that I spoke as I felt, and thought upon the subject because it was a point of national importance. In the first place, I cannot say that I take the same view of the affair as you; for I think it would be highly impolitic to allow an officer to have any control over the engine room at all—that is to say, as far as one being placed to superintend the department and establish discipline. If an Inspector is found necessary, why not have one whose profession it is, and not a Jack of all trades, and master of none, as I feel confident that the officers chosen for this service would be from among the most incompetent seamen; and in a case of this sort one would be certainly apt to think it strange, that a person lacking brains sufficient to become a sailor should be converted into an engineer. Calling the Portuguese affair again in question, I still persist in observing that is unjust and highly improper, in my opinion, to take that as a criterion; for reasons that I have before stated, however, as regards the situation and feelings of officers similarly placed, I perfectly agree with you, but I do not think it probable that the engineers of the Navy will ever be so far devoid of national feeling and duty to their superiors as to place them in so unenviable a position. Another thing that I have to remark is, that the engineers of the present date bear no more relation to those of eight or nine years ago than to those of the Portuguese squadron. Since that time the service has been daily getting better, through the exertions of the officers who have of late commanded steam vessels. They saw the necessity of a change, and they have effected one, much to the benefit of the service, generally speaking, and to those who are in it, by purging it of those who were a disgrace to it, and I think would be to any other employment. At the present moment, I believe, we have, with very few exceptions indeed, as well regulated men filling those situations as can be had. As to a lack of discipline in the engine room, you have been misinformed; for I can assure you, that the same discipline which reigns throughout the other parts of the vessel is in force in that department; consequently, a Mate is not required to establish it nor teach it to the engineers, they being already as conversant with the rules of the service as himself, and as willing to show proper respect to their superiors.

Canterbury, Jan. 22, 1839. C. H. R.

[We have some observations on this matter in type, but are compelled to postpone them till next week.—ED.]

H.M. SERVICE IN INDIA.—(No. 13.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I shall very shortly answer your correspondent, *One of the H.E.I.C. Service*, perhaps not much to his satisfaction. This gentleman commences his precious epistle, by stating that I have "fired off no less than nine letters *against* his service." Now, if he would only open his eyes, he could see that I have done no such thing, and that I have only (and truly, let me tell him) described "H.M. Service in India," as the heading of the letters tells him. Do the gallant officers, let me ask this second Solomon, who in their letters to you describe our noble Navy—particularly the splendid new ships—as undermanned and armed, and point to the American and French Navies as excelling us in these important points, write *against* those two Navies? This species of sophistry and clap-trap style is so like your old correspondent, *D.*, that I suspect this erudite production comes from his hand.

Your correspondent further accuses me of publishing many "glaring mis-statements." My answer is, that his assertion is ——, and that I have not published one unfounded statement. The compendious system of argument—or more properly assertion, for argument there is none—seems to sink your correspondent's genius; but if he will condescend to particular points, I will pledge my utmost credit with the British Army and public, that I can refute by *proofs* all he brings forward *against* the statements made in these letters.

I now send you a list of four Majors who have each received 40,000 rupees (which I call 4,000*l.*) as a bonus, and their full-pay from the Honourable Company; of two Majors who have received 35,000 rupees bonus and their full-pay, to retire from the service; and also the names of three others who have *refused* 30,000 rupees as a bonus. These are amply sufficient to prove the correctness of my statements; in fact, as the gallant Historian of the Peninsular War observes of his petty detractors, this, and all your other Indian correspondents, "make their own ignorance the measure of my veracity," I should be glad to know, if all the Majors of H.M. service were offered *full*-pay and a bonus of 3,000*l.* to retire from the service, how many would *refuse* the offer? Why, I answer, without hesitation, not one! And I should be glad further to inquire, that if all Majors in the Honourable Company's Service had the liberal terms made to them the Majors in H.M. Service have—that is, half-pay, or selling out, we will say, at 4,000*l.*—how many of the Honourable Company's Majors would *accept* these terms? Why, I answer, unhesitatingly, not one solitary individual! This speaks more than volumes. Why, Sir, the Honourable Company's Captains receive constantly 20,000 rupees as a bonus, and one positively refused 50,000 rupees!

Your correspondent asserts, that I wish H.M. Officers to participate in the Pension Funds, Retiring Funds, Widows' Funds, and Off-reckonings of his service. My reply is, that no such idea ever entered the head of any one possessed of half an ounce of brains more than he enjoys; and that all we require is to participate, in a fair and just proportion, of the appointments in India during the time we must serve in that country; and more particularly as we cannot be employed elsewhere *during the period our corps serve in India* *."

I must again remind this correspondent, and some other worthies who contribute to your excellent Journal, that it was the Royal Army which gained the British possessions in India; and that in every war in which either the stability or the supremacy of the British power has been endangered, they *alone* secured the victory. Without them the British power would have been kicked out of India long ago. Labourdonnais and Lally would have soon settled that affair; and at more recent periods Hyder Ali, Tippoo, the Burmese, and perhaps Scindiah. As to the honours of the Bath, the late distribution *proves* the whole affair to be such a gross *political job*, that there is not a private soldier in the British Army who cannot perceive it; and I again *repeat*, that between five hundred and a thousand far more distinguished Officers of the Royal Army and Navy have been entirely passed over and neglected, in order to confer these honours on a set of men utterly unknown; in fact, the *political* subserviency of the Court of Directors is purchased at the expense of the noble defenders of their country!

ONE OF 1200 H.M. OFFICERS.

P.S.—In my letter No. 10, for Lieuts. of the Royal Artillery, Engineers, Marines, Line, &c., read *Lieutenant-Colonels* of the Royal Artillery, &c.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Relying on your kind consideration, I again venture to resume that subject on which I feel most deeply, and on which I trust to render some service, by preventing, in future, "round men from being fixed in square holes." There is no man living who would not scoff at the idea of employing full-blood racers to draw the plough, or sending five hundred dray-horses to Newmarket, in hopes that chance might enable one amongst them to distance Flying Childers, or the far-famed Eclipse. No one, I should think, would select Marshal Suvaroff as an Officer of the Staff Corps, or as a Commander of Artillery, and I doubt whether the great Duke himself would be seen to advantage in com-

* The raising of a contingent for the Kings of Cabul and Oude, has added about 180 new situations, so that they must now amount to between 1,200 and 1,300 in the three Presidencies.

to the quotation from the late Admiral Stromberg's pamphlet, published by his executors in 1830, lamenting the incapacity of our Naval Administration.

The other pamphlet is apparently by the same hand; but the observations are addressed to the author of the "Letter to the Earl of Minto," and intended to show that our merchant steam-vessels are not available in war, because the scantling of the "Richmond vessels" is insufficient to support guns. We may dispose of this author's apprehensions by assuring him, that, independent of the Richmond and two or three hundred steam-vessels of larger size, we have full two hundred merchant steam-vessels quite capable of bearing two or more heavy guns, and they could be made available in a very short time.

The magazine article appears to have been done to order, but not done in time; to command any interest, it should have appeared last month, before the subject was exhausted. This is perhaps not so material; as it contains little or nothing original. The writer rings the changes upon the subjects which have been discussed for years past over and over again in our columns. Need we enumerate?—Constitution of the Board of Admiralty—Civilian First Lord—Parliamentary Apathy respecting Naval Affairs—Army Patronage not actuated by Political Feeling (think of that, Mr. Hume!)—Case of the Marines—Flag Promotions—Manning the Fleet—Registry Bill—Pensions whilst Serving—Reduction of Marine Artillery—Of School of Naval Architecture—Of Naval College—Reduced Crews—Impolicy of Transferring Coast Guard to the Treasury—and other matters. But all these things, are they not familiar to our readers' ears as "household words?" As not the slightest novelty is advanced in the discussion, we need allude to them no further.

The writer, in his exordium, takes occasion to censure the "Flag Officer" for "marring a laudable intention by the betrayal of party bias, and by a predisposition to depict, in the darkest colours, the condition of the country." This is pretty well from one who has, in the preceding paragraph, declared,—how truly let Sir John Barrow's able *exposé* certify,—"That as regards effectiveness, or numerical strength, our ships in commission are now inadequate to support, not merely a war, but those appearances that are essential to the preservation of peace."

To be sure this is mere assertion; there is nothing advanced to *prove* that our ships are inferior in size or armament, or in crews, to those maintained in former seasons of peace, or even those which fought at the Nile and Trafalgar; but having shaped for himself an "impartial course," and resolved to "explain dispassionately," it appears rather anomalous that he should yaw so soon and so woundily to starboard and to port, and display a more bitter and even personal feeling towards the present authorities, and those who preceded them, than even the "Flag-Officer" has done—enumerating every evil he can conjure up, and withholding all mention of improvement. Thus, when asserting that the seamen in our coasting trade have diminished, on account of the increase of steam-vessels—"an alarming truth (an error, we believe) which Ministers should have been the first to perceive, and, having perceived it, the first to remedy"—he withholds all mention of the measure they have adopted, not only to increase the number, but improve the quality of seamen, and that under its operation upwards of 20,000 apprentices have been brought into the Merchant Service within these four years—a number four times as great as all the seamen employed in the steam-vessels of the United Kingdom!

Let not the reader despair, however; the writer has, like other projectors, a remedy for all our evils: but it was necessary to show the desperate state of our condition, in order that the *panacea* might be better appreciated. Moreover, his project will not only benefit the Navy, but—what does the reader suppose?—why, "materially conduce to the better working of the present Poor Law Bill!" Now, this may be very agreeable information for the Poor Law Commissioners, but it requires some sagacity to discover how it is to resuscitate our Navy from the miserable condition into which he asserts it has fallen, or even what analogy exists between the two cases. The scheme is nothing more nor less than this—to convert yellow-hammers into water-wagtails. Those who have observed the processions of parish children on walking Thursdays, or looked with pity on their stinted frames and pale faces as they lifted up their feeble voices in the cathedral in praise of their Creator, can appreciate the source from which the writer proposes to draw the material for producing seamen who are hereafter to uphold the meteor flag of England in the "battle and the breeze." It is from this objectionable nursery of misbegotten urchins, conceived in crime, brought forth in misery, and reared, in want, under the tender mercies of the parish Bumbles, without a tie or an affection for kin or country, that the writer proposes to procure an additional number of boys for our ships of war, and to entail them upon the country by binding them for seven years to the Queen.

Such a project might very well suit the Emperor of Russia, or any other potentate who had no maritime resources but of his own creation; the adoption of it by us would be tantamount to the confession, that the elements of our Naval strength had departed, or become inadequate as heretofore to maintain a fleet; whereas the contrary is the case,—our ships, tonnage, and seamen being yearly on the increase,—and even without anything beyond the ordinary inducements, nearly two thousand men—not boys to become men some years hence, but men ripe, ready, and real—the greatest part of them good seamen—have entered the fleet within these two months.

We have repeatedly stated our objection to rearing boys in the Navy, because we conceive the real seaman should be competent to get his living independent of the Government, and this he cannot always do, unless he has served his time in the merchant's employ. Again; there is great expense in this forced rearing (Captain Lihou estimates it at 22*l.* per boy per annum), and for a great part of the time these boys will add little to the physical force of the crew. To some extent it may be profitable, and we think that extent has been attained, if not exceeded already, under the present regulations. It is unnecessary, however, to repeat our objections; but the proposal for selecting *parish boys* is preposterous. So great is the objection to them, that since the law, which permitted overseers to bind boys to the sea, *nolens volens*, has been repealed, not one in a hundred of sea apprentices are taken from the workhouse, but from healthy sources, as any one may at once ascertain by their appearance about the docks.

The only suggestion of any value that we have discovered in the article under review, is the proposal for giving newly entered seamen a working frock, and this boon might also be extended to the Marines when first embarked, for the greatest part of the dirty work falls on them.

But after all these discussions upon the state of the Navy, the question resolves itself into this,—Are we at peace or at war, or in expectation of war? Our position in these respects must be best known to the constituted authorities, who are responsible for their conduct; no doubt they will take care to shape their measures accordingly. If, as we believe, we are at peace, and under no greater approximation to war (unless it be declared by ourselves) than we were ten or a dozen years ago, then do we maintain that for a peace establishment our Naval force is more ample and effective than at any former period, and that we are prepared to double or treble it with promptitude if occasion demanded. Those who tender their gratuitous counsel to the authorities, as to the line of conduct they should adopt, appear to us in the light of Goldsmith's politician, who imagined "he could have directed some things better, and didn't think there had been a sufficient number of advisers; but that they should advise with every person willing to give their advice, and then things would be done in another-guess manner."

We append a letter from a very intelligent officer, which deserves attention:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Plymouth, January 20.

Sir,—Having dwelt for some years in the neighbourhood of one of our principal Arsenals, where many old experienced officers reside, we have been surprised to see the statements respecting the formidable appearance of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt, by which it is endeavoured to urge the Government to put us immediately on the defensive, and saddling the country with an increased expense. England, of all other countries, is the least required to keep up a war establishment, as no other power possesses the facility in every department for despatch in fitting out a fleet. Only refer back to the year 1792, and it may be seen in how short a period we had 54 sail of the line, and above 120 cruisers, either at sea or ready for sea. Never let it be forgot that in one year (1804) eighty-seven ships of war were launched and speedily equipped for sea. As to the Russians,—for those who do not possess other means of intelligence, let them inquire throughout the Baltic traders, and they will learn that this formidable Russian fleet has been preparing for battle since the year 1820; they will also hear that these ships have been seen both under weigh and in harbour; and by seamen, capable of judging as to the working and manning of them, that with few exceptions it was a lubberly exhibition; that their officers, as well as crews, appeared to be little better than landsmen, that the men spent half the year in barracks, and were paraded and disciplined more like a part of the army than sailors. In all these statements, respecting the present superiority of foreign fleets, too much stress has been laid as to the number and capabilities of their men-of-war, as if ships alone constituted the force of a maritime nation; no one, however, has had the hardihood to contend for the superiority of foreign seamen, either as to ability or numbers. Let any one inspect our ships, and state if this department of the Navy has been neglected, or if it has not been fostered with extraordinary care and attention. In this arm of our Navy is displayed our unrivalled strength. Of what avail was the Russian fleet during the late war, or those mountains of timber, the *Montaigne*, *L'Orient*, or *Santissima Trinidad*, when few individuals could be found better to man them than the sweepings of Brest, Toulon, or Cadiz, and sometimes on the very night before they got under weigh.

Another subject prevalent in the present day is an endeavour to wrest from the Admiralty the power of impressment without offering a substitute in any way available to meet all the difficulties that would attend it. This measure is by far of greater importance to the safety of the British empire, in cases of emergency, than the building of an extra number of large ships to rot in our harbours. Much ignorance prevails with landsmen respecting the manning a fleet, by supposing that a ship's company may be obtained with the same facility as the raising of a regiment, not reflecting that a youth brought up to other employments can never be made a seaman of, or not knowing that good seamen (in case of war) can get more profitable employment than entering on board a Queen's ship; neither have we the means of good seamen as soldiers are made in the army. Boys brought up in men-of-war are not our best sailors, neither do they succeed in large Indiamen. In great ships great strength is required in every operation, and it is to be regretted that the law, respecting apprentices, is so much evaded in large ships, stout landsmen being found cheaper than boys. It is to the general run of our trading ships that we are indebted for one prime seamen; where boys are regularly bound for seven years, and in colliers particularly, where they are to be seen, at ten years of age, keeping watch and watch with a preponderating share of all operations aloft, placed at the helm the first voyage, and roused out at all calls to relieve it for many long and weary spells, when stronger hands are wanted for heavier duty. The boys that survive this probation obtain a knowledge and dexterity, along with a dauntless hardihood, never to be acquired in any other school, and these are the plants from which have sprung the hearts of oak celebrated in the sea-fights of Old England, and these sterling qualities may be brought forward again to defend the country in periods of danger, if the discipline and direction of them be not taken out of the hands of experienced professional men by the canting experimentalists of the present day. The intrinsic value of this class of seamen can only be appreciated by those who navigate our ships, and the principal exertions of our officers when fitting out ships-of-war, is to procure them; but these are not the men that enter when war is declared,—then the demand is too great and the wages too tempting in the merchant's service. To make the difference of the land and sea service more generally understood, let us suppose that it was necessary for the army, in order to be ready for service, that one-third of each regiment should be composed of carpenters or shoemakers, or some branch requiring seven years' apprenticeship; would not this regulation, in case of war, create an immediate scarcity of hands in that particular class of mechanics, and would not the masters (as in our trading ships) try every expedient to thwart the Government by secreting their men, by false indentures, by wages exceeding the highest bounties, and every other mode of allurement in order to retain them; and how would it be possible for the Commander-in-Chief to complete the regiments without extraordinary powers from the constitution? Precisely in this state is the Admiralty on a declaration of war, with the additional difficulty, that the individuals wanted are spread over the face of the globe. With respect to registering, or following the mode adopted by other powers, they do not meet the difficulties foreseen at home. Impressment of seamen, however opposed to the liberty of the subject, has puzzled the best politicians for half a century, endeavouring to discover a safe remedy without success; the practice has been declared by our first law authorities to be coeval with the maritime power of England, and to have preceded the statute law.

If, Mr. Editor, in your wide research, an available substitute can be pointed out, you will be entitled to the gratitude of every Naval officer, on whom much of the odium has hitherto devolved, but let us not by any rash step risk the safety of our wooden walls, and with them the safety of the British Empire. I am, &c.

THOMAS CONSITT, a Retired Commander, R.N.

WE have already adverted to the construction of six 32-pounders, from plans of Mr. Monk, of the Royal Proof Department, to obviate the necessity of boring up guns. These pieces of ordnance are daily expected at Woolwich from the foundries of Walker and Company. As soon as they are proved, one of each nature is to be sent to Portsmouth for experiment on board the *Excellent*. The guns are respectively nine feet long, and 50cwt., to be used with a charge of 8lbs. of powder; eight feet six inches, and 45cwt., with a charge of 7lbs.; and eight feet, 40cwt., with a charge of 6lbs.

It is currently reported that the Government have it in contemplation to make a Naval Station of Boullay Bay; on the North Coast of Jersey, by the erection of a breakwater, capable of giving shelter to a squadron afloat. Owing to the facility of procuring granite on the spot, this important object can be effected at a comparatively trifling cost, nothing but the labour of convicts in mining, &c. being required.

The proprietors of the ground having an interest in the prosperity of the Island, would of course cheerfully assign the space of land which produces the required material. The necessity for a Naval Station in this position has become imperative, since the French have created, at enormous cost, strong stations at Cherbourg, St. Malo, and Granville, capable of holding ships-of-war; and the possession of a harbour on the north side of the island, where vessels can be afloat, will also greatly reduce the distance, and facilitate the passage of steam and other vessels to the neighbouring Islands of Guernsey, Sark, and also the Coast of England.

We perceive that Sir John Barrow, in his late work, alludes to the relief of these Islands by Lord Howe, and his capture of the Islets of Chausée, at which period we are informed that Boullay Bay afforded the only safe anchorage for twenty-nine men-of-war whilst on that expedition, and where Lord (then Captain) Howe found the only safe anchorage in that neighbourhood, on a bed of good holding clay.

The Court.

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at two o'clock on Monday afternoon at the new palace, when Her Majesty's speech on opening the session of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. Her Majesty pricked the list for the sheriffs for the present year. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, had his audience of leave on going to Bombay. In the evening the Queen honoured Drury-lane Theatre with her presence.

On Tuesday Her Majesty went in state to the House of Lords to open the session of Parliament with a speech from the throne. In the evening the Queen honoured Covent-garden Theatre with her presence.

The Queen held a Court on Thursday, for the reception of the Addresses from the Houses of Lords and Commons. The respective Addresses were read by the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker, to which Her Majesty returned most gracious answers.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, the 20th inst., and on Wednesday, the 6th March next, at two o'clock.

The Queen will give a grand dinner to a large party to-day. The Duke of Wellington will be present.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Glenelg announced that he had *resigned* his office, in consequence of his having been informed *for the first time so late as last Tuesday morning* that the Cabinet had *unanimously* determined on a new distribution of officers. Various reports are in circulation with regard to the changes to which this resignation will lead.

On Monday despatches from Sir J. Colborne, Governor of L. Canada, and from the Governor of Sierra Leone, were received at the Colonial-office. On Tuesday Mr. H. Rawsell arrived with despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of U. Canada. Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B., of the *Ganges*, left the Admiralty on Tuesday, with despatches for R.-Adm. Sir J. Ommanney, the Commander-in-Chief in the Tagus, and Adm. Sir R. Stopford, at Malta, where the *Ganges* will touch on her voyage to the Mediterranean. On Wednesday despatches were received at the Colonial-office, from the Lieut.-Gov. of Gibraltar. On Thursday despatches, dated 20th Jan., were received from the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and from the Governor of Southern Australia. Yesterday despatches were received from Sir J. Franklin, Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and from Major-General Sir George Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Earl Grey on Tuesday last met with a serious accident, while reading in the drawing-room at Howick-hall, one of the large paintings having fallen on his Lordship's head. The blow almost proved fatal to the noble Earl, who is not yet out of danger.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Lord J. Russell has appointed Mr. Wedgwood, the ex-police magistrate, registrar of hackney carriages.

Sir John Franklin has removed Capt. Maconochie from the office of his Private Secretary; an event which has caused considerable excitement at Sydney.

The veteran General Mélin, of the Swedish engineers, died at Stockholm on the 15th ult., in his 70th year.

We are authorised to contradict the death of Lady Nisbett, which appeared a short time since in the *John Bull* and *Sun*. Lady Nisbett, relict of the late Sir John Nisbett, Baronet, of Dean, has just returned from the United States, where she has been on a visit to her father, Colonel William Alston, of Charleston, South Carolina.

On Monday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a sumptuous banquet at Apsley-house, to upwards of forty members of the House of Peers.

The Queen has appointed P. M. Murphy Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Marryat, the well-known author of the naval novels, has accepted the command of the Brazilian navy, vice Captain S. Grenfell, resigned.—*Devonport Advertiser.* Fudge.

A morning paper states that Sir James Carnac, the Governor of Bombay, was desirous of being made a privy councillor, but was obliged to be contented with kissing hands. The same authority states that the new Governor is in some apprehension of being *Heytesbury-ed.* We sincerely hope not.

The *Cork Constitution* announces the apprehension of the murderer of Lord Norbury, and states that he is a Tipperary labourer. So much for the "neatly finished boot gentleman!"

In our paper there appeared a paragraph, headed "Curious Case of Assault," abridged from the *West of England Conservative.* The complainant was a Mr. Mackenzie, an officer of the Indian army, who proved that he had been assaulted by Messrs. T. and J. Husband and Mr. J. Wyatt, in consequence of certain differences between him and these gentlemen. The defendants, in justification, went into a detail irrelevant to the point at issue, with the view of prejudicing the character of the complainant. We are requested to state that the imputations against Mr. Mackenzie are unfounded, and that the report in the *West of England Conservative* was erroneous in many particulars. On re-perusing the report, we must confess that it does seem to us to bear internal evidence of being an *ex parte*, rather than an impartial statement.—*Observer.*

The Duel at Wimbledon.—On Thursday, at the Central Criminal Court, Edward Delves Broughton surrendered to an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting one Francis Lionel Eliot to kill and murder Charles Flower Mirlin. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and judgment of death was recorded against him; but the Judge gave him to understand that his punishment would be imprisonment.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.—The Queen opened Parliament in person. At ten minutes past two a discharge of cannon announced the arrival of Her Majesty, who, having passed through the lobbies and robed, entered the House, preceded by the heralds and great officers of State. As Her Majesty passed to the Throne, she bowed most graciously to the Peers and Peeresses. Her Majesty read in a clear and distinct manner the following speech, which was handed to her by the Lord Chancellor:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention. I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations. I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which, I trust, will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor. I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing. I have directed copies of those treaties to be laid before you. I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, in negotiations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium. A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has, in consequence, been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian Governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian Government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The warranty of the five Allied Powers affords satisfactory security for the preservation of peace. I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention. Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my Minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of those differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship. Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor-General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render Military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions. The Reform and Amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interest of that part of my dominions. It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affection and respect of my people. The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I have directed the Annual Estimates to be prepared and laid before you. Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you, that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete Emancipation of the Negroes has been anticipated by Acts of the Colonial Legislature; and that the transition from the temporary system of Apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity. Any measures which may be necessary, in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention. I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which exist between Great Britain and the United States. I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommended the present state of these provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown; and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquillity and the full advantages of their own great natural resources. I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made, in some parts of the country, to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs, I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder. I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels.

Her Majesty then left the House, and on her return, as on her progress, was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the persons assembled along the line of procession. — Lord Durham expressed a wish that his report to Government, as Lord High Commissioner in Canada, should at once be laid on the table.—The Earl of Lovelace moved, and Lord Vernon seconded, the Address, in reply to the Speech from the Throne.—A long discussion took place on the subject of the Corn Laws.— Lord Melbourne declared the question to be an "open" one to the members of his Cabinet. The Address was agreed to without a division.

The House resumed at five o'clock.

Friday, Feb. 8.—The Lord Chancellor read the reply from Her Majesty to the Address:—"My Lords, I thank your Lordships for your loyal and dutiful Address. Relying entirely on your wisdom and patriotism, I can have no greater satisfaction than finding myself supported by your agreement and concurrence."—Lord Glenelg announced his resignation. His Lordship stated that a communication had been made to him on Tuesday, involving alterations in the arrangement of offices utterly unexpected on his Lordship's part, which, after mature consideration, he found impossible to accede to. His Lordship added, that upon any measures connected with colonial affairs coming under discussion, he should be in his place to give such explanations as might be required.—The Earl of Durham complained that a garbled portion of his report on the state of Canada had been published in a newspaper, and expressed a hope that no time would be lost in laying the whole report before the House and the country. Lord Melbourne announced that on Monday next he would lay the papers before the House.—The Marquess of Londonderry gave notice of a motion for Thursday next, relative to the military festival given by the Guards on the occasion of Lord Durham's departure from Quebec, when Sir James Macdonnell presided, who was a member of the noble earl's council, and also a commander of the troops, and who, in that double capacity had made certain declarations, at which he (the Marquess of Londonderry) was much astonished. He did not believe that an officer in that double capacity would have expressed a public opinion and a declaration of principle, at a time when the noble earl was supposed to have been discountenanced by her Majesty's government.—Lord Colchester moved for certain papers connected with the state of the Navy.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.—Mr. E. Buller moved the Address.—Mr. G. W. Wood seconded it.—Mr. T. Duncombe proposed, by way of amendment, a clause—"assuring her Majesty that the amendment of the representative system, enacted in 1832, had disappointed the expectations of the people, and that it is not, and cannot be a final measure, and that it is the duty of the House to take immediate steps to remedy it." The motion was seconded by Mr. H. G. Ward.—A long debate ensued, in the course of which the Corn Law question was discussed at some length. Eventually the House divided: for the Address, 426; for the Amendment, 86.

Wednesday, Feb 6.—Several petitions were presented praying for the total repeal of the Corn Laws.—Mr. G. Palmer called the attention of the President of the Board of Trade to the manner in which timber-ships

are overladen, to the great danger and even loss of life, and inquired if he would direct his attention to the subject. Mr. P. Thomson said he would give his best consideration to any suggestions; but the subject was surrounded with difficulties.—Mr. Hodgson inquired if any measure were in preparation for the regulation of steam-vessels, with the view of preventing accidents. Mr. P. Thomson said that two competent persons had been appointed to inquire into the nature and causes of the accidents that had of late occurred, with a view to laying before Parliament some measure on the subject.—Lord G. Lennox said it would be recollected that a commission had been appointed last year to inquire into the state of promotion in the Army. That commission had now been appointed nearly a year, and the question he wished to ask the Secretary for the Home Department was, whether that commission would resume its labours, and when it was likely that they would report? Lord J. Russell said that the commission had sat very frequently during the last year. It had not sat during the recess, but he believed that they were about to resume their labours. Respecting the time when they were likely to make their report he could give no opinion.—Mr. Hume begged to ask whether the noble Lord expected any result from the commission that had been appointed three years ago to consider how far the Ordnance and Army Departments could be amalgamated. Lord J. Russell said that at present no measure was prepared on this subject.—Mr. E. Buller and Mr. Wood brought up the report on the Address, and a discussion ensued. The report was ultimately agreed to, and the Address ordered to be presented to Her Majesty by the whole House.

Thursday, Feb. 7.—The Speaker read the following answer from Her Majesty to the Address:—"I thank you for your loyal and dutiful address. I receive with satisfaction the assurances of your support in maintaining the authority of my Crown over my Canadian provinces. I rely with confidence on your zealous assistance in upholding the observance of the laws, and on your careful consideration of the weighty matters on which you are engaged."

Some petitions were presented against the existing Corn Laws, and a short discussion followed; after which Captain Boldero gave notice that, on the second reading of the Mutiny Bill, he should introduce a motion respecting corporal punishment and prison discipline in the army.

Friday, Feb. 8.—Lord J. Russell moved the resolution adopted by the House last Session, with respect to receiving petitions, should be adhered to. For the motion, 183; against it 43.—The House went into a Committee of Supply.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Belgium. — The resignation of the Ministers of Finance and Justice has been accepted by the King. All the garrison of Brussels are under arms in their barracks, and Government is apprehensive of confiding the posts to the Civic Guard, which is as much opposed to the partition as the working classes.

Holland.—The King has accepted of the definitive arrangements proposed by the Conference, for a final settlement between Holland and Belgium. The Netherlands Minister in London has been authorised to sign the proposed treaty.

Russia.—In the beginning of Dec. several more officers of the army in the Caucasus received, some the order of St. Wladimir of the fourth class with the riband, some gold medals, as a reward for their bravery in recent actions with the mountaineers, and for the prudent manner in which the occupation of some Circassian villages was effected. By an Imperial ukase it is ordered that Captains of men-of-war shall receive double pay when their ships, after 10 years' service, require no repair, and treble pay if they require no repair after 15 years' service. In general, after 1st January this year, Generals and staff officers of the fleet are to receive higher pay. On 8th Dec., being St. George's day, Lieut.-Gen. Golowin, Governor of Georgia, Cancasia, and Tanscaucasia, received all the knights of the order of St. George then at Tiflis. There were present 12 Generals, 21 Staff Officers, 16 superior Officers, 52 Subaltern Officers, and 112 privates.

Jamaica.—Advices to 26th Dec., brought by H.M.'s packet *Linnet*, which left Haytien on 30th Dec., communicate the meeting of the new House of Assembly, the adherence of the members to the resolutions of the late house, and their consequent prorogation to 5th Feb. by the Governor Sir Lionel Smith. A discussion arose, regretting the tone of the Governor's speech, which was dwelt upon as likely to increase, rather than allay, the excitement which already existed on the questions at issue between the government and the House of Representatives. Quietness, however, continued to prevail in the island.

Theatres.

Covent-Garden.—Mr. Pocock's new drama was produced last evening. It is called the *King and the Duke; or, the Siege of Alençon*. The plot is somewhat intricate, indeed too full of knots and involutions to be untied or unravelled without some difficulty; but the house, which was tolerably filled, expressed their approbation in the usual manner, and the piece was given out for repeated representation without any dissent on the part of the auditors.

English Opera House.—*Musard's Promenade Concerts* continue to be fashionably and numerously attended. The performance of *Les Echos* quadrilles increases in attraction.

Adelphi.—A new drama of slender pretensions, entitled *Jane Lomax*, was produced on Monday evening. It contains some comic scenes, which kept the house in good humour, and it was given out for repetition with partial applause.

St. James's.—Mr. Hooper, the new lessee, commenced his arduous undertaking on Monday night. The theatre was well attended, and the audience, as usual, on such occasions, generous and cheering. The performance commenced with the burletta of *The Old Maid*, and was followed by *Love among the Roses* and *Simpson and Co.*, which brought out Dowton, Wrench, and Miss Turpin. Between the first and second pieces, the bestial company, consisting of the lion and his lieges of the forest, made its appearance.

Literary Notices.

The Romance of the Harem. By Miss Pardoe. H. Colburn.

That Miss Pardoe is singularly well qualified to illustrate "The Romance of the Harem," a species of romance which she alone has been enabled to describe, need scarcely be told to those who have read her brilliant and clever book, entitled "The City of the Sultan," a book which, howbeit bearing a somewhat romantic title, is neither more nor less than a vivid picturing forth of the simple truth. But Miss Pardoe is (luckily, we had almost said) not merely well qualified for the new office she has assumed—she is the *only* person who has any strong pretensions to fill it; for she alone has been admitted to the inspection of those actual scenes in which her ideal pictures have had their origin. The *real* "Romance of the Harem," as it exists in the great city of Harems in the present day, and as it has existed there for centuries, is as familiar to Miss Pardoe, as the "household *things*" of her own home; and in the absence of such knowledge, little could have been looked for of that real truth and vividness of painting which characterise these capital stories. They consist, Miss Pardoe assures us, of the real tales related by the professional story-tellers of the East. But we are tempted to doubt, whether she is not here adopting a privilege of her calling, in more than the fair and fitting sense of it; for we much doubt if any Mussuldjhe of the East ever owned such a brilliant budget as is opened to us in these volumes. Be this as it may, the book is first-rate of its class:—rich in that rarest of all the attributes of genius, invention; vivid in descriptive power; brilliant in colouring; true both to nature and to costume—the latter in a singular degree; and altogether one of the most attractive works of fiction that the season has produced and will produce.

It includes a large variety of tales—few, if any of them, inferior to even the best of that most popular and fascinating of all similar collections, the Arabian Nights; yet all of them, with one exception, constructed without the aid of that supernatural machinery which is the main feature of the collection just named: a quality which unquestionably adds greatly to the difficulty of the task.

Our limits forbid either detail or quotation; which on this occasion we regret the less, that the first would be unfair to the reader of the work, and the second wholly inadequate to convey an impression of that wholeness and consecutive interest, which are the chief merits of the work.

Hood's Comic Annual, 1839. A. H. Baily.

Though last of the annuals in appearance, it will be heartily welcomed by all who have a relish for puns and quaintness. There is no flagging in fun and humour: indeed we think this volume richer in the ludicrous and ridiculous than many of its predecessors. Several of the illustrations are inimitable: we have "A Detachment of Infantry." A father pulling along a chaise from which the wheel has fallen off, and the children likewise.—"Plates done on Stone." A servant having let fall a basket of plates on the pavement.—"A part is greater than the Hole." A boy having got his head through a broken pane, is incompetent to do exactly the same thing with his legs.—"Double Entry." Housebreakers entering a house at opposite windows.—"Does your Mother know you're out?" A child falling out of window, and a boy making to her that *polite* inquiry.

Vaccination and Revaccination. John Churchill.

This reprint of a very clever paper which appeared in the "British and Foreign Medical Review" is most opportune, as at this moment the small-pox is very prevalent throughout the country. The data on the subject of vaccination afforded by this pamphlet, must recommend it to every medical man.

SERIAL PARTS.

Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. By Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. W. S. Orr and Co.—This is the first part of a most beautifully, in fact superbly, embellished work. It is hardly possible, from the first thirty-two pages, to give an opinion of the literary merits of any work, but we have no doubt that the learned Editor will render his undertaking highly creditable to English literature. We shall notice the publication as it advances.

Heads of the People, taken off—By Kenny Meadows (Quizfizz.) R. Tyas.—The sketches, both of pen and pencil, in this new periodical, are of first-rate character, and the publication is as cheap as it is clever. The 4th number contains the Monthly Nurse, admirably portrayed by Leigh Hunt; the Auctioneer; the Landlady; and the Parlour Orator. The merits, oddities, "sayings and doings," of each, are humorously and faithfully sketched.

The New Sporting Magazine. W. Spiers.—The February number has a clever article, "Turfiana," the renewal of a sketch begun and discontinued in January, 1834, in which the events of the turf, horses, men, and measures, are freely canvassed. It should be read by every sportsman. From a short paper on the late Captain Morris we take the following:—

"How quietly has the death of Capt. Morris been permitted to be passed over, by thousands, to whom his exquisite songs have contributed hours upon hours of harmony and joy! The sin of ingratitude lies at the door of all those who are *bon-vivants* in the highest and most refined sense,—who *thirst* after the prosperity of pure English lyric poetry,—and who feel an honouring respect for departed genius. Why sleeps the name and fame of this extraordinary man; connected as he was so long, from his vast, refined, and social powers, with royal and noble circles—relished as his charming songs are by the hearts of '*all* circles!' How is it that 'silence wraps the suffering clay,' and that relatives are apathetic—publishers dull and quiescent—and the lovers of the claret-jug, the mahogany and the sweet verses 'married to immortal time,' silent and uncomplaining?—There is nothing so simple, yet so polished,—nothing so utterly melodious, yet so sweetly sensible, as Morris's verses, to be found in the whole range of English Song writing. * * In 'earlier days,' but not in 'calmer hours,' the Bard, as he has been wont to be called, produced some verses, which 'dying (it must be admitted) he would wish to blot,'—but as years brought the snow to the head, and cool judgment to the mind, his lyrics elevated all the social subjects upon which his feelings loved to dwell with a pathetic force and simplicity to the heights of poetry; and thus the English language would have seemed incapable to accomplish. English songs became at once, through him, purely Horatian. And the lyric Muse appeared to have found words, and the blending of words, dearest to her heart. Those who have heard—for hapless ly the Bard, from an extreme timidity of publication, never permitted his verses to be *read*—such English melodies as 'Since three score and ten,'—'The glasses sparkle on the board,'—'It's a bit of a thing,' &c. &c.—will feel that Morris wrote *from* the heart *to* the heart, and trusted all to the conveyance of that sweetest of interpreters—Music!"

Nicholas Nickleby (No. II.) Chapman and Hall.—The reputation of Boz increases with each successive publication, but we must defer a further notice of the tendency of his writings till the conclusion of this story. The present number removes Nicholas and his family from misery to comfort, through the benevolence of two rich merchants, whose characters are sketched in Dickens' best style.

H.B.—We have five new humorous caricatures from this inimitable sketcher: his humour is so exquisitely rich, that even the parties represented cannot fail to enjoy it. 1. "*A Deserter*;" Lord Durham in handcuffs, marched between the grenadiers Wellington and Melbourne, with Brougham as rear-guard. 2. "The Disowned;" John Bull, a beadle, bringing a child labelled "Letter to the Queen," to Lord Brougham's door, who protests it is none of his, but confesses to "misfortunes of the kind." The Queen and one of her court perceive a strong likeness, and exclaim, "Oh, the naughty man!" 3. "A Coachman wanted;" Brougham, Durham, Wellington, and Melbourne, the candidates. All admirable likenesses. 4. "The Dis-Organist;" Lord Durham at the organ, singing, "Fury! Rage! Despair!" Lord Melbourne, with the Queen on one side, shocked at the discord; Lord Brougham glorying in having put the player's "pipes out of tune for some time;" and Roebuck blowing the bellows. 5. "Comic Pantomime;" Windsor Castle, changing, under Harlequin's wand, into the Crown Tavern, and House of Call for Cabinet Makers, with Melbourne as Harlequin, J. Russell as Columbine, Palmerston as Pantaloon, and Morpeth as Clown.

Finden's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy.

The fifth number of this beautiful work has just made its appearance, and though it does not raise the general character of the publication (which it could scarcely do it shows no tendency to a decline in that character. Th

portraits are those of the youthful Duchess of Roxburgh, Lady Viscountess Canning, and the deceased Lady of the Home Secretary, Lord John Russell; this latter portrait having been taken for the present purpose just before the lamented death of that lady. The three portraits are about equal in artistical merit, and the memoirs, as usual, include all that is required in a work of this nature.

East India Intelligence.

Extract of a letter relative to the port of Aden, and the detachment recently sent to occupy it on the part of the British Government:—

"The *Coote* anchored at Aden on the 24th October, when the Arabs professed to know nothing of any arrangements entered into with our Government; they expressed the most violent indignation, and vowed vengeance upon the party and its leader. The latter had quietly pitched their tents upon a small hill at a little distance from the town, and the Engineer Officer who accompanied them was busily engaged in erecting a parapet wall as some security against a sudden attack. The Arabs have not only refused supplies of water and provisions, but have issued formal orders to Captain Haines to decamp immediately from their territory, and to deliver to the Bombay Authority a reply by no means complimentary, and which, as it calls everything by its plain unvarnished name, must form a very unique specimen of diplomacy."

It is the intention of Government to despatch as soon as possible additional troops to Aden.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 1.

We are happy to announce to our military readers the promotion of four Majors to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, in room of those lately raised to the rank of Major-Generals. The officers promoted are, we believe, Majors Jervis (Engineers), H. D. Robertson, Moore, and Leighton. Capts. Waddington (Engineers). Farquharson, Worthy, and Waterfield, become Majors.—*Bombay Times, Nov.* 28.

Major Bond, of the Artillery, has sent in a memorial to the Court of Directors, stating his claims to the honours of the Bath; and we trust that the example of this meritorious officer will induce many others, both of the Queen's and Company's Service, who have been unjustly passed over on the late occasion, to press their claims to the distinction upon the notice of the Authorities.

A rumour was very prevalent at Bombay, on 5th Dec., that a declaration of war had been issued by the Supreme Government against Burmah. The Government are fitting up the *Enterprise* as a war-steamer, and about despatching her with troops, it is said, to Moulmein.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 6.

The approaching contest in Ava has naturally excited some sensation among those who, either on the General or Medical Staff, in the last war, lost their health so completely as to make them dread a second exposure to the climate.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 18.

Accounts from Goa mention that Major Antonio Mariano de Azevedo, the Secretary to the Goa Government, was shot dead on the spot, while standing at a window with the sister of the late Baron de Sabrazo, at the house of Lieut. Corte Real, of the Portuguese Navy, where he had been invited to a party. The shot was fired from outside the house, and the assassin has not been discovered. Senhor Duraens, a Judge of the Supreme Court, at Goa, has been obliged to decamp from that city. The Archbishop, who is the President of the Goa Government, it is feared, will be obliged to resign the Presidentship, as he cannot agree with the other members in the measures they are pursuing at Goa. The Ex-Prefect, Sur Bernardo Peres da Silva, is going to Lisbon in the steamer *Berenice*, to represent the inhabitants of Portuguese India in the Cortes at Portugal.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 5.

Camp Kurnaul, Nov. 3d.—We hear that the 16th Lancers and the 2d L.C. have failed to procure forage on the route indicated for the left column, and are consequently deviating from the line laid down for them, and are coming to Kurnaul to join the right column proceeding on the 7th, *via* Loodianah.

The greatest difficulty is and has been experienced by the whole Army in getting carriage for their baggage, provisions, and camp-equipage. The consequence is that every officer has pinched himself, more or less, and abandoned many little comforts that would have been desirable. In no instance is a double-poled tent to be seen, excepting for mess purposes; and in eight cases out of ten *two* officers occupy a single-poled tent. The best feeling and the greatest cheerfulness continue to prevail, and although the heat is unusually great, there is scarcely any sickness in camp.—*Englishman, Nov.* 15*th*.

Colonel Arnold is stated to be dangerously ill at Meerut, having broken a blood vessel in the lungs. Copious bleeding had been resorted to, but by the last accounts he was in a very precarious state.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct.* 25.

There exists, we regret to say, considerable discontent and turbulence in the district around Sawuntwaree, and which upon a recent occasion became so daring as to demand the interposition of the Military power. On the morning of the 5th inst., Capt. Duff, 16th N.I., with Lt. Munro and Ens. Gibbard, marched from Vingorla with a detachment of that corps, for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities at Sawuntwaree. On the 6th Capt. Duff succeeded in capturing the fort, and releasing the Rajah, his son, and the Prime Minister. About ninety of the armed insurgents were made prisoners, and handed over to Mr. Spooner, the Political Agent. On the 8th the detachment returned to Vingorla, and tranquillity appeared perfectly restored.—*Bombay Times, Dec.* 5.

The force ordered to proceed against Jhansee is to consist of three regiments of Infantry, the 3d N.I., from Saugor, and two regiments from Mhow; one of Cavalry, the 7th L.C., from Cawnpoor, and a battering train from Saugor. This serious preparation will however, in all probability, intimidate the recusant party in Jhansee into full submission, and unconditional acceptance of whatever terms the Agent, Mr. J. Frazer, may offer; so that the affair will terminate in a mere demonstration.—*Agra Ukhbar, Nov.* 22.

Two Grand Crosses, seven K. C. B.'s, forty-one C.B.'s, these are the honours which have been lately conferred on the Indian Army. These marks of distinction will doubtless prove grateful to the Army, as the conferring of them serves to show that, though distant, they are not forgotten by their Sovereign or her advisers.—*Calcutta Courier.*

Among the recent Orders of Government for the guidance of the army of the Indus, is one which may be noticed a little prominently. By it the army is restricted from killing bullocks while in the Sikh territories! We thought the day had gone by, when foolish prejudices should be regarded, at least by men with arms in their hands, but here we see a British host is to reverence them. We might quote something here about summer clouds and special wonder, but the foolery of the order is too disgusting for a serious, and too sad for a light, mood—we must wait the action of opinion to wear away such absurdity.—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O., Nov. 14th, 1838—Mr. T. C. Loughnan to be acting Assist. Judge and Sess. Judge at Dharwar. 20th—Mr. E. H. Dallas, 2d Assist. to the Coll. in Candeish, to have permanent charge of the districts of Malligaum, Pimpulnere, and Baglau. 21st—W. J. Vibart to act as Rev. Com. from the date on which Mr Williamson may deliver over charge of that office. Mr. W. C. Andrews to be acting Princ. Coll. of Surat. Dec. 5th—Mr. Giberne is confirmed in his appointment to the Sudder Adawlut Court, v. J. B. Simson, dec. Mr. Jackson is appointed Coll. of Paunah in the room of Mr. Giberne. Mr. M. Kirkland to be Sub. Coll. of Broach. Mr. Liddle to be 1st assist. to the Coll. of Ahmedabad. Sir R. K. Arbuthnot is to act as Coll. and Mag. of Ahmedabad, during Mr. [illegible]'s absence, on the Law Commission at Calcutta. Mr. A. Forbes is appointed Princ. Coll. of Surat, but still to retain his acting appointment as Sen. Mag. of Police at Bombay.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Nov. 12, 1838—Bt.-Col. F. Roome, 13th N.I., to command the fortress of Asseerghur during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Shirreff, or until further orders. 6th N.I.—Lieut. and Bt.-Capt. R. Farquhar to be Adj., v. Thatcher, proceeding to Europe. 8th N.I.—Lieut. R. W. Horne to act as Quartermaster and Interp. to that reg. during the absence of Lieut. Cotgrave, on leave. 1st L.C.—Lieut. C. J. Owen to be Capt., and Cornet E. C. Campbell to be Lieut., in succ. to Hamilton, dec. 17th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Knipe to be Capt., and Ens. W. R. Simson to be Lieut., in succ. to Cruickshank, dec. 15th N.I.—Ens. J.W.W. Whittard to be Lieut., v. Cotgrave, dec. 1st L.C.—Capt. C. J. Connyngham to be Maj., Lieut. G. K. Erskine to be Capt., and Cornet F. J. Neeld to be Lieut., in succ. to Mylne, dec. Cornet L. M. Valiant posted to 1st L.C. Eur Reg.—Ens. Geo. Slack to rank in reg., Nov. 13, 1838—in the Army, Feb. 21, 1838, vice Ens. J. S. Cahill, dismissed the service.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838—Ens. H. Dent, 5th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for three years, for the benefit of health. Ens. E. Wood, 12th N.I., do. do. for do. Lieut. T. H. Godfrey, 20th N.I., is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of health. Lieut. J. C. Hartley, 2d N.I., and Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen., is allowed to proceed to the Cape of Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of health. Nov. 30th—Dr. R. Wight, 3d L.C., furlough to England for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Falmouth, Feb. 4th—BRAGANZA, steamer, with India Mails. London, Feb. 8th—MINERVA, *Ireland*, from Madras, Oct. 6. FALCON, *McBeath*, from China, Oct. 2. ANNA ROBERTSON, *Hamilton*, from China, Aug. 20. SUPERIOR, *Crowley*, from Batavia. 9th—RECOVERY, *Johnstone*, Bengal, Sept. 3.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MINERVA—Mrs. Arbuthnot, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Ormsby, Major and Mrs. Purton, Eng., Capt. and Mrs. Polwhole, Art., Capt. and Mrs. Forster, Mrs. Garner, Mrs Elder, Capt. and Mrs. Vanderzee, Capt. and Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Viney, J. A. Arbuthnot, Esq., G. D. Drury, Esq., Lt.-Col. Hitchins, Capt. R. S. Seaton, Capt. Atkinson, Capt. Macartney. Drs. Sutherland, Munro, and Lewis, Lieut. Macpherson, Ens. Ross, Ens. Freese, – Sullivan, Esq., Misses Arbuthnot, Drury, and Foster, Masters Arbuthnot, Bruce, Elder, Bradford.

SHIPS SAILED.—To sail from Portsmouth, Feb. 10th—THOMAS COUTTS, *Warner*, for Bombay. Downs, Feb. 5th—IDA, *Passmore*, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per THOMAS COUTTS—His Exc. Sir J. P. Carnac, Gov. of Bombay, Lady Carnac and family, Mr. Cuerton, Mr. Lushington, E. F. Danvers, Esq., and lady, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Supple, Capt. and Mrs. Smythe, Capt. Warner, Messrs. Stone, Moore, Kneller, Johnstone, Briggs, McKenzie, Keppen, Williams, Mrs. Farquharson, Mrs. Brooks, Assist.-Surg. Havell, Miss Leckie, Messrs. Miles, Bridges, Outhwaite, Shubrick, Campbell, Thorne, Furneaux, Ballingall, Montgomery, and Wheatstone.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Dec. 4th—MARION, *McCarthy*, from Portsmouth, Sept. 17, and sailed for Calcutta. PERFECT, *Snell*, from Portsmouth, Oct. 1, and sailed for New South Wales. 5th—KIRKMAN FINLAY, *Scott*, from Downs, Sept. 17. Nov. 28th—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, sailed for Calcutta.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Nov. 14th—UPTON CASTLE, *Williams*, Calcutta to London, Lat. 28. S., Lon. 44. E. 26th—ADDINGHAM, *Sedgwick*, Calcutta to London, Lat. 34. 48. S., Lon. 28. E. Feb. 4th—JUSTINA, *Bradley*, London to Calcutta, Lat. 48. N., Lon. 9. W.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH ON NAUTICAL DISCIPLINE; AND PROPOSAL FOR MANNING THE FLEET WITHOUT IMPRESSMENT.—*Continued from p.* 78.

If any bear resemblance to such, they have invariably arisen from extreme obstinacy and insubordination, and which have ever been industriously magnified to answer the dishonest ends of slander: and, when we trace the course of calumny, we find that the object is usually a British Officer, as famed for gallantry as remarkable for talents and achievements, and discover the invariably marked humanity of his conduct, although perhaps prominent as a rigid disciplinarian. Much could be brought forward to establish the eminent character of the higher ranks in our Navy, and undeniable proof adduced, yet some more conspicuous for their virtues readily occur, and give pleasure in refuting calumny, by enumerating them as living testimonies, to substantiate truth, integrity and renown; in undeceiving ignorance respecting these bright professional ornaments, enhancing the lustre of our country, by whose death, if the nation has suffered, we can with pride refer to their deeds as written upon the "briny deep," who have spent their energies, not in the tented field, but on the often blood-stained ocean, for the cause of glory.

Can anything more forcibly impress the mind with estimation for the British Officer than the example of the late Admiral the Honourable Sir Henry Blackwood, who, if he knew an officer to lay even a finger upon a boy in a summary and undue way, so that a blow could be construed or conceived, such officer would be instantly dismissed the fleet under his command. Nor was he less strict and impartial in other matters. An officer in the performance of that nature of duty, which precluded the seaman from wearing an outside jacket, could not avail himself of any privilege which the men could not enjoy, not even in the case of his own son, the present gallant Captain F. Blackwood (who is an honourable impression of his lamented father), with whom he was most tenacious for that discipline which has reared an intelligent and indefatigable officer for the country, as fully proved by his late service in India, for which he has received his post rank. Thus, as in many other instances of noble conduct, did this gallant and celebrated officer emulate one of his renowned predecessors, Lord Collingwood, by insisting on the orders of the youngest Midshipman in the fleet being as diligently obeyed as those even given by himself; but, at the same time, so averse was this estimable officer to any species of harshness, that he has been known most severely to rebuke any officer who would even speak unkindly to any seaman—and, although being a most just disciplinarian, yet he would frequently request the Flag Captain * to induce the officer, who might have made a report calculated to bring a mariner under the infliction of punishment, to intercede in the prisoner's behalf when brought up for chastisement. This ingenuity of mercy, on the part of Admiral Blackwood, although a rigid officer, was often productive of, and invariably succeeded in, gaining good will and promoting order. Many other instances of similar humanity might be recited of officers commanding in the Royal Navy, but digression must, as much as is consistent with the nature of this paper, be avoided. Among other examples of peculiar attention to the sailor, we may adduce the instance of the late Honourable Sir Robert Spencer, who, upon occasion of an officer taking a refractory man slightly by the ear, in order to reprove him, declared that he would not allow a blow to be even implied by any officer to a man who sailed under him. That officer, who was remakable for rigid discipline and energy, and for whom Sir R. S. had applied for by name, was requested upon that account to quit the ship; although from the testimonials given in his favour, another vessel was procured for him, and subsequently promotion. The instances of the predominance of this feeling are as numerous as opposite sentiments in the trading marine. Indeed, scarcely a record to the contrary can be produced. Attempts have been made by exaggeration and falsehood to reflect disgrace upon the conduct and character of several distinguished officers; amongst others, Lord W. Paget, from an incident which took place some years ago, has been traduced, the manly defence of whom not only proved his pure innocence of any acts of severity, but also gave England a palpable instance of the scrutinising accuracy with which anything in the shape of punishment is examined by the Lords of the Admiralty; and how impossible it would be to infringe their restrictions; it also showed, without ostentation, or a parade of humanity, how false were the accusations against the Navy and its laws! proving that even a nobleman of one of the most ancient and distinguished families of Great Britain would not be permitted to transgress. For far different traits is his Lordship known; and the accident of the youth's death resulted no more from the punishment

* This officer was the Hon. Capt. Poulett, of the Prince Regent flag-ship while at Chatham, in which ship the author served.

pay as it now is—and that Officers, as well as the men, should be rationed on board, making from the Officers' pay, as from the soldier's (while afloat), a fixed and equitable deduction. We cannot conceive any difficulty to exist in this measure; the owners of a transport, or whoever supplies the men now, should, in the tender for them, also tender for the accommodation and rationing of the Officers and their families on proper terms. We would respectfully call the attention of the authorities to this point.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As you have been the means of correcting many abuses, I am anxious to bring under your observation the hardships an officer suffers in being compelled to find himself on board transports; for instance, the 9th Regiment, who went to Ceylon last year, each officer had to pay, I have every reason to believe, nearly 50*l.* for provisions. I ask you now, Sir, can an Ensign, who has hardly 4*s.* 6*d.* a-day (after paying band, mess, and subscriptions) meet this? The things he would have to provide, at a low calculation, on being ordered to such a station, independent of the former sum, would at least amount to 40*l.*, to say nothing of the various debts he would have to pay previous to embarkation. Would it not be an act of justice for Government to pay his expenses while on board ship, deducting a certain proportion of his pay—say one-third? At present he is driven into debt, if depending on his pay, with hardly a chance of ever getting out of it, except by selling out, and leaving himself and family destitute, after wrecking his constitution in the service of his country.

Take the case of an officer, promoted from the ranks (a thing of weekly occurrence now), suppose to a corps in India,—how is he to get his outfit and join his corps within two months after appointment? You are aware that the fees on commission, band, and mess subscriptions, swallow up his first three months' pay. Can he possibly, without friends, join his regiment under the present system, without being very much involved? and what he can do if a married man with a family, I cannot fancy; but feel quite sure that, after the gloss of the thing has worn off, he will curse his stars for having been *so fortunate* as to get promoted at all. A married Subaltern from half-pay, without money, is quite as badly off, if not worse. Why are not the fees on commissions done away with? the Royal Navy pay none; let this be done, and a scale, similar to the one fixed in freight ships, be brought into play—with this difference, that it should apply to the officer's wife and family as well as himself. At present, if an officer is ordered a passage for himself and family in a freight ship, he pays 9*l.* or 10*l.* as it may be, but must give whatever is demanded by the owners for his wife and children; it would be better for Government to make a *heavy* charge themselves than subject officers to the impositions of merchant Captains.

As I have already suffered, and shall soon do so again, under the present system, I hope you will excuse me for taking up so much of your time, and trust that you will use your already successful pen in wiping away some of these abuses.

29th January. A Married Sub.

Private letters from Bombay all agree in stating, that the embarkation of the troops for the North West Frontier, *via* the Indus, was a scene of unusual confusion, and reflected no credit on the Commander or his subordinates. One troop of Horse Artillery was embarked without its horses, and one transport was putting to sea without water! Things used to be better ordered in the olden days; but a long peace has put the Military machine out of working order. It is to be hoped the derangement may be but temporary, and that the force in the field may be better managed than it seems to have been at starting.—Bombay was in December last destitute of troops, and two companies of the 6th regiment, from Poona, had been ordered to Bombay, to furnish the requisite Guards.

We most heartily congratulate the Officers of the Army upon the incalculable advantages which they must derive from such an able exposition of their services, and paramount claims upon the nation's gratitude, as set forth in that valuable and most interesting publication, the "New Army List." We have perused and re-perused this most admirable work with indescribable feelings of delight; and, in truth, we have no hesitation in saying, that a more correct and perfect work never issued from the press. The notes are unexceptionable; those pertaining to the Royal Engineers and the Royal Marines, for which we have devoted considerable space, are particularly interesting, which, together with the others throughout the work, tell a tale of long and gallant services altogether unrequited.

The New Army List will undoubtedly do more towards bringing about an improvement in the promotion and pay of the serving Officers, and an adequate retirement for the worn-out veterans, than their best friends, both in and out of Parliament, could have accomplished in half a century.

The Officers of the Army, Ordnance, and Royal Marines, may feel assured of our making ample use of the New Army List, with the view of showing up their great and undoubted—but hitherto neglected—claims for public consideration.

In conclusion, we most strongly recommend the New Army List to all who feel interested in the Service, and we sincerely hope that the author will receive that reward which his labours to benefit the service to which he belongs so justly entitle him.

Notes to the Royal Engineers.

Sir A. De Butts at the sieges of Toulon, Bastia, and Calvi, and favourably mentioned by Lord Hood in his despatches on the surrender of Bastia.

Gen. Evatt at the attack and reduction of various Islands, &c. in the West Indies and at the Helder.

Sir F. Mulcaster served in Portugal, in 1797 and 1798; acting as Commanding Engineer at the siege of Cindadella in Minorca, in 1798, and remained in the Mediterranean until 1801.

Sir H. Elphinstone at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; in Egypt in 1801; accompanied the expedition to Monte Video; in 1808, employed under Sir A. Wellesley in Portugal; served in the Peninsula from 1812, until the end of the war, Sir Howard was wounded at Roleia, and has received a medal and two clasps for Roleia, Nivelle, and Nive.

Gen. Durnford was present at the siege of Fort Bourbon, and capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Gaudaloupe, in 1794.

Sir J. Jones served the campaign in Calabria, &c., was present at the battle of Maida; attack of Castle of Scylla; retreat to Corunna; expedition to Walcheren, reduction of Flushing; served the campaigns of 1810, 11, and 12, in the Peninsula; has received a medal for Badajoz. Sir John was shot through the ancle-joint at the siege of Burgos, Oct. 1812.

Gen. Thackeray was at the capture of Surinam in 1799, St. Martin's, St. Bartholomew's, &c. &c. in 1801; directed the siege of Scylla Castle, and that of the Fortress of Santa Maura in 1809; served with the army in Spain in 1812; at the battle of Castalla and siege of Tarragona in 1813, and remained with the army until 1814.

Gen. Birch served in Flanders and Holland in 1793, 94, and 95; the Egyptian campaign of 1801; taking of Copenhagen under Lord Cathcart; served in the north of Spain in 1808; taking of Flushing in 1809; blockade of Cadiz in 1810 and 11; has received a medal for Barossa. Gen. B. was shot through the thigh near Valmesada, 7th Nov. 1808.

Gen. Nicholls served in the last American War.

Sir John Burgoyne's services—blockade of Malta and surrender of Valetta, 5th Sept. 1800; landed in Egypt, 7th Mar. 1807: capture of Alexandria, 20th Mar.; attack of Rosetta, 7th to 16th Apr. 1807; retreat to Corunna, 1809; passage of the Douro, 12th May; affair of Salamonde, 16th May; blew up Fort Conception in presence of the enemy, 21st July; battle of Busaco, 21st Sept.; retreat and lines of Lisbon; siege of Badajoz, 2nd to 13th June, 1811; action of Elbodon, 25th Sept. 1811; siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, 8th to 19th Jan. 1812; siege and storm of Badajoz, 17th Mar. to 6th Apr. 1812; siege and capture of Forts at Salamanca, 17th to 27th June, 1812; battle of Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812; advance to Madrid and capture of Retiro Forts, 11th Aug. 1812; siege of Burgos, (wounded) 19th Sept. to 21st Oct. 1812; retreat from Burgos; advance of the army and cross the Ebro, May and June, 1813; battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813; siege and storming of St. Sebastian (wounded), 15th July to 13th Aug. 1813; siege of Castle of St. Sebastian, 31st Aug. to 9th Sept. 1813; passage of Bidassoa, 7th Oct. 1813; battles of the Nivelle and Nive; passage of Adour, 23d Feb. and blockade of Bayonne; sortie from Bayonne, 14th Apr. 1814; attack of American lines before New Orleans, 8th Jan. 1815; capture of Fort Bowyer, from 8th to 11th Feb. 1815. Sir John has received a cross and one clasp.

Col. Pasley—in 1806, in the defence of Gaeta; afterwards in the battle of Maida; siege of Copenhagen in 1807; in 1808 and 9, several skirmishes, and in the battle of Corunna; reconnoitered the enemy's coast under the fire of batteries, and afterwards at the siege of Flushing. Col. P. received a bayonet wound through the thigh, and a musket wound which injured the spine in leading a storming party to attack an advanced work occupied by the French on the Dike in front of Flushing, 14th Aug. 1809.

Col. Goldfinch—in 1807, expedition to Copenhagen; 1809, Oporto, Talavera; 1810, Busaco; 1813, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive; 1814, Orthes, Toulouse. Has received a cross.

Col. Arnold—blockade and surrender of Malta in 1800; the whole of the campaign in Egypt in 1801, attack and surrender of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice and Surinam.

Sir Wm. Gosset served in Holland in 1799, and was Major in command at the attack upon Algiers, under Lord Exmouth.

Col. Ellicombe—siege and storm of Ciudad Rodrigo, 8th to 19th Jan. 1812; siege and storm of Badajoz, 17th Mar. to 6th April 1812; retreat from Burgos, 1812; advance of the army and cross the Ebro, May and June, 1813, siege and storm of St. Sebastian, 15th July to 9th Sept. 1813; passage of Bidassoa, 7th Oct. 1813; battle of Nivelle, 10th Nov. 1813; Nive, 10th and 11th Nov. and 2nd Dec. 1813; passage of Adour, 23rd Feb. 1814, and blockade of Bayonne; sortie from Bayonne, 14th Apr. 1814. Medal for St. Sebastian.

Col. Fanshawe—capture of Cape of Good Hope in 1806; expedition to S. America, and siege and capture of Monte Video in 1807; with the army in Portugal in 1808; expedition to the Scheldt and siege of Flushing in 1809.

Sir C. F. Smith—capture of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John in 1807; capture of Martinique (wounded) in 1809; senior Engineer in charge of Cadiz and its environs in the operations connected with the battle of Barossa in 1811; commanding Engineer in the defence of Tarifa, and in the field operations which led to that event; chief Engineer at Cadiz when the siege was raised in 1812; affairs of the 13th and battle of Vittoria, 21st June, 1813; Villa Franca and Tolosa, 24th June; siege of St. Sebastian; capitulation of Paris, 7th July, 1815.

Col. Harding—1813, action of Castalla, May; attack of Denia, June; attack of Tarragona, June. 1813, sieges of Maubeurg, Landrecy, Marienberg, Philippeville, and Rocroy, with the Prussian army.

Sir G. Hoste—battle of Maida and siege of Scylla Castle in 1806; attack on Alexandria and Rosetta in Egypt in 1807; taking of the islands of Ischia and Procida, and siege of Ischia Castle in 1810; action on board H.M.S. *Spartan* in the Bay of Naples, 3d May, 1810; two attacks on Antwerp in 1812; led the Guards in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom.

Col. Wright in the expedition to the Helder in 1799.

Col. Lewis—campaign in Naples and Calabria in 1805 and 1806; battle of Maida and siege of the Castle of Scylla in July and Aug. 1806; capture of Ischia and Procida, in the Bay of Naples, in Aug. 1809; siege of the Fort at Santa Maura, served the campaign of 1813 in the Peninsula, wounded at the assault of the breach of St. Sebastian, lost the left leg above the knee.

Col. Holloway—the campaigns of 1810, 11, and 12 in the Peninsula; wounded in the trenches before Badajoz, Mar. 1812; shot through the body, 26th Mar. 1812, whilst storming the enemy's works.

Col. Graydon was at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and Gaudaloupe in 1810.

Col. Thomson was at the capture of Martinique in 1809, served on the north coast of Spain in 1812, and in the Netherlands in 1813, 14, and 15.

Sir John Smith served in Sicily from 1807 to June, 1812.

Col. Jones was at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, May 1809; battle of Talavera, July, 1809; battle of Busaco, Sept. 1810; siege of Badajoz and battle of Albuhera, May 1811; siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, Jan. 1812.

Col. Moody has seen a great deal of active service in the West Indies, and has been twice wounded.

Col. Oldfield served in Holland in 1814.

Col. Dixon in Canada during the war, from 1812 to 15, and was slightly wounded at the storming of Fort Sandusky. Medal for Detroit.

Col. Calder—expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing.

Col. Tylden—siege and capture of Fort Santa Maria, 29th Mar. 1814; commanding Engineer in the action before Genoa, under Lord W. Bentinck.

Col. Wells—campaign of Portugal and Spain in 1808 and 9, including action of Roleia and the battles of Vimiera and Corunna, campaign in Holland in 1809, including the siege of Flushing; blockade of Cadiz, from Mar. 1810, to the raising of the blockade in 1812, excepting about six months' absence at Carthagena, and with the army in Estramadura, including the action of Barposa, and the last siege of Badajoz, in Mar. and Apr. 1812; served part of the campaign of 1813, until the army embarked at Bordeaux in 1814, including the passage of the Bidassoa, blockade of Bayonne, and the taking of a work at Laredo; campaign of Belgium and France in 1815.

Col. English—campaign of 1808 and 1809, from the period the British army landed in Portugal until the retreat to Corunna, including battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna; end of campaign of 1813 and campaign of 1814, including battles of Orthes and Toulouse; campaign of 1815, and with the army of occupation until Aug. 1817.

Col. Blanchard was at the blockade and sortie of Bayonne, served afterwards in the American war, and was present at the taking of Washington; the operations and engagement before Baltimore, field operations and engagement before New Orleans; taking by assault the lines on the right bank of the Mississippi, and capture of Fort Bowyer; joined Sir J. Kemp's division in France, 22d June, 1815.

Col. Emmett—sieges of Badajoz in 1811 and 12; passage of the Nive; Bayonne, Orthes, Toulouse; at New Orleans, at the attack on the American lines, and every affair on that expedition; at the siege of Fort Bowyer; slightly wounded at Badajoz in 1811; and on the advance towards Orthes; very severely wounded at the assault of Badajoz in 1812.

Col. Gordon—attack on the Castle of Scylla, June, 1809; siege and capture of Santa Maura, Mar. 1810.

Maj. Barney was at the defence of Tarifa, and subsequently at several captures in the West Indies.

Maj. Jones—in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809; served the campaigns of 1811, 12, 13, and 14, including the actions and sieges of Cadiz, Tarragona, Badajoz (1812), Vittoria, St. Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne; wounded leading the Forlorn Hope, first assault St. Sebastian.

Maj. Bonnycastle—at the siege and capture of Flushing, Aug. 1809; served with the army in Nova Scotia during the war with the United States, 1812, 13, and 14.

Maj. Marshall—slightly wounded at Ciudad Rodrigo, 16th Jan. 1812; severely wounded twice by musket shots at St. Sebastian, 31st Aug. 1813, when leading the advance of the column of attack up the great breach.

Sir G. Gipps—wounded in the left arm at the assault on Fort Picurina, during the siege of Badajos in 1812.

Maj. Barry—severely wounded by a grape shot, 31st Aug. 1812, when leading a party to the breach at the storming of St. Sebastian.

Col. Reid—severely wounded in the knee, repulsing a sortie at Badajoz, 10th May, 1811; in the leg during the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, 19th Jan. 1812; in the neck during the assault of St. Sebastian, 28th July, 1813.

Maj. Matson served the campaigns of 1813 and 14 in Spain and France, and afterwards in the expedition to New Orleans.

Maj. Yule served in the American war in 1814, was at Chippewa, 5th July, 1814, and at Niagara, 25th July, 1814.

Maj. Philipotts was favourably noticed in Sir Gordon Drummond's despatch on the attack on Fort Erie, Sept. 1814.

Maj. Selwyn was at the attack of Gaudaloupe, 10th Aug. 1815.

Maj. Gosset served in Canada in 1813 and 14.

Maj. Whinyates was at the battle of Algiers, 27th Aug. 1816.

Maj. Wright was wounded by a musket ball through the thigh, 12th Oct. 1821, at Zante, in an attack made by the Greeks upon a Turkish man-of-war.

Maj. Rivers landed at Passages Dec. 1813, and joined the light division, Feb. 1814; took charge of a division of boats fitted out at Socoa for the passage of the Adour; then joined the force for the siege of Bayonne; embarked for America in 1814.

Maj. Thomson was attached to the Prussian army in 1815, and served at Maubery, Landrecy, Philippville, and Rocroi.

Maj. Wortham—siege of St. Sebastian, 26th Aug. to 9th Sept. 1813; battle of Orthes, 27th Feb. 1814; battle of Toulouse, 10th April, 1814; with the army in America, from 14th Sept. 1814, to 24th May, 1815.

Captains Jebb, Smith, and Portlock, served in the last American war.

Capt. Kay served in Holland and the Netherlands in 1814 and 15.

The following is a proud record of the services of Officers of the Royal Marines, and we rejoice in the opportunity of placing it under the notice

of our numerous readers. In the present Session of Parliament, justice will, we trust, be done to this fine corps—indeed, it can only be obstructed and defeated by injudicious friends :—

Notes to the Royal Marines.

Col Wingrove was at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, battle of Trafalgar in 1805, taking of Genoa in 1814, and on board the *Bogue* when that ship singly engaged three French ships of the line and three frigates off Toulon in 1814.

Col. Lewis was in Sir R. Strachan's action, Nov. 1805.

Col. Lawrence, prior to entering the R. Marines, served four years and a half as Midshipman in the *R. Navy*. *In 1793* he served at Toulon—landed at Fort La Malgue and Fort Mulgrave during the siege. In 1798, at the capture of a French squadron of three frigates and two brigs off Toulon. In 1805, battle of Trafalgar—the ship in which he served (the *Colossus*, lost 200 in killed and wounded. In 1810, at Cadiz during the siege—was the senior Captain of the expedition against Malaga. In 1814-15, served off New York, on the American coast, until hostilities ceased.

Col. Jones was at the defeat of the French fleet by Lord Howe, 1st June, 1794; likewise in frigate and other actions. When Capt. of Marines, on board H.M.S. *Magnificent*, 74, he was wrecked off Brest in 1804, and made prisoner of war until 1814.

Col. Conolly served in Lord Bridport's action, 23d June, 1795. In 1796, served in the Mediterranean, including the evacuation of Bastia, capture of Porto Ferrajo, and destruction of Martello Tower in St. Fiorenzo Bay. *In 1797, the battle of Cape St.* Vincent. Capture of Adm. Price's squadron, off Toulon, in 1798. On board *Hannibal*, wounded and taken prisoner in the battle of Algesiras, with Sir J. Saumarez, in 1801. In action in the N. Sea, 16th May, 1804. *Siege of Copenhagen and capture of Danish* fleet, 1807. In 1812, on board H.M.S. *Hamadryad*, when attacked by French privateers; *debarked with detachments at Schoveling*, and took possession of the Hague. During the above periods he has been very frequently engaged with the enemy in affairs of gun-boats and batteries, &c. &c., and has received a reward from the Patriotic Fund.

Col. Beatty landed at the attack of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, when Lord Nelson lost his arm. Was at the battle of the Nile, and at the siege of St. Jean D'Acre, where he was wounded, and favourable mentioned in Sir S. Smith's Despatch of 7th Apr. 1799. He is the only officer now serving who participated in that celebrated defence. In 1803 he was at the capture of the *Harmonie* privateer, and the surprise and destruction of Fort Dunkirk, Martinique. The publication of the Despatches connected with these events, in which he was most favourably mentioned, procured him a Patriotic Sword, value 50*l*. He has been engaged in other affairs of minor importance, and was selected for the duty of accompanying Sir G. Cockburn with Napoleon, in the *Northumberland*, to St. Helena.

Col. Parke was present in Duncan's victory near Camperdown, 11th Oct. 1797.

Col. Owen was wounded at Trafalgar.

Col. Wright was at the battle of the Nile and at Algiers in 1816.

Col. Murton served in the N. Sea and the Helder expedition in 1799; in the Egyptian expedition and the East Indies in 1801; the West Indies (slightly wounded) in 1804; coast of France, and engaged with the enemy's flotilla and batteries in 1805, the Mediterranean in 1806; engaged in cutting out the enemy's vessels from under batteries, and was voted a sword from the Patriotic Fund; in 1809, coast of Spain, and aiding the Guerillas; served in Holland in 1813.

Col. Fergusson was wrecked and severely injured in H.M.S. *Queen Charlotte*, when burnt off Leghorn in 1800, served at the siege of Genoa and Savona, in Egypt in 1801, in Calabria in 1807, and again in Egypt with Gen Fraser in 1808. He has been repeatedly engaged in severe boat-actions, and debarked with detachments on the enemy's coasts.

Col. Swale served in Egypt in 1801.

Col. Peebles was engaged in a boat-action near Gibraltar in 1799; in 1800 wrecked in the *Queen Charlotte*, when that ship was burnt off Leghorn; siege and bombardment of Genoa; storming and capture of the *Prima* galley chained to the Mole Head Batteries at Genoa In 1805, on board H.M.S. *Blanche*, and severely wounded in the action between that ship and a French squadron in the W. Indies. Debarked with detachments on various occasions during the war, and engaged in severe boat-actions. He has received a reward from the Patriotic Fund.

Major Burton served in the Baltic, Coast of Spain, and West Indies, in 1801-2. N. Sea and W. Indies in 1803-4-5. In the N. Sea, and wrecked in the West Indies, in H.M.S *Astrea*, in 1808. Adjutant 2d batt. on the Coast of Spain, in 1812-13; and during the whole of the campaigns in America in 1813-14. Has been frequently engaged with the enemy in boat affairs.

Capt. Pilcher served in America in 1812-13-14.

Capt. Hallingall served, prior to entering the R. Marines, as a Midshipman at Copenhagen in 1801; landed at Vimiera, 21 Aug. 1808; was a volunteer in the boats of the *Resistance* at the boarding and carrying *La Mouche*, French man-of-war schooner, under a constant fire of grape and musquetry; the Commander fell by the hand of Capt. B., 26 Feb. 1809; served as a volunteer at the cutting out of four French luggers laden with supplies for the French Army, from the harbour of Santa Clara, N. Coast of Spain, on the night of 27th Feb. 1809, under a galling fire of musquetry, and defended by two batteries which commanded the entrance; landed at the head of the Marines from the *Resistance*, carried a battery of four guns; and assisted in the capture and blowing up of a French man-of-war schooner, and destroyed her convoy, laden with supplies for the French Army, 19 Mar. 1809; was subsequently at the siege of Cadiz, and in 1832 in the Castles of Napoli di Romania, with an allied garrison during an attack on that city.

Capt. Hewet served on board the *Rainbow*, of 24 guns, in the W. Indies, and was in a severe action with *La Nereide*, French frigate, of 24 guns, off Cape Tiberon, and beat her off; employed on the Coast of Catalonia and Corsica, and present at the cutting out of *La Paix*, Genoese vessel, armed with 4 guns, and moored to the batteries at Geraglio, near Cape Corse. He was at the attack on Leghorn in 1813, by Sir J. Rowley, and present on shore at the capture of Genoa by Lord W. Bentinck.

Capt. Campbell served at Walcheren in 1809.

Capt. Alfred Burton served, previously to entering R. Marines, several years in the Navy as Midshipman, in the N. Sea, Baltic, and Mediterranean, and in the Militia as Ensign. In 1804 Capt. B. served in the N. Sea and off Cadiz; in 1805, Trafalgar; 1807, siege of Copenhagen; 1809, Walcheren, from 1810 to 1813, Cadiz, Coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France: at the attack on the forts and harbour of Couraageux, North Coast of France, 19 July 1815. Since the peace he has served on the coast blockade in the West Indies and Mediterranean.

Capt. Wearing was wounded at Trafalgar.

Capt. Uniache was in the general action with, and defeat of, the combined fleets of France and Spain, 22d July 1805; the Spanish line-of-battle ship *L'Firme* having struck, he was ordered to board and take possession of her, with 40 Marines, and had charge of several hundred prisoners until their arrival at Plymouth, from which period until May, 1815, he was on active service, particularly on the Coast of Spain, the West Indies, and during the whole of the expedition to America. At the capture of the New Orleans flotilla, in 1824, he was wounded, and one of the few survivors in the barge of the *Sea Horse*, with Captain Lockyer, who led the boats of the squadron, boarded and carried the American *Commodore*, with the loss of the Lieutenant, both Midshipmen and several of the crew killed, and every individual wounded. Capt. Lockyer (who received three gun-shot wounds, and the Lieut. fourteen alongside of him) bore testimony to his conduct in his public despatches in the following words:—"First Lieut. Uniacke, of the R. Marines (who is in general a volunteer on these occasions), was most severely wounded, and gallantly supported me." For this event he was presented with 50*l.* from the Patriotic Fund. In 1823-4-5-6, he served on the S. American station; and in 1824-5-6 7, on the East India station. Capt. U. has been repeatedly engaged in battery and boat actions, and, during the whole of his servitude, he has received the marked approbation of his commanding officers.

Capt. Richardson was severely in action with the Danish flotilla, 29 Oct. 1813.

Capt. Garniston was at the taking of Fort Koupan, Isle of Timor, in 1811, capture of Java in 1812, attack of Palembang, Isle of Sumatra, and Sambass, Isle of Borneo; Algiers in 1816. Capt. G. was wounded at the defence of the Lines of St. Sebastian, 6th June, 1836.

Capt. Ford served at the Island of Anholt in 1811, and at Nyburg. *He was at the capture of three Danish luggers from under* the batteries.

Capt. Steele served in Lord Cochrane's action in Basque Roads.

Capt. Fegan was at the taking of the fort and town of Guida; capture of enemy's convoy under batteries near Marseilles; destruction of French forts near Port Vendre; the taking of Zante, Cephalonia, and Cerigo; capture of enemy's forts and convoy at Pezzero, in the Adriatic; action in the Bay of Naples, 3d May, 1810, when J. Brenton, in the *Spartan*, defeated the whole of the enemy's squadron, and captured a brig of war; at the capturing of an enemy's convoy from under the batteries of Terracino, in 1810, and at the destruction of several American privateers in the Bay of Fundy, by the *Spartan*.

Capt. Scott was at the destruction of two ships of the line in the Bay of Cette, 26 Oct. 1809; in action with the French fleet, off Toulon, 19 July 1811; in the action at Navarino, 20 Oct. 1827.

Capt. Leonard was at the storming of the enemy's works at the Island of Santa Maura, and at the siege of the fortress until its surrender in March, 1810. Served in three boat actions when belonging to the *Magnificent*. When in the *Perlea* he was in action with one line of-battle ship and two frigates, off Toulon, from eight until three o'clock, Nov. 1811. In a boat action, and about the same time, engaged with the batteries and three armed schooners at the entrance of the Petit Pass, off Toulon.

Capt. Dawes was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807.

Capt. Calamy has served in every quarter of the globe, and in the actions of Nyburg, Flushing, Isle of France, Java, and several minor affairs with gun-boats, &c.

Capt. Fynmore served, previously to entering the R. Marines, several years as Midshipman in the Navy; served in the expedition to Buenos Ayres, the battle of Trafalgar, and Algiers, in 1816.

Capt. Sullock was at the capture of the Saints, W. Indies, and at the destruction of French frigates in 1809; capture of Guadaloupe in 1810; engaged in boats on the Coast of France in 1811; served with battalion in Holland in 1813-14, and in America in 1814-15, including Bladensburg, Washington, and Baltimore.

Capt. Henry was at the capture of Anholt, May, 1809; at Fort Mobile, 1815; the victory of Algiers, Aug. 1816, and was frequently engaged with boats in the Baltic, and with the American troops in the Floridas.

Capt. Graham served in the expedition to Walcheren, and in coast operations in Spain and Portugal, and at the defence of Castro; at the attack and capture of Hampton; attack and capture of the fortified town and position of St. Mary's, Georgia. Capt. G. is now employed in the North of Spain.

Capt. Dusautoy served at Walcheren, was at the capture of Genoa, and in two partial actions with French fleets off Toulon and Marseilles.

Capt. Wesley served with the Army in a battalion formed of the Marines of the squadron at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe, and other islands in the W. Indies, in 1810. Served in coast operations (Spain) in 1811, and engaged with the enemy in Portugal. In brigade with 102d reg. in 1813, at the attack of Hampton, N America; defence of La Colle Mille; attack and capture of the fortified town and position of St. Mary's, Georgia; engaged with Algerine gun-boats in 1815; served in the North of Spain, in 1836-37, including Hernani, &c.

Capt. Park was actively employed in the Baltic during 1810-11-12. From 1813 until the Peace, served on the Coast of America and the W. Indies, including the attack on Cramie Island, and landed at the taking of Hampton in the *Chesapeake*.

Capt. Cater was engaged in several affairs with gun-boats in the Baltic in 1810. In 1813 he was at the destruction of a French frigate under the batteries near Cherbourg, and at the counter revolution in Holland, 21 Nov. 1813. From 1815 to 1821 at the capture of a number of slavers on the Coast of Africa. Served in the North of Spain in 1836.

Capt. Law was in the action with, and capture of, the *Chesapeake* by the *Shannon*, 1 June 1813. At the capture of Fort St. Elmo, and the batteries at Naples, 21 May 1815.

Capt. Miller was at Copenhagen in 1801; in 1809 at the taking of Ischia and Procida; destruction of French gun-boats; capture of *La Legere*, French privateer, of 10 guns and 150 men, and another, of one 24-pounder and 25 men. In 1810, at the capture of the enemy's convoy from under the batteries at Terracino. In command of the Marines of the squadron at the Island of Lissa, Nov. 1811, when Sir J. Gordon lost his leg at the capture of a French frigate, *La Pomone*. Was at the capture of a Portuguese pirate, of 18 guns and 98 men, and several slave ships in 1816.

Capt. Beadon served off the Coast of France from 1811 until 1814, including various boat actions. In 1815 at the capture of Naples and Gaeta. Severely engaged with pirates in the West Indies in 1824.

Lieut. Carr served in the N. Sea, Coast of France, N. and S. America, Cape of Good Hope, &c., from 1812 to 1815.

Lieut. Hurdle was at the attack on the forts and harbour of Couraageux in 1815; battle of Navarino in 1827.

Lieut. Dwyer served in the blockading squadrons off Flushing, the Texel, and off Brest. Since the Peace he has served in the E. and W. Indies and Mediterranean.

Lieuts. Anderson and Miller were at the battle of Navarino.

Lieut. Fraser landed for the protection of British property at Lima during the revolution in Dec. 1836, when in possession of the rebels. For his conduct on that occasion he was presented with a piece of plate by the merchants.

Lieut. Brittain was presented with a sword by the merchants of Bombay, for services performed against pirates in the Straits of Malacca.

Lieut. Parker was wounded through the arm at Prescott, Upper Canada, 13 Nov. 1838.

Capt. Honkey served as volunteer, 1st class, in H.M.S. *Prince of Wales*, from Jan. to Dec. 1805, and was in the general action of Dec. 22, 1805. Served in the W. Indies from 1808 until 1809, including the capture of the Saints and Martinique, and several actions in boats cutting out French vessels, and destroying batteries, &c. From 1809 to 1811 served on board H.M.S. *Thisbe*, blockading the French flotilla at Bologne; several times in action with them. Assisted in the boats cutting out a large French lugger at Dieppe. From 1812 to 1814 served on board H.M.S. *Daphne*, in the Baltic, and was several times in action with Danish gun-boats in the Belt.

Doctor Quarrie was at Algiers in 1816.

Doctor Rae has served in every quarter of the globe; eight years in the E. Indies at one period, and was at the destruction of the Dutch squadron in Surabaya in 1808. He has been in frequent engagements with batteries, and at the cutting out of numerous vessels, and in many boat actions.

Capt. Wolrige served in the Baltic in 1809, and engaged in actions with gun-boats. From 1810 to 1813, defence of Cadiz and Tarifa. Severely wounded at S. Boveland in 1814. Served at Algiers under Lord Exmouth in 1816.

An article on Courts-Martial in the East India Company's Army, which has appeared in Parbury's "Oriental Herald," has been made by a contemporary a peg on which to hang some crude notions, which, we learn from letters addressed to us, and requiring that we should animadvert on the matter, have given much offence to Officers of the Army. We have not patience to go through, *seriatim*, the extraordinary and utterly unmilitary objections urged against Courts-Martial,—we can only say that they are futile. Soldiers and sailors will scarcely be convinced that trial by their peers "is conducted with too little regard to those constitutional principles which should actuate a Court of Honour no less than one of Law." But let us hear the conclusion of the whole affair :—

"Away, then, with the cant which would pretend that Courts of Honour, released from the restrictions which help to make other men honest, are a whit more just in their decisions than Courts of Law. In the one case we have a just and beneficent judge, with no professional prejudices to mislead him, whose duty and desire it is to unravel the case from the technicalities and delusion by which it has been surrounded by the respective advocates; expounding the principles of law and justice to the jury who are to try it; leaving ordinarily nothing to their jurisdiction but the value of the respective testimony adduced on either side. On the other, we have too often a well-meaning, but hot headed disciplinarian, furious whenever the honour of his profession would seem to have been impeached; unacquainted with the means of evolving the truth from a mass of conflicting testimony, and often participating in the prejudices of the prosecutor, for want of those analytical powers of mind which enable a puisne judge to decide in a moment between truth and falsehood. Until Courts of Honour, therefore, are differently constituted, it cannot be difficult to ascertain in which justice, in the best and truest acceptation of the term, is most likely to be administered."

Really this is too much for our risible powers. Does the writer wish that Courts-Martial should not try Officers? We much fear that, with the abolition of the present Courts of Honour, the chivalrous character of the Officer would dwindle into that of a special-pleading knave, or a soldier depending on the quirks of civil law for acquittal or conviction.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ample discussion which the "state of the Navy" has lately undergone, the present week has produced two more pamphlets upon the subject,—an elaborate article in the *Monthly Chronicle* for February, occupying no less space than fifteen closely-printed pages, entitled "Grievances of the Navy;" besides a notice in Parliament for a motion on the subject. One of the pamphlets contains a reclamation by the "Flag Officer," or his Philo, who seems indignant that Sir John Barrow has not included Captain Napier in his censure. There is nothing else remarkable, except that the Rear-Admiral's character appears to have been quite mistaken by those who attributed his alarms to fear; for, we are informed, that he is not only a respectable officer and a worthy religious man, but a terrible fire-eater; indeed he volunteers "to lose his life to defeat his enemy, and he looks upon our present Admiralty as such." So we would have their Lordships beware. He gives us one piece of information, the advantage of which to his argument—or his party—we cannot perceive;—we allude

than if it had been inflicted a twelvemonth before the chastisement was merited, and was no more than what a father would have awarded to his son.

Were we to examine the public characters of the distinguished officers, who have formed, and now constitute the Lords of the Admiralty, we should find them on less prominent for their humanity during their active and arduous service, than they are now jealously attentive to restrict punishment; invariably encouraging those officers who seldom resort to any degree of it, and rebuking those who have an occasion to put it in practice. In tracing those of them who have recently held command, we find them ever guided by entire consideration and forbearance. The liberty of referring to names has been assumed with the view of bringing forward undeniable facts to attest truth. It is lamentable that the Navy should require to speak against calumny. It is the fashion, in accordance with the spirit of the day, which slanders whatever is faultless and perfect, of designing people, whose ignorance is but equalled by their spleen, to assert the common commission of cruel acts in the Navy, which would disgrace the annals of slavery: secured by their obscurity, and supported by exciting the curiosity of the uninformed, they diffuse those falsehoods which honour, dignity, and humanity, cannot but contemn. It may, perhaps, be supposed that they are too despicable to be noticed; but, fraught as they are with the adder's venom they merit the adder's fate, and should be crushed and destroyed, on account of the active nature and virulence of the poison they diffuse. The slander of maligners should be refuted, falsity met by truth, and misrepresentation and doubt removed by testimony. Were this made a principal care, the present false system would, almost without an effort on the part of the Government, be gradually changed; and it would be almost as difficult to prevail on the mariner to join the trading marine from the Navy, as it now is to induce him to join the latter from the former service; whilst the measures which we purpose to propound would also keep the trading marine supplied. But whilst the present misrepresentation is tolerated, the evil will continue, and all attempts to counteract it will be useless. Too long have the seamen of the trading marine been victims to these machinations; they have now to hear them contradicted. Observe the enviable situation of the Navy seamen, secure from ill-treatment, oppression and neglect, with the certainty of reward and future provision—and the insecurity of the trading mariner: recount his grievances, oppression, neglect, and future prospects. Many seamen of the Navy certainly leave it for the merchant service, under a false impression, or a love of novelty; seeing the apparent unrestraint, and the seeming laxity of discipline, they try it, but soon, from experience, become undeceived as to the true nature of the service; they persevere in their course, not liking to retract, for nature ever assumes the credit of infallibility, and we disdain to acknowledge ourselves wrong; the seaman dislikes to retrace his steps; and, swayed by the influence and example of others, continues in a service he disapproves; or, still led by novelty, he is drawn into a foreign one where he remains. Thus does every species of evil and bad results to our Navy arise from the mal-organization of, and ill-treatment in the trading marine. So are disaffection, restlessness, and distrust, inspired, destroying and alienating the resources of our National Navy. That a system which may be so easily re-modelled, so readily altered, should be still permitted to continue, is strange and unwise.

We have, in their relations, examined the Royal Navy and its seamen, the Merchant Service and its seamen, in their nature, calling, and treatment; we have seen that they, although distinctly employed, ought to be one, but are ever kept remote and estranged from each other; and that, to blend them, the trading mariners must be encouraged, and a similarity of rewards, comforts, and future provision must be proffered to them, and be taken more entirely under the protection of the Government. This would cause an identification of interests, and the trading mariner would consider himself actually lent to the merchant service, and consider the Navy of his country as the legitimate scene of his endeavours; by this means, the slanderous reports of artifice and malevolence would fail of effecting their object of misleading, being at once refuted and frustrated.

To be continued.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 9, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92 ¼.	3½ Reduced, 100¼ ⅜.
Reduced, 92¾ ½.	New 3½, 99¾ ⅜.

Consols for Account, 92¼—buyers.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—R. S. Firmin and W. King, Conduit-st., Bond-st., button-manufacturers—W. Dale, Cheadle Bulkeley, Cheshire, shopkeeper—J. Knapman, South Tawton, Devonshire, farmer—J. Graham, Manchester, linendraper—J. Sloane and J. Whitty, Liverpool, hatters—P. T. Smith, Liverpool, hatter—J. Unsworth, Brindle, Lancashire, calico-printer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Lang, Dumbarton, shipbuilder.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—T. J. Croggon, College Wharf, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, and Clapham, manufacturer of imperishable stone scagliola marble works—J. Fletcher, Haslingden, Lancashire, hardware-dealer—H. Coward, New Bond-street, Bath, draper, and mercer—J. Money, Donnington, Berks, builder—J. Bristower Poole, ship-broker and spirit-merchant—J. G. Oury, Fenchurch-buildings, City, merchant—T. Cooper, Lewes, coke and gas-manufacturer and money-scrivener—G. W. Turner, Bermondsey-wall, paper-maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. and H. Simpson, Glasgow, cabinet-makers.

BIRTHS.

1st inst., at the Bay, Maidenhead, lady PHILLIMORE, of a daughter—2nd ult., at Wilcove, the lady of Lieut. W. H. SMITH, R.N., of a son—29th ult., at Wurtsing, the lady of Lieut. N. F. EDWARDS, R.N., of a daughter—At the Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of Capt. TAYLOR, 43d L.I., of a daughter—At Tralee, the lady of Capt. FRANCIS MARSH, 12th regt., of a son—11th Dec., at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, the lady of Capt. LAWRELL, 66th regt., of a daughter—Sept. 24th, at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. A. M'NAGHTEN, 61st N.I., of a son—Oct. 8th, at Kernaul, the lady of Capt. LOMER, 21st N.I.—7th, at Simla, the lady of Capt. LUCIUS SMITH, 6th L.C., of a daughter—19th, at Cawnpore, the lady of Assistant-Surg. J. MACRAE, Artillery, of a son—At Madras, Sept. 24th, the lady of A. BRUCE, Esq., C.S., of a son—30th, at Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. W. E. A. ELLIOTT, 29th N.I., of a son—Oct. 1st, at Vizagapatam, the lady of Capt. C. BOND, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Commander H. T. STEWEN, R.N., to Mrs. HODGSON—2d inst., at Brighton, R. H. MACKINTOSH, Lieut. 2d Grenadier Regt., *Bombay Army, to ANTOINETTE, only daughter of the late Col. J.* Vernon—At Dublin, E. BLACKMORE, Esq., R.N., to MARY ELLEN, *daughter of the late T. D'Arcy, of Trimleston House, Dublin, Esq.*—WILLIAM, fourth son to the late Capt. A. Bourke, Newport, to MARY, third *daughter of the late R. Ryan, Esq.*—At *Malta*, on 19th Dec., Lieut. E. H. BOWBURY, to SARAH, daughter of R. Sconce—At Kualth, Lincolnshire, on 6th inst., Captain SYMONS, Bengal Artillery, to MARIA, daughter of the late W. Hutton, Esq., of Gate Burton.

DEATHS.

At his father-in-law's, Lieut. Bedford, Greenwich Hospital, Lt. WILLIAM MAYOTT, R.N. (1815), one of the Board of Harbour-Masters of the River Thames—At Malta, on 6th Jan. last, aged 28, J. C. H. HARRISON, R.N., Mate of H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, and eldest son of the late Major T. J. Harrison, Rl. Artillery—5th inst., at Dover, in her 88th year, ELIZA, wife of Lieut.-Col. BALDWIN—6th inst., at 7, South-street, Finsbury-square, in her 22d year, ELLEN JULIA, wife of Captain John Rhodes Pidding—At Old Brathey, Windermere, on 7th ult., aged 70, T. STAMP, Esq., Captain, R.N.—Jan. 23, at Battamsley Lodge, near Lymington, General R. H. FARMAR, R.M., aged 84. (See Memoir)—23d Aug., at Macao, on board H.M.S. *Wellesley*, Miss WIDDERBURNE, niece of Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K.C.B.—Jan. 20, at Teignmouth, Capt. R. TURNER, late of Rl. Veteran Battalion, in his 61st year—At Kilcummin, CAROLINE, wife of W. L'Estrange, Esq., and daughter of Col. Atkinson, Cangort, Roscrea—At Stillorgan, R. J. SANKEY, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Rl. City Dublin Militia—In Clonmel, Mrs. M'CRAITH, daughter of the late Capt. Tomkins, and sister to the late Major Tomkins, Limerick Militia—At Edinburgh, aged 78, Mrs. ANN FARQUHARSON, relict of Lt.-Col. John Farquharson, 42d regt., and formerly Lieut.-Governor of Carlisle—At Edinburgh, J. LEAR, Esq., late Surg. 3d Royal Veteran Battalion—1st inst., at East Dulwich, aged five years and eight months, THOMAS JAMES SMITH, the only child of Lt.-Col. James Smith, Madras Cavalry—Aug. 18th, at Bellary, Quartermaster THOMAS GIBSON, H.M. 41st regt.—Mrs. GIBSON, wife of the above—Oct. 15th, at Gondaloor, the lady of Brev.-Captain LAMBERT, 16th N.I.—Nov. 10, at Ghuzeepore, the wife of Major C. E. O'NIELL, H.M. 44th regt., aged 26.

Advertisements.

SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS.—Entire SETS of DISH COVERS, plain and shaped, with rich silver mountings, handles, and shields, finished within the last month, are now submitted to inspection at JOHN COWIE'S SHOW ROOM, 11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, warranted of Sheffield Manufacture, as J. C. can certify from his experience of twenty-four years in the trade, that no plated articles can be relied on but those manufactured at Sheffield. Sheffield has for centuries been celebrated for the manufacture of Plated Goods and Cutlery. Soup and Sauce Tureens, and every other requisite to complete the table service.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"Sheffield, Oct. 11th, 1827.

"DEAR SIR,—Will you send me twelve dozen of Solvent; I find my sale rapidly increasing. The superiority of the Rotterdam Solvent over all other preparations for the entire removal of Corns and Bunions, is becoming generally known and appreciated. Sir, since I last wrote to you, I have heard of several remarkable instances of its efficacy. One I may give you, as I have the permission so to do. Mr. Whitham, a respectable manufacturer, residing in Bridge-street, Sheffield, has been a great sufferer from Corns for the last fifty years; hearing of the Rotterdam Solvent, he was induced to try it, and from the great benefit and relief experienced from its first application, he resolved to persevere in its use, and, in a comparatively short time, was completely cured, and continues so to this day. This gentleman will be happy to give any information to those who may personally apply. I am, dear Sir, yours truly, T. LOFTHOUSE."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous; it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sherwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sherwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, London, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and, by appointment, by Sanger, 150, and Chandler, 76, Oxford-street; and by most Medicine Vendors.—Any Vendor not having it will procure it on its being ordered.

FAMILIES, TRAVELLERS, MASTERS OF SHIPS, AND SPORTSMEN,
Should never be Without
MOXON'S

EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT, decidedly the most generally useful Medicine ever offered to the public.

The unrivalled efficacy of the Magnesian in all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels has obtained for it the uniform recommendation and approval of the Faculty.

This unique preparation unites all the active powers of the most approved saline purgatives with the palateable qualities of a glass of soda water. In torpid state of the liver and bowels, bilious affections, cholera morbus, pains in the head, or disordered state of the stomach, nausea, and violent sickness, it will be found a safe, speedy, and effectual remedy. It gives instantaneous relief in the heartburn, is of great service in preventing piles, fistula, and gout, and in alleviating the febrile symptoms attendant on the latter affection. Derangement of the stomach and head, &c., arising from too free indulgence in the gratifications of the table, is speedily removed by a tea-spoonful taken early in the morning.

Prepared only by BENJAMIN MOXON, Chymist, Hull.

Wholesale Agents—Barclay and Sons, London; J. and R. Raimes, Edinburgh and Dublin. Sold wholesale at all the Medicine Warehouses in London, and retail by all Venders of Medicines throughout the kingdom, in bottles at 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d.; and in family bottles at 11s., containing the quantity of five of the 2s. 9d. size, a saving of 20 per cent. to the purchaser.

N.B.—Be careful to observe that "Moxon and Smith, Chymists, Hull," is engraved on the stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

May be had as above, that very popular and much-esteemed preparation of Sarsaparilla, the

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND DECOCTION,
Prepared by B. Moxon, Chymist, Hull.

"One table-spoonful added to a pint of pure water readily forms a pint of the Compound Decoction; and, in justice to the preparers, we must say, appears to be more impregnated with the virtues of the ingredients than the decoction made in the usual way."—See *Gazette of Health and Practical Medicine* for January, 1829.

In bottles at 4s. 6d., 12s., and 22s., the latter equivalent to 32 pints of the Compound Decoction of the London Pharmacopœia.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfumer superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hanpay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

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FRANKS'S SARSINE PASTE, or ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.—This Compound contains the active principle of Sarsaparilla, in combination with other Vegetable alteratives and tonics in the most pure and concentrated form. It will keep in all climates, and not deteriorate by age.

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Rear-Admiral R. THOMAS, R.N., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

That the Testimonial to be presented to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington be a Plateau and Epergne, with a suitable inscription.

That the following Gentlemen, being members of the Committee, and, in London, they be requested to purchase the before-mentioned Plate, viz.:—Lieutenants G. F. Somerville, J. S. Lean, C. Thurtell, and Mr. Thos. Willey.

That the Chairman of the Committee, Rear-Admiral Thomas, be requested to address a letter on behalf of the Subscribers, to accompany the presentation of the Plate.

That a sufficient number of the Lists of the Subscribers, with the Address of Admiral Thomas, and the reply of Sir Edward Codrington, be printed and circulated.

R. THOMAS, Chairman.

That the warmest thanks of this meeting are eminently due to Rear-Admiral Thomas, the Chairman, for his services in the Chair, upon the present as well as all other occasions.

G. F. SOMERVILLE, Secretary.

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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Feb. 9, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 317. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1839. PRICE 8*d*.

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THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

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ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c, to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c, &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 25*s*.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,
203, REGENT STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditiously the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING-COATS and HUNTING DRAWERS, Jean and Drill Jackets and Trowsers, PILOT-COATS and TROWSERS, Sheets, Towels, and Table Linen, Sea Bedding and Cabin Furniture.

N.B.—A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT AND ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by the most competent females.

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Wrists, length of Arm, and height of Individual. For Drawers ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL CLOAKS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards, Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons, Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N B —Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE's, Oxford street, opposite Harewood place (two doors west of Holles-street)

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.

City Office, 97, Gracechurch-street.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER by Order of the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, the smack LORD TOWNSHEND, of about 45 Tons Burthen, old measurement, with her Mast, Spars, Rigging, and Stores, as she now lies at the Tower Wharf.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Honourable the Principal Storekeeper, Tower, or at the office of the Secretary to the Board, in Pall Mall, between the hours of Ten and Four.

The Vessel may be viewed on application to the Master on board; and Proposals for the purchase must be delivered (Sealed) at the office in Pall Mall, on or before the 28th inst., addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the *Lord Townshend* smack."

By order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 11th February, 1839.

CONTRACTS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,
Somerset Place, 29th Jan. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st February next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places—from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 31st of March, 1840—both days included, viz.:—

Chatham,	Kingstown and Dublin,
Cork and Kinsale,	Leith, Leith Roads, and Frith of Edinburgh,
River Thames, from Deptford to Erith, both inclusive,	Milford and Pembroke,
Deal and Downs,	Portsmouth,
Falmouth,	Plymouth,
Guernsey and Jersey,	Sheerness.
Harwich,	

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the Condition of the Contracts, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Deal, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Collectors of Her Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset place, and signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; and in the sum of £500 for each of the other places.

CONTRACTS for MEAT, BREAD, &c. for the ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES at WOOLWICH and CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy,
Somerset-place, 7th Feb., 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 7th March next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying all such quantities of all or any of the following Articles as shall from time to time be required for the use of either or both of the Royal Marine Infirmaries at Woolwich and Chatham, from the 1st day of April next to the 31st day of March, 1840, viz.:—

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, BREAD, MILK, SOAP, and CANDLES.

Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor of the respective Infirmaries. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed unless the party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a Letter signed by a responsible person engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of each of the Contracts for Beef and Mutton and Bread, and in the sum of £50 for each of the others.

CONTRACTS FOR STAVES.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services,
Somerset-place, 12th Feb. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 28th instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, by the 31st October next, the undermentioned quantities of

NEW STAVES—viz.:

	Mills.	
CROWN DANTZIC PIPE	60	great tuns.
QUEBEC PIPE	50	"

The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 per Stave, on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

We are glad to find that many gallant and charitable Naval Officers are subscribing for the widow of "Tom Allen," whose case appeared in our Paper of the 2d inst.—we shall gladly receive contributions. The family and friends of Nelson are at the head of the list.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—H. Story (1836) to *Donegal*. R. Colgrave (1826) to Coast Guard. Thomas Heales (1827) to *Ocean*, v. Johnston.
Mates—J. Dayman to *Excellent*. F. W. Horton to *Talbot*. H. W. B. Coll to *Implacable*.
Master's Assistant—J. Whiting to *Britannia*. Wm. Brodie to *Acorn*.
Assistant-Surgeon—W. Craig, M.D. (1819), to Haslar Hospital. Charles Frederick Waters to *Royal Adelaide*.
Vol., 1st Class—H. A. Clavenny to *Implacable*.
Clerk—John Jones (additional) to *Hercules*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ALGERINE, 10, Lt.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), arrived at Trincomalee, from Singapore, Nov. 17.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. G. M. Hunter (1828), arrived at Lisbon, from the Coast of Africa, Feb. 4th, having the crew of a slave-ship, taken under Portuguese colours on board, in order that the men might be tried in the Portuguese Courts.
CASTOR, 36, Capt. E. Collier (1814), arrived at Gibraltar, from Carthagena, Jan. 29.
CRUISER, 16, Com. R. H. King (1828), arrived at Bombay, from Hejanreee, 2d, and sailed 28th Dec. on a cruise.
ESPOIR, 10, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), sailed from Lisbon, for Cadiz, Feb. 5.
LARNE, 18, Com. P. J. Blake (1830), arrived at Canton, from a cruise, Oct. 19.
VOLAGE, 28, Capt. H. Smith (*a*—1828), arrived at Bombay, from the Indus, 7th, and sailed 30th Dec. on a cruise.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

IBERIA, Middleton,	s. Jan. 14, d. Feb. 3, r. Feb. 4.
TAGUS, Symonds,	s. Jan. 21, d. Feb. 10, r. Feb. 10.
LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Jan. 28, d. Feb. 16.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. Feb. 4, d. Feb. 24.
BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Feb. 11, d. Mar. 3.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 7.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 30.
RANGER, Turner (*a*. 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1825),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 5.
SWIFT, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.

LINNET, Griffin (1812),	s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 25, r. Feb. 1.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1813),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
DELIGHT, Moore (*b*. 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 19.
LYRA, Forrester (1826),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
HOPE, Rees (1816),	s. Jan. 17, d.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Aug. 17, d. Dec. 21, r. Jan. 8.
EXPRESS, Crooke,	s. Sept. 17, d. Jan 22.
PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Feb. 9.
SPY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), on passage to Mediterranean.
ACORN, 16 (1836), Com. J. Adams (*b.*) (1837), Plymouth.
ACTÆON, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.
ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.
ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.
ÆTNA, rec. sp., Lieut. Com. J. Willson (*c.*) (1815), Portsmouth.
AFRICAN, st. v., (1825) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surv. C. of Inc.
ALBAN, st. v. (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), W. Indies.
ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B. (1814), Australia.
ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N. Ame.
APOLLO tr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1814), part. service.
ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal depot, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.
ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.
ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sullivan (1830), S. America.
ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
ASTREA, 6 (1810), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, tr. s. (1826), Mas.-Com. C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.
AVON, st. ves., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1806), Liverpool.
BARHAM, 50 (1811), Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, k., 6 (1824), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (*c.*) (1833), S. Amer.
BEACON, 3, sur. v. (1823), Lt. Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.
BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.
BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Madge (1815), Dover.
BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1816), Mediterranean.
BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Medit.
BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com. J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.
BOXER, st. ves., Capt F. Bullock (1828), enr. Thames & Medway.
BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1825), Coast of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. H. D. Trotter (1835), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut.-Com. O. Stanley (1831), Australia.
BULLFROG, sch. Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.
BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt.-Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), on pass. to C. of Africa.
CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.
CAMELION, 10 (1814) Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), Lisbon.
CARYSFORT, 26 (1826), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.
CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.
CEYLON, 2 (1819), Comm. Sir J. Louis, Bt. (1806), rec. sh., Malta.
CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.
CHARYBDIS, 3 (1831), Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Gore (1832), N. Amer.
CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. St Lushington (1829), Sheerness.
COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.
COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.
COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1828) Cape of Good Hope.
COMET, 2, st. v. (1822), Lt.-Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain
COMUS, 18 (1828), Com. the Hon. P. P. Cary (1834), West Indies.
CONFIANCE, st. v. (1827), Lt.-Com. R. Stopford (1831), Mediter.
CONWAY, 28 (1832), Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), E. Indies.
CORNWALLIS 74 (1813), Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., Capt. Sir Rd. Grant, Kt. (1826), North America and W. Indies.
CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Portsmouth.
CROCODILE, 28 (1828), Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), West Indies.
CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. R. H. King (1828), East Indies.
CUCKOO, st. ves., Master Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.
DAPHNE, 18 (1839), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.
DASHER, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. B. Cragg (1826), Weymouth.
DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), K.H., N. America.
DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.
DOLPHIN, 10 (1836), Lt.-Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.
DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommanney, Kt., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.
DOTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.
DRUMMDARY, con. sh. (1799), Mas. Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Berm.
ECHO, st. ves. (1827), Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), W. Indies.
EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, R.H. (1815), West Indies.
ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. Wm. Preston (1833), on pass. to S. Ame.
EMERALD, ten. to *Rl. G.* yt. (1820), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.
ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.
EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1837), Harwich.
FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.
FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Combon (acting), Weymouth.
FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.
FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1813), part. service.
FLAMER, 6 (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Pothury (1823), West Indies.
FLY, 16 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.
FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Bond (1827), Coast of Africa.
GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Lisbon.
GLEANER, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. E. Davis (1815), Holyhead.
GORGON, st. v. (1836), Com S. C. Dacres (1834), N. C. of Spain.
GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), on pass. to S. Ame.
GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.
HARPY, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. J. S. Ellman (1832), West Indies.
HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.
HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. F. E. Loch (1814), Mediterranean.
HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1826), Mediterranean.
HERALD, 28 (1823), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.
HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Barnard (1817), on pass to W. Indeis.
HERMES, st. v. (1835), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.
HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. H. Baillie (1818), West Indies.
HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice-Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1820), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.
HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1816), Chatham.
IMOGENE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.
IMPLACABLE, 74 (1805), Capt. E. Harvey (1811), Plymouth.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Capt Daniel Pring (1815), part. service.
JASEUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boultbee (1829), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 38, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
LARK, 4, sur v. (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (*d.*) (1833), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com. P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LEVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1811), C. of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), Woolw.
LILY, 16 (1837), Com. John Reeve (1830), Coast of Africa.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Philipps (1815), Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1833), Lt.-Com. Hen. Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46 (1812), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. amer.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commod. P. J Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediter.
MASTIFF, 6, (1818), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1823), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.
MEDINA, st. ves. (1837), Lt.-Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1824), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), Plymouth.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C B. (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford
MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sandom (1829), Lakes of Canada.
NIMROD, 20 (1825), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR 28 (1824), C. Lord J Hay, C.B. (1816), N.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut.-Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 10 (1829), Tender to *Royal George*, Portsmouth.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (*a*) (1813), North Sea.
PELICAN, 16 (1812), Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.
PILOT, 16 (1828), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1829), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Sheerness.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear-Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B, G.C., M.G., Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
PROSERPINE, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoscason (1826), Woolwich.
PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Cape of Good Hope.
RACER 16, (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RACKHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. H. W. Crawford (1836), West Indies
REDWING, st v., Com. Edward Chappell (1826), Liverpool.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Mediter.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1836), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), part. service.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt.-Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 16, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104 (1828), Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, G. C. B., G.C.H., Capt. Thomas White (*a*) (1816), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Mast.-Com. C. B. Bellamy (1824), acting, Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1829), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1818), Plymouth.
SAPPHO, 16 (1833), Com. Thos. Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 16 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 16 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1825), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1833), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1824), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Craigie (1829), Coast of Africa.
SCYLLA, 16 (1809), Com. Hon. Joseph Denman (1825), Lisbon.

SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt.-Com. N. Robilliard (1815), Portsm.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1828), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. R. L. Warren (1829), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1822), Com. Alex. Milne (1830), West Indies.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (b.) (1828), S. Amer
SPEEDY, 8, cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. O'Reilly a. (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C. B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1818), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1833), C. of G. Hope.
THUNDER, st. v. (1829), Com. E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Lakes of Canada.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1830), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townsend (1834), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTOR, 16 (1814), Com. Rd. Crozier (1837), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), g.-ship, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825), Capt. Hon. Smith, (a.) (1829), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1832), N. America.
WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WEAZLE, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WINDSOR, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. S. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLF, 18 (1826), Capt. E. Stanley (1838), East Indies.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1838), Sheerness.
ZEPHYR st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—There has not been a single arrival during the week, except the *Gladiator*, New York packet, and she was four days behind her time. The signal-men and the officers of the Customs are on the look-out for *Barham*, *Victor*, *Pelican*, *Pylades*, and *Wolf*. Some of them will proceed to the eastward to be paid off, when *Vernon* and *Winchester* will be ordered for commission. *Clio* and *Childers* have been taken in dock to be repaired. *Pantaloon* has been in to have her copper cleaned, and make good a slight defect. *Salamander's* defects were completed on Monday, and the went to the North Coast of Spain on Tuesday. *Ætna*, *Seaflower*, and *Cracker* are the only vessels fitting in the port. A very fine cutter, the *Snipe*, will be out of the hands of the dock-yard people by the end of the month, and probably commissioned on 1st March. Volunteers still continue to join *Britannia* and *Victory*. Owing to large drafts of Supernumeraries having been sent out in the *Ganges*, *Electra*, and *Daphne*, the party on board the flag-ship are reduced to about 400; possibly the half of them will be put into the *Revenge* directly she is commissioned. No day is yet fixed for the launching of the *Indus*: she is painted and quite ready; the first spring-tides in March will no doubt be the time. The *Cassion* has been taken in dock this day. The *Waterwitch* is to be moved out about the 28th inst. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*. *Seaflower*, *Ætna*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, *Messenger*, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 15th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—10th—Sailed *Hercules*, 74, Captain E. Barnard, for the West Indies; she is to take on board a regiment either at Barbadoes or Jamaica, and convey them to Halifax. Also sailed *Spitfire* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Shambler, for W. Indies, to relieve the *Flamer* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. M. Potbury, ordered home. *Meteor* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, sailed for Liverpool, with stores for the packets on that station, and will return to this port with newly-raised men for the Navy. Arrived the *Tagus* peninsular steamer, from Falmouth; she completed her coals, and returned to that port the same evening. *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, arrived from Falmouth with unserviceable stores. 11th—Arrived *Lapwing* packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. Francis R. Coghlan, from Falmouth. 12th—Arrived *Kite* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Hoseason, from Sheerness, with the *Hecla* st.-v., on their way to Glasgow, where *Hecla* will have her boilers, &c., fitted. *Kite* proceeds from thence to Holyhead to relieve the *Gleaner* packet, in want of repair. The *Hamoaze* tender arrived from Holyhead and Pembroke, with stores. 13th—Arrived the *Salamander* st.-v., from Portsmouth, in charge of Mr. Bellamy, and part of the crew of the *Athol*, on her way to the coast of Spain; on their arrival there the crew of the *Gorgon* steam-vessel will be transferred to the *Salamander*, and the *Gorgon* will return to this port, where she will remain till the *Windsor Castle*, 74, is ready, which ship she will accompany to Pembroke, to be taken to pieces. 14th—Sailed *Rochester* and *Lively* tenders; the former for Sheerness, and the other for Portsmouth, with stores for the Dock-yards. *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was hauled into dock to have her bottom scrubbed. 16th—A Court-Martial is to assemble this day on board the *Royal Adelaide* to try the Master of the *Lapwing*; it is said on the charge of quitting that vessel while at single anchor, without leave. *Stirling Castle*, 74, is to be fitted for a convict ship, instead of *Spartiate*. *Bellona*, 74, has been brought down the harbour to supply the place of the *Windsor Castle*, ordinary depot. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Implacable*, *Acorn*, *Salamander* st.-v, *Alonzo* transport. In the Sound—*Lapwing* and *Hecate*, and *Kite* steam-vessels.

The following circular has been sent to the officers of the Rl. Marines, requiring them to state their period of service, and the length of time they may have been on half-pay. This is reported to be at the instance of the Naval and Military Commission, for their guidance in their forthcoming recommendation to Her Majesty, through the House of Commons, for awarding rank, &c., to these old servants who have borne their fair share of duty, both abroad and at home, and whose ubiquitous and varied life has fully entitled them to their distinctive badge (the Globe), and verified to its extent their truly appropriate motto, "Per mare, per terram."

Royal Marine Office, 25th Jan. 1839.

SIR,—I am directed by the Deputy Adjutant-General to request you will call upon the Officers of each rank at the division under your command, and also upon the Officers embarked in such ships as may happen now to be at your port, as well as those on command in England and recruiting, to state whether they have, at any period, been on half-pay, and how long, and that you will be pleased to make such report as early as possible.

I have, &c. J. WILSON, A. A. Gen.

To the Colonel Commandant.

Com. Denham, on surveying service, Liverpool, has resigned, as the Dock Committee there declined giving him the means of saving lives and property during the awful gales on that coast.

The *Warrior*, 74, receiving-hulk at Woolwich, is to be fitted for a convict ship, also the *Hebe*, 42, in her room.

Lieut. J. M. Mottley, First of the *Dee*, has been tried by Court-Martial at Jamaica, on charges preferred by Com. Sherer of that vessel, and after two day's sitting, was acquitted. Mr. Pinhorn, Purser of the *Modeste*, assisted the Lieutenant in his defence. Lieut. Mottley has since joined the *Serpent*.

Serjt. Comton, and privates Godby and Flemming, Rl. Marines, were unfortunately drowned on Tuesday, by the accidental upsetting of a boat, in which they were returning from Sheerness to Chatham. The First and Second Mates of the *Badger*, revenue cutter, and three of her crew, narrowly escaped the same fate recently at North Yarmouth, by a sea filling the boat.

The *Buffalo* at Chatham, is ordered to be again brought forward, to bring spars from New Zealand.

Mr. Banes, foreman of shipwrights, Chatham, has been superannuated on 135*l.* per annum.

Sailed the *Amity* for Bermuda and Bahamas.

Arrived to fit for convicts, *Marquis of Hastings* and *Joseph Fenton*, for Malta and the Ionian Islands, and *Royal Sovereign* for St. Helena and Cape.

The *Carron* steamer is docked and repairing at Deptford.

Mr. D. McDowall Gordon, Midshipman, has passed his examination in seamanship, on board the *Victory*.

Color-Serjeant Charles Gillett, Rl. Marines, has been awarded the medal, and gratuity of 15*l.*, for long and meritorious good conduct in the service. He is at present in Spain.

H.M. BRIG WANDERER.—From the *Bahama Observer*, of 8th Dec.—"On 25th Nov., at eight A.M., while the *Wanderer* was cruising off the Isle of Pines, under close-reefed top-sails, on the larboard tack, wind blowing very fresh from the northward, a brig was seen to windward under the same sail, and from her appearance was taken for either a French or Spanish man-of-war. Nine, wind blowing more moderate, made more sail and gained gradually on the brig—a heavy head-sea running at the time. From this time until noon, as the breeze moderated, the pressure of canvass was increased; a barque was reported to the southward; the *Wanderer* showed her colours—the barque answered by showing English, and the brig, which was at this time full four miles dead to windward, hoisted American colours, and then began to make sail. The *Wanderer* closing upon her, she tacked, evidently desirous of not being overtaken. These manœuvres gave rise to strong suspicions that she was a slaver; and at 40 minutes after 12 the *Wanderer* tacked in chase. At 50 minutes after three, finding the slaver gaining upon her, and observing that she had cut away her stern boat, and hauled down the American colours, the hammocks were piped down, and all sail set that could be upon a wind. The chase continued until half-past five the next morning, when, after an effective shot, the brig was captured. During the night the chase frequently altered her course (always when a gun was fired). After midnight, the moon going down, it was difficult to keep her in sight, and had it not been for a very excellent night telescope she must have escaped. The *Wanderer*, while in chase, split her flying jib and jib. The latter was taken in and another was set in the short time of nine minutes; an evidence of the alertness of our seamen when in active service. The prize is a fine brig of 270 tons, having on board 214 slaves when captured, but we are informed upwards of 500 when she left the coast. She sails uncommonly fast, and reports having escaped, on the coast, from Her Majesty's vessels, the *Pylades*, *Curlew*, and *Fair Rosamond*. The *Wanderer* was in chase upwards of 19 hours, having run upwards of 160 miles before capturing her. After her capture, in bringing her to this port, the brig had frequently to shorten sail to enable the *Wanderer* to keep her company."

Lieut. Stone, R.N., son of the Master Shipwright, Chatham dock-yard, has been appointed Harbour-Master, Port of London, vice Lieut. Mayott, R.N., deceased.

On 2d inst. the *Galatea*, a large Portuguese store-ship, other... which was lying off the dock-yard at Lisbon, was discovered to be on fire. Boats from H.M.S. *Donegal* and *Scylla*, and from the French ships-of-war in the Tagus, immediately put off to their assistance. The French, in their eagerness to outdo the English, jumped upon the hot decks and began to climb up the shrouds, for the purpose of cutting away the yards and rigging, a feat in which, of course, John Bull would not be left behind: before many minutes, however, the columns of flame, which began to shoot upwards through the hatchways, gave them a warning to quit their lofty tenement, of which it is lucky they availed themselves in time, for they had scarcely got down into their boats again when the decks gave way with a tremendous crash, and the whole of the masts and rigging took fire. In the mean time the Artillery, which had been brought from the French and English ships, kept firing into the hull below water-mark, and at last, just as the whole had become one vivid flame, the masts fell over, the burning mass suddenly sank, and in one moment the lurid glare of the conflagration was extinguished, and the pale light of the moon alone illuminated the scene. Amongst the officers present were Capt. Drake, of the *Donegal*, the Hon. Capt. Denman, of the *Scylla*, and Lt. Langtry. The prevalent belief is that, as the vessel was about to be fitted out to take convicts to the penal settlements on the coast of Africa, their friends set her on fire with the view of delaying their departure.

Since the order to increase the crews of the ships in ordinary, 150 seamen (not 30 only, as stated by a contemporary) have been received on board the *San Josef* at Plymouth—upwards of 100 of them are able seamen.

In our last, a paragraph incorrectly stated that a basin was begun in Devonport dock-yard, which is untrue; a plan has been laid before the Admiralty for the construction of one, and no doubt it will be brought before Parliament this session, and if a sum is granted for that purpose, the plan will be carried into effect; but even then it will be some time before it is commenced, as the *Stirling Castle*, the ship ordered to be fitted for the use of the convicts who are to be employed on that work, will not be ready to receive them for two or three months.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday:—Messrs. T. B. Girdlestone, Fred. W. Horton, Geo. S. Berens, C. H. Baskerville, David McD. Gordon, Foster Brooke, F. E. Forbes, Lumley W. Peyton, P. McK. Godfrey, John Wilson, Geo. Newcomen, T. F. Symonds, C. C. Grey, W. F. W. Parkinson.

Lt. Parks, R.N., who was suspended for firing into Mr. Barlow Moore's yacht on the Thames, has been reinstated.

COAST GUARD.—On the morning of the 10th inst. the *Harpy* rev.-c. chased and forced the *Arethusa* of Cawsand, a smuggling boat, to throw her cargo of contraband goods overboard—159 tubs of spirits were secured and lodged in the Custom-house at Plymouth.—On the morning of the 10th inst. the *Royal George* rev.-c. chased the *Phœbe*, French smuggling vessel, and forced her to destroy her cargo—a few tubs have been picked up along shore. The *Phœbe* has been brought into Weymouth, with her crew, consisting of one Englishman (Harry Hansford) and six Frenchmen.—A boat, with 70 tubs of spirits, was seized by the Coast Guard officers at Hove near Brighton, late in the evening of the 7th inst. She had been towed across by a vessel, and then cut adrift without any men in her.—The Guard boat of the *Cameleon* rev.-c. fell in with, and chased a boat off the old Castle on the Weymouth station, on the night of the 12th inst., which was towing a raft of tubs. The boat and six men were secured, and the raft of 176 tubs picked up on the spot.—The boats of the *Eagle* and *Cameleon* rev.-cutters picked up, on the 6th inst., 126 tubs about four miles to the eastward of Portland. The boat which was to have brought them ashore was found bottom up, and the goods floating round her; and the crew are supposed to have been drowned. Fifty-four other tubs have been picked up subsequently along the Weymouth district, being a part of the same cargo.—A seizure of 68 tubs was made on the night of the 8th inst., by the Coast Guard at Gerrap's Bay, in the Falmouth district, which the smugglers had assembled in a large body to endeavour to land.—The *Adelaide* rev.-c., on the Hastings station, whilst cruising off Dungeness, chased and captured the *John* of Rye smuggling vessel on the 8th inst. Her cargo was destroyed ... having had sinkers made fast to every ... water, they are

G. Lee...house,
Esq., Hon. ...
W. Young, Mr. T. Heale, Com. Rowband, Rob. Jump, E...
Paulo de la Giroumere, Mr. Francis Van de Paul, Mr. V...
Bosch, and M. Barriott.

Go- spe- feed nds. eet. -in- Sir and and ess.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Feb. 10—THOMAS C... *Warner*, for Bombay. From Downs, Feb. 13th—JOHN DE... for Bombay.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—Nov. 26th—BENGAL MERCHANT ... *hell*, from Penang. 30th—CATHERINE, *Evans*, from ... Dec. 2d—SCOTIA, *Campbell*, from Portsmouth, July 26. ... *leod*, from do. 17 do. TRUE BRITON, *Beauc*...

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Henry Geo. Macleod to be Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 9.

Ordnance Medical Department—Temporary Assist.-Surg. John Bent to be Assist.-Surg., v. Chisholm, promoted.

West Kent Militia—William Peel Croughton, Esq., to be Capt.—Robert Thomas Gybbon Gybbon Monypenny, Gent., to be Ens.

Royal Carnarvonshire Militia—John Ellis Lloyd, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Roberts, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, FEB. 15.

5th Drag. Guards—Capt. Robert Bell, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. Chambers, who exchanges.

13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. William Hake to be Major without p., v. Laug, dec.—Nov. 23, 1838. Lieut. William Penn to be Captain without p., v. Atkinson, dec.—Oct. 5, 1838. Lieut. Bernard MacMahon to be Capt. without p., vice Hake- Nov. 23, 1838. Cornet James Allan Cameron to be Lieut. without p., v. Penn—Oct. 5, 1838.

15th Lt. Drags.—Capt. R. Thomas Harley Chambers, from 5th Drag. Guards, to be Capt., v. Bell, who exchanges—Lieut. Robt. Viscount Jocelyn, from Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut., vice Murray, who exchanges.

11th Foot—Lieut. Edward Moore to be Capt. without p., vice M'Crummen, dec.—Feb. 7. Capt. Lewis Shedden, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. James Steuart, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Feb. 14. Lieut. John Singleton to be Capt. by p., v. Shedden, who retires—Ens. Robert Thomas Brown Boyd to be Lieut. by p., v. Singleton—Feb. 15. Ens. William Browne to be Lieut. without p., v. Boyd, appointed Adjutant—Feb. 16. Alexander Sidney Godolphin Jauncey, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Boyd—Ens. James Talbot Stanley, from 49th reg., to be Ens., v. Browne—Lieut. Robert Thomas Brown Boyd to be Adjut., vice Moore.

16th—Charles Lorenzo Wilkins, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Lindsay, appointed to 17th Lt. Drags.

17th—Staff Assist.-Surg. John Bathurst Thomson to be Assist.-Surg., v. Smith, promoted to 61st Ft.

18th—John Baker, Gent., to be Assist. Surg., v. Gideon Dolmage, who retires upon h. p.

20th—Wm. Baring, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Munro, who retires.

26th—Capt. Frederick Hovenden, from h. p. 8th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. Matthew M'Innes, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Lieut. Alexander G. Moorhead, from h.-p. 19th reg., to be Lieut., v. Chas. Henry Pierse, who exchanges.

27th—Lieut. George Anthony Durnford to be Capt. without p., v. Manley, dec.—Ens. Thomas Hare to be Lieut., v. Durnford—Nov. 6. John Samuel Manly, Gent., to be Ens. v. Hare.

32d—Lieut. John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, from h. p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Hayes, appointed to 37th Ft.—John Pelling Pigott, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Inglis, prom.

37th—Capt. Samuel Hill Lawrence, from the h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. John Costley, who exchanges, receiving the difference—Lieut. Wm. Clay to be Capt. by p., v. Lawrence, who retires—Lt. Samuel B. Hayes, from 32d reg., to be Lieut., v. J. Nugent, Fraser, who retires upon h.-p. Unatt.—Ens. Elliott T. Seward to be Lieut. by p., v. Clay.

40th—Joseph Hely, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Stanley appointed to 11th reg.

61st—Assist. Surg. James Smith, from 17th reg., to be Surg., v. Blake, dec.

66th—Ens. Frederick John Trick to be Lieut. by p., vice Lane, who retires—Ens. Henry Steele, from 57th reg., to be Ensign, v. Trick.

70th—Lieut. Thomas Moody to be Capt. by p., v. Jameson, who retires—Ensign Thomas J. Hawker to be Lieut. by p., v. Moody.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Arthur Stormont Murray, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Viscount Jocelyn, who exchanges.

Unattached—Lieut. James Sweeny, from 66th reg., to be Capt. without p.—Ens. John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, from 32d reg., to be Lieut. by p.

Brevet—Capt. Samuel Hill Lawrence, 37th reg., to be Major in the Army—Capt. Frederick Hovenden, 26th reg., to be Major in the Army—June 28.

Hospital Staff—Deputy Inspector-General Joseph Skey, M.D., Principal Medical Officer in Canada, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Mem.—The name of the Lieut. in 8th Lt. Drags. is Laing, and not Meason. Lieut. John Edrington, upon h. p. 1st Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service with the sale of a Lieutenancy—he being about to settle in New South Wales.

Holmepierpoint Troop of the Southern Reg. of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry—John George Musters, Esq., to be Capt., v. Robert Burgess, resigned—Feb. 2.

CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Gds.—Depot move in April from Leeds to York.

2d Drg. Gds.—The regt. will remove in April from Manchester to Glasgow; they were last week inspected by Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Jackson, who expressed his approbation with the state of the corps.

3d Drag. Gds.—Move in April from Leeds to Edinburgh.

5th Drag. Gds.—Move in April from York to Nottingham.

6th Drag. Gds.—Move in April from Dorchester to Manchester.

7th Drag. Gds.—Move in April from Edinburgh to Leeds.

1st Dragoons—This regiment will be required to embark at Cork for Bristol, in the first week in April, for the purpose of being stationed at Coventry.

7th Hussars—Depot moves in April from Leeds to York.

9th Lancers—Move in April from Nottingham to Ipswich.

11th Light Drags.—The officers of this gallant corps have presented Lieut.-Colonel Brutton, who commanded that regiment for the last seven years, upon his retiring from the service after 43 years residence in India...

... FIRE . . . 50

...he Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office, Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of ...ity, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent ...im duly authorised in writing.

...very Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Ad...alty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ...," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accom...ed by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging ...come bound with the Person tendering in the ...ongst which ... on the ... for the due performance of...

may be numbered the taking of Seringapatam, and most of the subsequent brilliant events that have occurred in our eastern territories. The workmanship of the whole is of the most superior order, and reflects great credit upon the designers, Messrs. Garrard and Co. of the Haymarket.

12th Lancers—This corps will be passed over from Bristol to Cork in the course of the summer.

13th Lt. Drgs.—Major.-Gen. Sleigh, Inspect.-General of Cavalry, has appointed Capt. Ellis his Aide-de-Camp.

15th Hussars—This corps, dismounted, will occupy quarters in Chatham, on the embarkation of drafts for India, from the infantry depots stationed there, and will embark for Madras as soon as tonnage can be provided.

17th Lancers—Sir John Elley has left a considerable fortune, accumulated during his long and meritorious service, 15,000*l.* of which he has bequeathed to charitable purposes. He has also left handsome services of plate to his old corps the Royal Horse Guards, and to this his late regiment.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 2d Batt.—Capt. Halkett is appointed Military Secretary at Toronto.

On the 10th Jan. Col. Shawe and the officers of the Coldstream Guards, anxious to set an example and promote that gaiety for which Quebec has hitherto been celebrated, entertained a large party of the ladies and gentlemen of this city at a ball and supper. The difficulty of access to Cape Diamond, and the want of any apartment in the officers' barrack in the citadel sufficiently large to accommodate so numerous an assembly as was invited, determined the gallant corps to engage the ball-room and apartments at the Albion for the occasion. The rooms were brilliantly lighted, and had a gay and cheerful appearance. Shortly after nine the company began to arrive, and at ten dancing commenced to the excellent quadrille band formed from that of the Volunteer Artillery, and was kept up with great spirit in alternate quadrilles and waltzes till twelve o'clock. The supper-room was then thrown open, and the company on entering it found tables covered with every seasonable delicacy and wines of the first quality. Dancing was resumed after supper, and at two o'clock, and later, many a gay couple were yet to be found tripping as lightly as if the dance had but just begun. The party was numerous, and all seemed highly pleased with the entertainment; indeed, it could not be otherwise, for the attention of the Military hosts to the amusement and comfort of their guests was unremitting, and the elegant hospitality of the Coldstream Guards was displayed in a manner that will long be remembered by those who partook of the festivities of the evening.—*Quebec Mercury.*

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—Lt. Lysons has succeeded Capt. Halkett as Assist. Quarter-Master-Gen. in U. Canada.

2d Depot—Ens. Stevenson has joined, to proceed with the drafts on the 7th proximo.

9th—Surgeon Sievwright embarks in the *Camden* for Calcutta. This officer has served in the West Indies, and nearly twenty years in India, having accompanied the 45th Regt. in 1819, and returned to England last spring, with the skeleton of that distinguished corps.

11th—The first division 11th regt. is just arrived from New Brunswick. It consists of about 150 men, commanded by Brevet.-Major Bloomfield. The head-quarters division, commanded by Col. Goldie, is expected to-morrow. —*Quebec Gazette, Jan.* 9.

11th Depot—Capt. Steuart has leave to 10th March; Lieut. Kennedy, Assist.-Paym., to 27th inst. Lieut. Moore vacates the Adjutancy on succeeding to a company.

26th Depot—Ens. Phibbs has joined, and will embark for Bengal next month.

27th Depot—The detachment, 115 r. and f. under Capt. Byrne, have moved to Chatham, preparatory to embarking for the Cape.

28th—Lieut. Andrews has leave to 30th March.

32d—Lieut. Griffin is appointed additional Assist. Adjt.-Gen. at Quebec. Major Reid has been succeeded in the command at Sandwich, by Major Deedes, 34th. Capt. Markham has succeeded Capt. Hale, 52d, as Assist. Quarter-Master-Gen. at Toronto.

41st—This regt. was in orders for the Persian Gulf when the last mail left Bombay.

43d Depot—The officers of this and 27th Depot, quartered in Dover Castle, gave a ball and supper to the gentry and visitants of the town and neighbourhood on Valentine's day.

44th—Surgeon Harcourt, and Assist.-Surgeon Meriat, embark for Bengal in the ship *Marquis of Camden*. The former officer served in the Peninsula, and embarked with the 11th Light Dragoons for India in 1819, where he has since served until within the last few months.

51st—Ens. Scott has leave to 28th inst.

52d—Capt. Hale is appointed Military Secretary at Quebec.

57th—This regt. was held in readiness for field-service at the departure of the December mail from India.

62d—The comp. vacant by the death of Capt. Ellis, provides for the last of the old Subalterns in the regt., as Lieut. Rawstorne (1814) obtains the promotion. Five companies have gone in the 62d within a year.

63d—Quarter-Master Carr has arrived at Newcastle, from India, on leave of absence.

64th—The reg. was inspected by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, at Up-Park Camp, on 5th Dec., and his Excellency was highly gratified with the state of the corps.—Sir Lionel was afterwards entertained by the officers at their mess-room.

73d—Col. Love, K.H., commands the Hamilton district, and is stationed at Brantford with this reg., and being the senior officer, has the general command of the London, Gore, and Talbot districts.

80th Depot—Lieut. Fraser and Ens. Hollinsworth are the officers selected for the next Convict Guard. The former has a wife and ten children to accompany him.

85th Depot—On 9th inst., a soldier who had deserted from the 15th Hussars, and enlisted in this depot, was arrested as a deserter. On examining his kit, papers were found implicating him and some others as being concerned in a murder committed in Ireland a few years since; a strict investigation has taken place, and it is said he will turn Queen's evidence, when some disclosures of a very important nature are expected. The man is in close confinement in the gaol of Plymouth.

94th Depot—is now commanded by Br.-Maj. Lindsay. Maj. Gascoyne is on leave.

95th—H.M.S. *Jupiter*, having on board this reg., bound for Ceylon, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on 27th Nov., and sailed for the Cape on 1st Dec. By a letter received from an officer on board, we learn that the voyage had hitherto been a most delightful one. No deaths or casualties of any kind had occurred. They expected to eat their Christmas dinner at the Cape.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt.—Lt. T. W. Smith, Rifle Brigade, has succeeded Lieut. M'Intyre, 86th, as Recruiting Officer at Leeds, the latter being transferred to Reading, vice Lieut. Andrews, 28th.

2d W. India Reg.—Lieut. Sayers and four r. and f., with 2 Serjs., and 15 r. and f. of the 1st W. I. reg., embarked from Sierra Leone on 6th Nov., in the *Isabella Anna* freight-ship. The latter were landed at St. Lucia, and the former at Barbadoes. Lieut. Sayers returned home in the *Isabella Anna* from St. Lucia, which place she left on 23d Dec.

RL. ARTILLERY.—Maj. Lock's comp., 3d batt., will embark at *Cork* in about a month or six weeks for Halifax. Capt. Freer's comp., 6th batt., will proceed to Dublin, *via* railway, in about a fortnight, to replace Major Lock's comp. at that command.—It is reported that Major Hanwell's comp. at Plymouth will be shortly relieved by Maj. Willis's comp., 5th batt.

CIRCULAR. War Office, 28th Dec. 1838.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you that an order has been issued by the Board of Excise, dated 21st ultimo, directing that when the effects of officers and soldiers dying in Her Majesty's service, are sold by auction by a non-commissioned officer or soldier, no objection be made thereto on the part of that Board, and that such sales be exempt from the duty and regulation of auction laws, provided a certificate, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment, stating that the sale was by his authority, and that the whole of the effects sold belonged to the deceased officer or soldier, be forwarded to the Excise Officer residing nearest to the place of sale.

I am accordingly to request that whenever, in the regiment under your command, effects are sold by auction, in conformity with the article 207 of the explanatory directions, you will take care that the conditions, presented by the Board of Excise, as being necessary to exempt the sale from the operation of the auction laws, be strictly fulfilled, and that your certificate of the facts required be duly forwarded to the nearest Excise Office as soon as the sale is ended. I have, &c. HOWICK.

Officer Commanding — Regiment of ——.

CIRCULAR. Horse Guards, Dec. 10, 1838.

SIR,—It has been represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief, by the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that, notwithstanding the clear and positive injunctions contained in pages 264 and 265 of the General Regulations and Order of the Army, the payment of the amount of assessment of barrack damages charged against the troops in changing quarters is in many cases refused upon untenable grounds, and that in some cases individuals have refused to pay the expenses consequent upon such alterations as they have taken upon themselves to make in their barrack-rooms, in direct violation of the provisions of the warrant for the regulations of barracks, which alterations it became necessary for the barrack department to remove, in order to restore the rooms to their former state.

Lord Hill commands me to direct your special attention to this important subject, and to say, that henceforth His Lordship will hold the Commanding Officer of every regiment, or depot, or detachment, strictly responsible for the prompt payment of all barrack damages upon the requisition of the Barrackmaster of the station, at which the assessment shall have been made; His Lordship will not sustain this or that objection upon the part of subordinate individuals.

The Queen's commands relative to this head of service are so distinctly specified both in the Warrant and in the General Regulations above referred to, and the principles upon which the assessment of damages is made on these occasions being perfectly just towards the public and towards the troops, Lord Hill will not suffer payment either to be evaded or postponed. His Lordship accordingly desires that payment be made upon the Barrack-master's demand.

Having thus conformed to Her Majesty's Regulations, Commanding Officers may avail themselves, if they see reasonable grounds for doing so, of the power of appeal, with which they are invested by these regulations in the promulgations, viz., the Commanding Officer being at liberty to appeal to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, through the General Commanding-in-Chief, should he consider himself or the troops aggrieved.

Lord Hill takes the present occasion to remind the officers of the Army, that if they alter the colour of the walls of their barrack-rooms, or make any other alterations therein, they are as much bound by the Regulations to pay the expense of restoring their rooms to their former state, as they are to pay for the repairing or replacing (as may be) any article of barrack furniture that may have been damaged or destroyed, either through wantonness or negligence.

The foregoing observations, of course, are equally applicable to any unauthorised alterations made in the barrack-rooms of the soldiery.

The respective General Officers in command of the troops will also be held responsible for the due enforcement of the regulation which provides for the payment of barrack damages whenever Barrackmasters apply to them for support, either personally or in writing.

Lastly, the General Com.-in-Chief expects that the General Officers and other Officers in command will not lend their support to any proposed appeal against the assessment, unless upon due examination of it they shall be fully satisfied that it has been made upon principles not recognised by the existing Regulations.

I have, &c., JOHN MACDONALD,

Officer Commanding Adjutant-General.

BARRACKS.—The Board of Ordnance have directed that the house at the Artillery Barracks, Limerick, occupied by the late acting Storekeeper, Mr. Lloyd, shall be appropriated in future as the residence of the Barrackmaster.—The Hon. John Sinclair is appointed Barrackmaster at Hamilton; W. H. Gray, Esq., at Montreal; Major Elliot at Grenada; and Capt. Newhouse (late of 82d) at Trinidad.

WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.—The Earl of Clare has, within these few days, paid in to Messrs. Drummond the sum of 600*l.*, remitted to him on account of a very considerable sum which has been subscribed by the officers of the Bombay Army towards carrying this great national object into effect.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding in Ireland has granted the Deputy Judge-Advocate-General a fortnight's leave of absence from the 11th inst., to enable him to proceed to England for the benefit of his health.

Major Forster, K.H., has resumed his duties as Assist.-Adjutant-General of the eastern district, Ireland.

The retirement of the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Henry Fane, has appeared in Government Orders. See our East India Intelligence.

His Excellency, Sir George Arthur, and two Aides-de-Camp, arrived at Hamilton on 5th January, and shortly after departed for Amherstburgh, on an inspection tour to the western frontier, and to guard against the inroads of the brigands in that direction.

The barracks at Island Bridge, Dublin, are to be given up as an Artillery station, and the detachments removed to Porto Bello barracks, at which place considerable improvements and additions are making.

Lord Hill, as Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at the Horse Guards on Thursday, which was attended by Lord Hotham, Admiral Sir John Beresford, Lord Beresford, Lt.-Gen. Keating, Gen. Sir Moore Disney, Lieut.-Gen. Huskisson, Maj.-Gen. Murray, Lord A. Lennox, and about thirty other officers.

East India Intelligence.

Extract of a letter, dated Nov. 7, from an officer of the Bengal Establishment, who is well acquainted with India:—

"The Army of Candahar, as it is called, consisting of about 15,000 men, has assembled at Kurnaul, and will march about the 1st proximo to Ferozepore, on the banks of the Sutlej, where Lord Auckland will have an interview with Runjeet Singh, and, it is said, endeavour to persuade him to allow our forces to pass through his dominions. Should he refuse, they will descend to Shikarpoor, on the Indus, thence to Candahar, where the first opposition will be met with, and finally to Cabul or Herat, as circumstances may require. It is, however, the opinion of many that there will be little blood shed unless the Russians really give their assistance to our enemies. Nevertheless, I believe, since India came under our dominion, she has never been so threatened and in such a dangerous position as at present. All the independent native powers by whom we are surrounded are collecting their forces and strengthening their positions, and there is no doubt that the slightest reverse to our arms in the north would bring them upon us. The penny-wise and pound-foolish system of Lord W. Bentinck is now fully and perfectly exposed. The reduction he caused in the Army left it scarcely capable of performing its duties as a police, and there is now great difficulty in increasing it. The natives show no alacrity or even inclination to join it; so many, after having been unfitted by a Military life for other pursuits, were sent to the right-about by his Lordship, that they expect the same will happen again. Besides, raw recruits are of little avail at a moment when we are threatened on all sides; however, whether we come into actual contest with our enemies or not, the Army must reap some benefit from the state of affairs, and promotion be increased."

We were much surprised on Wednesday last by the arrival of the Overland Mail from India, *via* Marseilles. This mail has reached in the extraordinary short space of 42 days from Bombay. The dates brought are from Bengal, Dec. 24; Madras, Dec. 25; and Bombay, Jan. 5. The most important features of intelligence are the resignation of Sir Henry Fane and the interview of Lord Auckland with Runjeet Singh. Part of the troops, forming the Army of Indus, had already commenced their march on their return to the Presidency. Four thousand additional troops had been ordered from Bombay to join the Scinde Army, it being the expressed opinion of Colonel Wade that three stations in the Scinde territory would be absolutely necessary. The Bishop of Madras had reached that Presidency and been installed. Sir Henry Seton, the new Judge, had also arrived at Bengal. The *Agrd Ukhbar* speaks of a rumour that Dost Mahomed and his brothers felt inclined to second the views of the British Government to replace Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul, in consideration of receiving jaghires and pensions equivalent.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel Worsley, 28th Bengal N.I., which took place on 2d Dec. He was about to be brought to a Court of Inquiry about the mutiny in that reg. This officer has successively commanded the 45th, 42d, 53d, 63d, and 28th regs.—*Agra Ukhbar.*

The remainder of the Bombay European Reg., the 24th N.I., 30 men of the European Artillery, and a troop of Golundauze, under the command of Major Bayley, 24th N.I. (Col. Bagnold having declined), have been despatched from Bombay to take possession of Aden. The first detachment having been found insufficient, some skirmishing had taken place with the natives, and the Sepoys had captured two country vessels, which they were fitting out to cruise off the port.

Delhi, Dec. 4.—Sir Henry Fane, accompanied by an Aide-de-Camp, Captain Hay, and Dr. Wood, were expected to go on board their boats at Ferozepore on 15th, in progress to Bukeer, and proceed, *via* Bombay, to England. The head-quarters and staff would commence their march from Ferozepore under the senior officer, Gen. Torrens, for Meerut, on 16th, *via* Kurnaul, which place they will reach on Jan. 2d, and Meerut on 9th. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay will act as Commander-in-Chief till the arrival in India of the officer appointed from home to succeed Sir H. Fane.

It is currently reported that there will be an increase to the Bengal Army of one regiment of Cavalry, and four of Infantry.

Jhansi.—The troops despatched upon Jhansi have not succeeding in obtaining possession of the fort, nor expected to succeed without further aid. The Agent for the Governor-General for a reinforcement of 2,000 men and a battering train. Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Anbury, K.C.B., proposes to command this force in person, and as he is well acquainted with the nature of Indian forts, from Seringapatam to Bhurtpore, we may soon expect to hear of the fall of Jhansi. The following are the particulars of the outbreak at Jhansi, given in a letter dated 13th Nov.:—Mahratta principality of Jhansi is at open war with our authorities. Mr. Fraser, the Agent for Bundelcund, on approaching the town, was fired at, and the general opinion at Gwalior is, that the British will take the place. Col. Hewit, with the 25th N.I., is in attendance on Mr. Fraser, and it is believed that Sindia's contingent has received orders to be in readiness. The cause of the disturbance at Jhansi, and of the unsettled state of that principality, is a family quarrel.

The whole of the Scinde force arrived at its destination, and disembarked without the slightest difficulty, on the 23d, 27th, and 30th of Nov., and 1st Dec. The camp is formed five miles below Vikkur.

The Beloochees and Scindians are collecting in large numbers to oppose our march, although there is as yet no manifestation of an open opposition. The Ameers are also fortifying Hydrabad.

The following are the orders which Sir Henry Fane has issued to the Army of India on his taking his leave of them:—

Head-quarters Camp, Ferozepore, 14th Dec., 1838.—The Head-quarter Camp will be struck on the morning of the 16th inst., and the Head quarter Staff will march, according to a route to be prepared by the Quartermaster General of the Army, to Meerut. 2d—The Commander-in-Chief intends to proceed on the same morning, by boat, down the Sutlej and Gharra to the Indus, and so on to Bombay. 3d—The time has, therefore, arrived when his connection with the Bengal Army must cease, but he cannot allow it to be severed without first bidding the Army farewell, and offering his best wishes for their prosperity and happiness. 4th—The support which he has received from the General Officers holding commands, and the generally excellent conduct of all ranks in the Army, European and Native, have, for some time past, rendered his command a task of great ease, and he offers his best acknowledgments and thanks to all for this gratifying result. 5th—He feels that he cannot adequately thank the General Staff of the Head-quarters of the Army, for the able and friendly assistance which they have rendered to him on all occasions; and he now takes leave of them with regret, and with feelings of cordial esteem and regard.—By order of his Excel. the Com.-in-Chief,

J. P. LUMLEY, Maj.-Gen., Adjt.-Gen. of the Army.

The long-expected interview between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh has at length taken place. Lord Auckland arrived at Ferozepore on the 27th Nov., on which day Runjeet Singh also made his appearance, and joined his troops encamped on the opposite bank of the river. On the 29th the first interview between Lord Auckland and Runjeet Singh took place. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Wade, and a few officers, formed a deputation to escort His Highness. The troops forming part of the ceremony consisted of H.M.'s 16th Lancers, the 4th L.C., the Camel Artillery, a troop of Horse Artillery, the Governor-General's body-guard, the 3d Buffs, and the 2d, 31st, 42d, and 43d N.I. Major Wade acted as interpreter on the occasion. Our space will not admit of the lengthy details which occupy some of the Papers, but the following is a sketch of the conversation between his Lordship and the Maharajah:—

Lord Auckland—All the letters I receive from the English Government make anxious inquiries after your health and prosperity. Runjeet Singh—I am a friend to the English, and indeed esteem all their distinguished officers around me as friends. Lord Auckland—Sir Henry Fane expresses his pleasure at meeting you. Runjeet Singh—I am glad to see the Commander-in-Chief, who is not only a warm friend but a gallant soldier. Sir Henry Fane—I am grateful for the compliment. Lord Auckland—I am now about to present you with a picture of our young and beautiful Queen, who is as famed for her virtue as her greatness. On this Major-General Cotton advanced with the picture (which was beautifully framed in solid gold), and presented it to Runjeet Singh, when a royal salute was fired; the Maharajah bowed to the picture, and put it to his forehead several times. He then minutely examined it for some minutes, and said—"I consider this the greatest gift I could receive, and a proof of the friendship existing between the two governments; and when I return I will fire a salute of 101 guns to celebrate the happy event." Runjeet Singh—Do the English still occupy the tapoo (island) near Persia (meaning Karrak), and with what force? Lord Auckland—Yes, with one European regiment, but there are few others to embark for it. Sir H. Fane—The island is very strong, and, Maharajah (with a smile), the whole army of Persia could not take it. Lord Auckland—I regret much, Maharajah, that I cannot do myself the pleasure of showing you a steam-vessel on the Sutlej at present, but I hope, ere many months are past, to gratify you with the sight of several on the Indus. Runjeet Singh—Have you heard of Gen. Ventura lately? Lord Auckland—Yes, he was in England by the last accounts, and will be out, I think, immediately, when he hears you require his services. Runjeet Singh—How was he received in London? Lord Auckland—I gave him letters to the different Ministers; he was received kindly by them, and they all speak in high terms of him. They have offered him every assistance in purchasing the newest arms, &c., for you. Runjeet Singh—Whether do you consider Ventura or Allard the best General? Lord Auckland—I am no judge; they are both brave and good Generals. They were brought up in the school of Napoleon, one of the greatest heroes and bravest men who ever lived; second to none, except it be Wellington, to whom our country owes much of its glory. Runjeet Singh—I am fond of music; is that the same band I heard at Umritsur? Lord Auckland Yes, the same; but we have such a band to each regiment. Runjeet Singh—I like music; it pleases the soul, and inspires the soldier in the hour of battle. I have gone to much expense and trouble to create bands in my army. After this a conversation took place about the guns to be presented and the camel battery, &c., and the band was introduced and played so loud that it was scarcely possible to hear what was said. His highness was now led forth to view the other presents intended for his gracious acceptance. On approaching the howitzers, however, an accident happened which the propounders of omens affected to interpret as unfavourable. A number of spherical cases had been piled in front of the howitzers, but were not seen as the party approached, owing to the darkness, the confusion, and the crowd. Over these the Maharajah stumbled and fell, and at the same time Sir Henry Fane measured his length across the heap, as if to keep his highness in countenance. The Commander-in-Chief, however, soon recovered his footing, and then raised the Maharajah, who took the matter very coldly, considering his bodily infirmities and the nature of the omen. He probably felt satisfied that if the tumble prognosticated his fall, the British army would fall with him. After inspecting the howitzers, the caparisoned elephant and a number of magnificent horses were presented him, with most of which the royal visitor declared himself well pleased. The ceremonies being now at an end, he took his departure in the same form, and received the same honours as on his coming to the camp.

On the following day Lord Auckland returned the visit, on which occasion the scene displayed was of very great magnificence. A grand review of the whole force took place on the 3d Dec.

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Nov. 13, 1838—Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Jessore until further orders. Mr. A. Littledale to off. as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Dacca, in the room of Mr. A. P. Dick, on deputation to Rungpore. Mr. H. D. Fergusson to be an assist. under the Mag. and Coll. of Dacca. Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be an assist. under the Com. of the Allahabad Div. Mr. G. H. Clarke to be an assist. under the Com. of the Rohilkund Div.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O.—42d N.I.—Ens. C. F. Bruere to be Lieut., from June 9, 1838, v. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. Griffiths, ret. 49th N.I.—Ens. H. J. Piercy to be Lieut., from July 11, 1837, v. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Henry Stone, ret. 50th N.I.—Ens. Henry Nicoll to be Lieut., from Nov. 4, 1838, v. Lieut. H. Kewney, dec. 51st N.I.—Capt. and Brevet-Major Rob. Stewart to be Major, Lieut. H. C. Talbot to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. H. Ryves to be Lieut., from Oct. 11, 1838, in succ. to Maj. W. Gregory, transferred to the inv. est. Inf.—Major Adam White to be Lt.-Col., v. H. Caldwell, ret., with rank from Oct. 3, 1838, v. H. Ross, dec. 10th L.C.—Lieut. R. Cantley to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet W. B. Moseley to be Lieut., from June 9, 1838, in succ. to W. Perker, ret. Supernum. Cornet John Munro brought on effective strength of Cav. 59th N.I.—Capt. R. Wilcox to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. Anderson to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. F. Durnsford to be Lieut., from Oct. 3, 1838, in succ. to A. White, prom. 74th N.I.—Lieut. H. Cheere to be Capt. of a comp., v. M. Huish, resigned, with rank from March 1, 1838, v. A. Spens, prom. Ens. J. P. P. T. Hawkey to be Lieut., v. Cheere, prom., with rank from April 30, 1838, v. W. T. Briggs, dec. Eng.—Capt. H. Debude to off. as Secret. to the Milit. Board during the absence of Capt. Sanders, ordered to join the Army of the Indus, or until further orders.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Court of Directors:—Major-Gen. G. R. Penny, Col. 17th N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, 15 Nov. 1838—Major-Gen. M. Boyd, Col. 52d N.I., do. do. 19 do.—Major-Gen. F. V. Raper, Col. 70th N.I., do. do. 14 do.—Lt.-Col. John Anderson, 39th N.I., do. do. 16 do.—Capt. Fras. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., do. do. 16 do.—Lieut. W. L. L. Scott, 1st L.C., do. do. 14 do.—Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., do. do. 16 do. Lieut. Jos. Chillcott, 74th N.I., do. do. 16 do.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Feb. 11th—WAVE, *Goldsmith*, from Van Diemen's Land, Oct. 9. 12th—MARY, *Robertson*, from Mauritius, Nov. 5. 14th—PARKFIELD, *Jacob*, from China, Sept. 9. AMWELL, *Hesse*, from Mauritius, Oct. 20. 15th—ERASMUS, *Marks*, from Batavia, Oct. 18. ANNA CATHERINA, *Bakker*, from Batavia, Oct. 9.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per ATALANTA, at Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs and family, Mrs. Onslow and five children, Sir Herbert Compton, Miss Compton, R.-Adm. Sir Chas. Malcolm, Maj. G. Lee, H. H. the Nizam's service, D. Smyttan, S. Compton, Esq., Hon. P. Anstruther and lady, J. W. Whitehead, Esq., Mr. W. Young, Mr. T. Heale, Com. Rowbund, Rob. Jump, Esq., Mr. Paulo de la Gironnere, Mr. Francis Van de Paul, Mr. Van den Bosch, and M. Barriott.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, Feb. 10—THOMAS COUTTS, *Worner*, for Bombay. From Downs, Feb. 13th—JOHN DENISTON, for Bombay.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—Nov. 26th—BENGAL MERCHANT, *Campbell*, from Penang. 30th—CATHERINE, *Evans*, from Madras. Dec. 2d—SCOTIA, *Campbell*, from Portsmouth, July 26. RICHMOND, *McLeod*, from do. 17 do. TRUE BRITON, *Beach*, from Madras, Nov. 17. BLOEMWO, *Barker*, from Liverpool. 4th—ALLERTON, *Chatterton*, from do., July 26. 10th—Overland Mail of October, from London. 14th—ROBERT SMALL, *Fulcher*, from Portsmouth. 18th—LORD HUNGERFORD, *Farquharson*, from do.

Departures from.—Nov. 23d—ENMORE, *Nash*, for London. 24th—H.C.'s st. GANGES, *Dilly*, for Rangoon. Dec. 1st—WANDERER, *Smith*, for Liverpool. 5th—HERCULEAN, *Grundie*, for do. 8th—DAVID SCOTT, *Spence*, for China. 13th—FALCON, *Anstruther*, for Liverpool. 14th—PLANTAGENET, *Domett*, for Lon-

don. AMELIA, *Law*, for do. 17th—ENGLAND, *Rea*, for do. 19th—COLOMBO, *M'Kellar*, for Madras and Suez. 20th—SERINGAPATAM, *Denny*, for London.

MADRAS, *Arrivals at.*—Dec. 18th—WELLINGTON, *Liddle*, from Portsmouth, Aug. 15. 20th—CARNATIC, *Voss*, from do., Aug. 29. 13th—WINDSOR, *Nesbitt*, Sept. 1. 18th—REPULSE, *Pryce*, from Downs, Aug. 23. 21st—MARY ANN, *Tarbatt*, from Portsmouth, Aug. 28th—DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, from do. 27 do.

BOMBAY, *Arrivals at.*—Dec. 8th—SIR EDWARD PAGET, *Campbell*, from Indus. 9th—CLYDESDALE, *Davies*, from Liverpool. 10th—LADY EAST, *Emery*, from Indus. 13th—ANN, *Jeffrey*, from Llanelly. 15th—AURORA, *Cox*, from Indus. 20th—COLUMBIA, *Bell*, from Liverpool, Aug. 1. 21st—CAMBRIDGE, *Douglas*, from Indus. CORNWALLIS, *Clarke*, from China, Nov. 7. LADY FERNSHAM, *Webster*, from Downs, Aug. 11. CHARLES FORBES, *Wells*, from Indus.

Departures from.—Dec. 7th—GEORGE CANNING, *Winn*, for London. 18th—STAINS CASTLE, *Petrie*, for China. 26th—ARGYLL, *M'Donald*, for Liverpool. 29th—URANIA, *Noakes*, for do.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per GEORGE CANNING, from Bombay—Mr. Burnes and Mr. Lee.

Per ARGYLL, from do.—Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and servant, Mr. Cahill, late Bombay Eur. Reg.

Per URANIA, from Bombay—Mrs. Webb, two Misses and Master Webb, Mr. Menzies, Master Straker, Rev. L. and Mrs. Boggs, Master Malcolmson, Lieut. Johnson, 4th M. N.I., Mr. Rawlins.

Per COLOMBO, from Bengal and Madras to Suez—Mrs. Colonel Fagan, Mrs. Cardew and four children, Mrs. Graham, Miss Fagan, Miss Beattie, — Cardew, Esq., C.S., — Trench, Esq., C.S., P. M'Queen, Esq., Capt. Graham, R. Art., Lieut. Pirie, H.M.'s 9th, — James, Esq. From Madras—Sir P. Maitland and family, and Capt. Joseph

Per SERINGAPATAM, from Bengal—Mrs. Carnac and children, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Elspry and child, Col. Barton, W. Blunt, Esq., C.S., Capt. Burnie, Most Rev. Dr R. St. Leger, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, Master St. Leger, J. Gilmore, Esq., Lieuts. Daniell and Goodyer, W. W. Walker, Esq., Miss and two Masters Courgon, two Masters Hyde.

THE LATE ADMIRAL FRANK SOTHERON.

THIS officer, whose demise on the 7th February appears in our obituary of this week, was the third and youngest son of the late W. Sotheron, Esq., of Darrington, near Pontefract He was born in 1765, and entered the Naval Service in 1776, as a Midshipman on board the *Bienfaisant*, 64, commanded by the late Adm M'Bride, under the auspices of which gallant officer he completed the first six years of active duty. Being lent for awhile to the *Arethusa* frigate, he bore a part in the well fought battle between that ship and *la Belle Poule*, June 17th, 1778, and on his return to the *Bienfaisant*, was in the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, off Ushant. He was also present at the capture of the Caraccas convoy, the defeat of Don Juan de Langara, and the relief of Gibraltar by the fleet under Sir G. B. Rodney.

In the ensuing summer we find the *Bienfaisant* cruising after a large private ship of war, which was known to have sailed from Brest, and proceeded to St. George's Channel. Captain M'Bride's look out was ineffectual, until Aug. 12th, when being off Lincale, early in the morning, he perceived a strange vessel in chase of some merchantmen that had sailed from Cork on the preceding day, under his protection. He immediately made sail; and at 7 A.M. got within pistol-shot of the stranger, then under English colors. On being hailed by the *Bienfaisant*, she hauled them down, and hoisted French. A smart action, commenced on both sides with musketry, now took place; and, at the expiration of an hour and ten minutes, the enemy struck, having had 21 men killed and 35 wounded, with her rigging and sails cut to pieces. The *Bienfaisant* had 3 killed and 20 wounded; and the *Charon*, a 44-gun ship, which came up at the close of the engagement, had one man wounded. The prize proved to be *le Comte d'Artois*, of 64 guns and 644 men, commanded by the Chevalier Clonard, who was slightly wounded. *Le Comte d'Artois* was not destined to be a *solitary* captive; for, in the course of the following month, the *Bienfaisant* also captured *la Comtesse d'Artois*, another French privateer.

At the close of 1780 Mr. Sotheron removed with his gallant commander into the *Artois* frigate, which had been taken from the French a few months before, and was considered to be the finest vessel of her class in the world. This ship formed part of the force employed to watch the motions of the Dutch squadron, which was then ready for sea in the Texel; and our young officer was consequently present, in Aug. 1781, at the engagement off the Dogger Bank, between Sir Hyde Parker and Admiral Zoutmann. On 3d Dec., in the same year, the *Artois* captured the *Hercules* and *Mars*, Dutch privateers, mounting 24 nine-pounders and 10 cohorns each, the crews of which amounted to 210 men, 22 of whom were slain and 35 wounded. The *Artois* had only one killed and six wounded. She is also represented as having formed part of the fleet under Adm. Barrington, when that officer intercepted a French convoy bound to the East Indies, on which occasion the *Pégase*, 74, *l'Actionnaire*, a two-decker, armed *en flute*, and ten sail of transports, fell into the hands of the British.

During the remainder of the war Mr. Sotheron served in the *Artois*, off the Irish coast. He afterwards proceeded to Newfoundland, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by Adm. Campbell, in 1783, and served in that capacity on board the *Danae* and *Æolus* frigates, during the ensuing three years. We subsequently find him in the *Kingfisher* sloop, from which vessel he removed into the *Trusty*, 50, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cosby, on the Mediterranean station.

Mr. Sotheron's next appointment was about 1792, to be First Lieutenant of the *Romney*, 50, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Goodall, in the Mediterranean; and in the course of the same year, he obtained the command of the *Fury*, 14, employed in affording protection to the trade between England and Portugal. He subsequently accompanied the expedition under his old patron R.-Adm. M'Bride and the Earl of Moira, sent to assist the French royalists in Normandy and Brittany, but which returned to port in consequence of no favourable opportunity presenting itself for commencing operations with any prospect of success. The *Fury* was afterwards attached to Commodore Sir J. B. Warren's squadron, stationed off the French coast, and assisted at the capture of *la Vipere*, 18, a national corvette.

Capt. Sotheron was made post Dec. 11th, 1798; and in the following year commanded the *Monarch*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Sir J. Wallace, with whom he removed into his old ship the *Romney*, on that officer being appointed Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland.

Towards the latter end of 1796, a French squadron, under the orders of M. de Richery, invested that settlement, and destroyed property to a considerable amount. The enemy's armament consisted of seven sail of the line and three frigates, on board of which were embarked 2,000 troops. The ships under Sir James Wallace were at this period detached on various services; neither would they, if collected, have been of sufficient force to prevent the depredations committed by the invaders. Sir James, however, resolved upon making a vigorous defence, and by his judicious arrangments, aided by the bravery and vigilance of Capt. Sotheron and the other officers of his small squadron, consisting of the *Romney*, two frigates, and two sloops, completely baffled the designs of the enemy, who, after a fruitless attempt to obtain possession of the colony, returned to Europe.

Capt. Sotheron's next appointment was to the *Latona* frigate, on the Newfoundland station, where he continued during the two following years. Subsequent to his return to England, he was actively employed in the North Sea, and occasionally commanded a light squadron off the coast of Holland.

In the autumn of 1799, the *Latona* formed part of the expedition against the Helder; and, after the surrender of that fortress, went with V.-Adm. Mitchell to attack the Batavian ships of war lying at anchor in the Vlieter Channel, but which surrendered without making any resistance, in consequence of the spirit of disaffection manifested by their crews. For his services on this occasion, Capt. Sotheron, in common with the other officers of the fleet, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

Our officer continued in the North Sea during the remainder of the war, and was fortunate enough to capture several of the enemy's armed vessels. In the spring of 1802, he was sent abroad with despatches; and some time after the renewal of hostilities, obtained the command of the *Excellent*, 74, attached to the Mediterranean fleet, under the orders of Lord Nelson, by whom he was entrusted with the defence of the Bay of Naples; on which service we find him at the time when the ancient Neapolitan government was displaced by the French army, and the throne of that kingdom usurped by Joseph Bonaparte. In this state of affairs, the very prudent arrangements made by Captain Sotheron, prevented the mischief that would otherwise have ensued. He returned home with the *Excellent* in 1806, when that ship was paid off at Chatham, and since that time he was unemployed. The 1st Aug. 1811, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

On the vacancy occasioned in the representation for Nottinghamshire, by the resignation of Lord William Bentinck, in 1814, Rear-Admiral Sotheron was unanimously elected M.P. for that county, in conjunction with Capt. Lord Newark. In 1816, on the demise of his eldest brother, Col. Sotheron, who served for Pontefract in several Parliaments, Rear-Adm. Sotheron, as heir-at-law, succeeded to the family estates in the counties of York and Nottingham. He was advanced to the rank of Vice Admiral Aug. 12th, 1819, and to Admiral 22d July, 1830 Adm. Sotheron appears to have had a pension of 300*l.* per annum granted him for a wound so far back as Feb. 8th, 1796. He was twice married. His first wife died 29th May, 1812. His second lady, to whom he was united Nov. 13th, 1813, was the eldest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, Esq., of Conrhead Priory, Lancashire. The Admiral was an excellent officer and seaman; his kindness to all was proverbial, from the First Lieutenant to the meanest boy under his command.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MILFORD HAVEN.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Knowing I should have to visit this place, *en route* to London, I purposely deferred noticing the remarks of an *Observer*, on my letter respecting the crippled state of the packet station here, until I should have an opportunity of personally inquiring into the facts on which he comments This I have now had the means of doing, having crossed from Waterford to day, and I find that my assertion was substantially correct, respecting the *Rochester* lighter being sent with the mail, in consequence of the non-arrival of the *Monkey*. It arose as follows:—The *Pigmy* was obliged to take the *Monkey's* turn, and the *Rochester* the *Pigmy's on the following day*. Now, had the *Monkey* arrived in due course, the *Pigmy* would not have had to go out of her turn, and then there would have been no necessity for the *Rochester's* being sent at all—so that the non-arrival of the *Monkey* was the ostensible cause of the *Rochester's* being sent with the mail.

This point settled, I turned my attention to the unprotected state of the depot, as I may be called upon to speak on the subject before long. Oh! I found it lamentably inefficient; a small party of mariners and a still smaller one of the Artillery *looking after*—I will not say *guarding*—the extensive establishment, with all its ships on the stocks, stores, packets, &c. &c. &c.!!! Without exception this is one of the finest Naval Arsenals I have ever seen—not excepting Plymouth or Portsmouth—and certainly the least attended to. Nature seems to have dealt out her favours with a lavish hand, and done wonders for this place, of which little or no advantage has been taken. For the foreign packet station too, it is decidedly the most eligible situation. I lately visited Falmouth, and really I think the inner harbour fills more rapidly than it used to do. Here scope is allowed for the whole of the British Navy to ride in safety—there, those splendid new packets of our talented Sailor-Surveyor's construction (and after seeing those, and the magnificent vessels now on the stocks here, of his models, who can doubt the improvement his talents have made in our wooden walls?) can scarcely find anchorage. Why, then, is the station kept there at such great disadvantages? Why? And "Echo" reverberates along the creeks and roadsteads of this unrivalled harbour, and answers, "Why!" But, Sir, to the protection of this Arsenal I was directing your attention. There is a temporary barracks fitted up here, to accommodate from 250 to 300 Marines—about 70 occupy it. There is a large guard house within the fort, lately constructed to the westward boundary of the Dock-yard, consisting of four good-sized rooms, and another house adjacent, both together capable of containing a number of men. I know very well it has been represented to the authorities that the former is wanted to keep the stores of the fort; but then it must be recollected this is done by an interested party. Let any officer of the Army be sent to visit it, and see if my assertions are not correct. The accommodation for troops being thus proved to a demonstration, without the necessity of an expenditure of money to do so, I ask why is this alone, of all the Naval Arsenals, left unprotected; and here again "Echo answers, Why!"

I did mean to yield my just meed of praise to the *Cyclops* steamer, *Superb*, 60, and other ships of our Sailor-Surveyor's mould building here, but I find my letter is running to an unwarantable length. However, what I have thus far written I know, in justice to one of your oldest correspondents, you will do me the favour to insert in your valuable Gazette. PHILOTHEORUS.

Hobb's Point, January 1839.

RECRUITING.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The most trying difficulty a recruit encounters on joining his regiment, is the total inefficiency of his final part* of bounty to provide him with the required kit. The impression on every man when enlisting, is that he will receive a *suit* of clothing, and that the bounty, with a few deductions, will be his own. It is needless to enlarge on the utter disappointment he experiences, when instead of having twenty shillings at his disposal, he is that sum in debt to his Captain: and when it is borne in mind that his rations, washing, mending, and barrack-damages, amount upon an average to tenpence per diem, some idea may be formed of the time an Infantry soldier must be kept *under stoppages*. But it ends not here. At the expiation of four or five months, the period generally required for the extinction of his debt, the recruit finds that some portion of his kit requires renewing, and thus another period of (generally) two months is to be added to the first, ere he can receive the full amount of his balance. This is the case with the steadiest and best-disposed man; but what is the state of the raw, inexperienced lad, during these six months of probation? I feel justified in asserting that, excepting the mischief arising from want of amusement during his leisure hours, every evil in existence among soldiers may be traced to this period for its foundation. The majority of regiments provide only a breakfast and dinner; and what can a man command who receives only a penny (and in some cases only half a penny) per diem to provide himself with pipe-clay, blacking, brass-ball, and a trifling refreshment between the dinner-time of one day and the breakfast of the next? Reading is out of the question, as he cannot afford to go to a library—supper he cannot command—an hour's chat in the canteen with his comrade is beyond his reach, as "he has not the price of a pint." He *may* walk in the fields if it is fine weather, or smoke a dry pipe in his barrack-room, and go to bed—this is the only resource for the strictly moral and experienced man. But the majority of recruits take a walk in the town; and they cannot move a hundred yards from the barrack-gate, nor twenty paces in the streets, before they are assailed by temptations of every kind, especially if after dusk, for then he will scarcely cross the barrier until he is asked if he has a pair of boots, or a shirt, for sale. Now comes the rub! He has been disappointed on joining in debt instead of credit, and suddenly deprived of many little comforts, which, though not necessary to his health, he should only be weaned from by degrees. And here in the outset or height of his trouble comes the temptation, and the result in nine cases out of ten is, that he returns to his barracks, smuggles out some article of his kit, disposes of it for one-third or one-fourth of its value, and before tattoo squanders the proceeds in the ale-house or cook-shop. He is fortunate, indeed, if, escaping detection, he by some plausible tale prevails on his Serjeant to replace the article sold, thus adding to the period of his deprivation. But this proves such an easy mode of raising the wind that he attempts a second or third time, is found drunk at roll-call, sent to the guard-room a prisoner; the next day his kit is inspected, found deficient, ordered to be supplied again, and sent to extra drill, or the black-hole for forty-eight hours, only to be released to play the same game again, perhaps, and ultimately suffer by a Court-Martial.

Here is a list of crimes, either completed or in embryo, enough to make any one shudder: he commits a serious crime by "selling or making away with his regimental necessaries;" he escapes in the first instance by a falsehood, but to the second he adds (for the first time perhaps in his life) drunkenness; and ere he is three months a soldier has suffered confinement in the guard-room and black hole, enrolled his name in the defaulters' book, and become in prospect a bad character. And all these he might have been spared at a cost to Government of sixteen or eighteen shillings. It matters little to the recruit by what means he is spared these trials and risk of disgracing himself and the Service; whether by an increase of bounty, supplying him with a complete suit, or requiring him only to purchase a service-kit—in using this latter term I mean those articles only which are essential to cleanliness—and he would not

* It may be necessary to remark that the bounty, though nominally 3*l.*, is in reality only 2*l.* 10*s.*, available at the regiment, as 10*s.* is received, and of course spent in the district.

then, as he is now when in "heavy marching order," be loaded like a pack-horse.

First then, as to increase of bounty it might certainly induce a few more men to enlist; but very few, if we may judge from the rapid enlistment of men at the present sum. But this is not the point; the thing to be desired is to attach the men firmly to the Service, by rendering their difficulties in first entering few, and easy to be surmounted, removing temptation from them, and finding them ample and pleasing employment. Two of the remedies glanced at in the preceding paragraph, although entailing additional expense on the country, would be of incalculable benefit to the Service, removing cause for dissatisfaction in the recruit, temptation to crime, probable drunkenness, and not unfrequently desertion. But should it be necessary, I am prepared to show, that by a diminution in the kit the desired object may be attained, the country saved the expense, and the soldier's back as well as his heart lightened.

Chatham, 22d Jan. CHEVRON.

DESIRABLE CHACO, SASH, AND WAIST-BELT.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Invited thereto by your gallant and valuable correspondent *Arthur*, I venture to obtrude some observations upon *the sufferings caused by the present chaco!* If a martinet-like partiality for smart equipments at all can be excused, it can only be so long as the parties remain ignorant of the severe hardship they entail on the soldiers, and of the consequent impediments to their willing efforts to maintain the glory of their country's arms. Should I be able to show, that the present chaco *does both*, will it be necessary to add that it and the stiff stocks remaining in use thereupon will not be free from the charge of indifference to the dictates of humanity and patriotism? The authorities regulating these matters are too just, and too liberal also, to censure boldness based on such motives; wherefore, and with great deference, I offer to them, respectfully, the best of apologies in the following few words,—"*Hear me, for my cause!!*" The leading, indeed only, considerations how to provide a soldier with a hat, cap, helmet, or chaco, most *proper* for his particular branch of service, are, *to contrive the readiest protection against weapons and weather* be rendered equal or even superior to another, but merely that an *Army*, composed of such discordant elements, would be less to be depended upon. We hope none of our readers will take his humorous observations upon the "old vagabonds" of former times too seriously. Wallace, in particular, we—though not Scotchmen—must ever consider a hero, and we think that his history is sufficiently authentic to prove this, although he was doubtless a very different sort of hero from that which our amiable friend Miss Porter has represented in story.

There is a romantic interest about the proposition of *Arthur*, which, if it fails to convince our judgment, in opposition to the arguments of Sir Charles Napier, captivates our imagination, and [illegible] or fatiguing exertion. Permit me just to glance at what formerly was worn. Passing over ancient helmets and morions, I will begin with the laced cocked-hat; its iron cross upon the crown, its upright flaps of felt bound with lace, resisted cuts; the flaps, when let down, protecting against sun or rain, &c. The Austrians adopted a casque, partly of leather, for the Infantry and Cavalry; the English copied it, but, adding a high crest or comb of stuffed bear-skin, they increased, but without material improvement of protection, alike its weight and nuisance, especially in wet weather. The bear-skin Grenadier caps, and the fur Hussar caps, cause the same annoyance, and on a larger scale: the first owe their formidable exterior to a fragile skeleton of humble wicker-work, whilst the latter more frequently prove convenient depots on foraging visits to henroosts than bulwarks to the head. Conical Hussar caps of felt, the wound and laced ones especially, serve well in some things; but, above all, they are eminently useful in keeping the body cool, by *conducting* the rain and sleet, &c. to the shirt and skin; and so did a former Austrian Infantry cap, *ugly* enough, but having a front with a metal plate, much higher than its low crown, it afforded good protection against sabre cuts, without being weighty. Passing with contempt due to their unmilitary look, the round hats of the brave Tyroleans, and of some former English volunteers, and admiring the classic, although unserviceable elegance of the steel helmets of our Cuirassiers, and also of the brass helmets of the Heavy Dragoons, I lament to glance at their being troublesome to keep clean, and both admirably calculated to help the men to a *coup de soleil*; not to forget that the brass ones (in despite of their Birmingham origin) are particularly complaisant; for one, rather than spoil the edge of my Damascus sabre, politely allowed it to pass through, in support of my opinion, asked by a great personage. Returning to the chaco, I must confess my ignorance whether my country (Prussia) or France has to answer for the *sin* of its birth; more certain am I that England has to plead guilty to the *murder of the best of all head defences*, the Lancers', or rather Uhlans' chaco, of Polish origin. Cheap, because of cloth, its sides, by being quilted vertically, and each quilt filled with stout hempen threads twisted together, not only prevented side-cuts from penetrating readily, but were of sufficient stiffness to uphold a top (mostly square), containing under the cloth a stout piece of leather, which resisted cut seven, even when severe, not by its toughness, but by tilting so much over as to make the cut *glide off to one or other side*, the top recovering its original attitude, owing to the elasticity of the quilts so fitted. For this neat, *light*, and pleasant, because porous and flexible cap, a certainly smart Birmingham-like contrivance has been adopted, but punishing the wearer sorely, for its resistance is aimed at by making it of great weight, and air-tight stiffness, in direct opposition to the clever *mechanical parry*, and which, to me, even more than its economy, seems preferable; nay, on every other ground also. The "Bayna" of the Basques I know too little of to offer *any* but a premature opinion on *Arthur's* recommendation of it "with a cork top;" but as the present chaco's *form* is so highly in favour, and as caoutchouc is now used as extensively as ingeniously, I will venture to submit the following to the consideration of the proper authorities. Let the top of the chaco be formed of a *light* metallic hoop, covered with webbing of hemp, the latter alone resisting as much as the gold or silver lace encircling the tops of chacos for such ends more than ornament; let this hoop be upheld by four, or better six, flat but stout pieces of caoutchouc, in width one inch or more; cover the top with some *light* yet *perfectly* waterproof stuff or cloth, the sides being of porous, yet waterproof cloth; or the whole could be of the first, provided ventilating holes (concealed or not) are introduced. To a shade in front, a small flexible rim round the bottom edge of the cap, might be added for obvious reasons. *Few cuts could penetrate such a chaco.*

Having had proofs, in my own stables, of the value (on account of support, coupled with elasticity) of surcingles, &c., into which caoutchouc had been introduced, I can *safely* recommend the same texture as *particularly desirable* for Dragoons' sashes, on grounds of *greatly sustaining the men during the severest duty or weather, yet without cramping their exertions*; and equally so, although reduced in width, for waist-belts for Infantry briquets. I am not only assured that they can be made so as to receive pipe-clay to resemble buff belts; but also, that one troop of the 14th Light Dragoons now has coloured sashes of the very article I recommend for such use. DE BERENGER.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Feb. 11th, 1839.

* A *beaver hat* may be ventilated similarly; and if care is taken to brush the nap the *wrong* way *before* punching the holes, by, thereupon, brushing the nap the *right* way, i. e. *back again*, it can be made to cover and conceal the holes. I have worn my summer hats thus for years, and very pleasantly.

BRITTON ON MANNING THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having directed attention to a plan submitted by a Captain of the Navy, in your Journal of the 5th of April, 1834, I again submit an important system, which will not only give us merchant seamen, but 150,000 practical seamen-gunners, without any additional expense to the nation, and by which means we shall always be prepared to bid defiance (as we have before) to the Navies of the whole world.

The panic has in some measure subsided, notwithstanding the political statements, "that the British Navy is about to forget her former greatness, and succumb to the fleets of France and Russia." This manœuvre is now well understood and duly appreciated. The country is now made perfectly aware of the practicability of invasion unless Britain's best bulwarks are efficient, and her armament, in metal and men, equal to foreign ships. This will prevent the recurrence of that lamented oversight in sending out our ships, in the American war, badly manned, and great disparity of force, sacrificing British seamen in unequal contests. Every practical War-Officer is fully aware that no ship can go into action with confidence unless his crew are well trained to gunnery. When the *Macedonian* appeared off Ushant, and it was known that she was ordered to the track of the American frigates, all exclaimed, "for the honour of our flag it is to be hoped she will not fall in with an enemy's frigate!" Shortly after Captain Carden was taken on board the *United States*; he ceased to wonder at the result of the battle, for his opponent was built with the scantling of a 74, mounting thirty long 24-pounders, and twenty-two 42-pounder carronades, two long 24-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle, and three howitzer guns in her tops, a travelling carronade on her upper deck, with a complement of 509 picked men, including boys; guns 57, and weight of metal 846 pounds. The *Macedonian's* complement in men and boys 297, weight of metal 528 pounds, guns twenty-eight 18-pounders, sixteen 32-pounder carronades, two long 12-pounders, and two 8-pounders—total guns, 48. It is to be hoped the British Navy will never fall into these heart-breaking disasters again; the present active Board of Admiralty are guarding against it, and are determined to give the Blues fair play by equal weight of metal. In future, the prostituted word retrenchment will cause a shudder in the House when applied to the reduction of the British Navy, to bring it below the standard of foreign nations.

Having, in my letter of the 22d ult., advocated the necessity of allowing the merchant seaman a portion of his time he has devoted to obtain a knowledge of a seaman's duties, when entering the Navy, towards completing his service for a pension, and which judicious measure would ensure his continuance in the Navy fifteen years at least; he is inseparably connected with all the characteristics of a British tar, and in the hour of danger possesses the same prompt decision and unflinching courage. Why not, then, establish an uniform system of registration for life, and organisation on the principle I have frequently suggested? When we reflect that the great majority of our seamen are employed in the merchant shipping, amounting to about 200,000, and that, in the event of a sudden demonstration of invasion, we must principally depend on those men to man our wooden walls, *is it not surprising* this plan has not been acted upon, when the salvation of the country, in a sudden war, hinges on this defence? It is admitted by every practical Naval Officer that it is only a secondary consideration to equip a ship for sea: this might be done in a fortnight; but it would be perfectly useless if the men were not trained to gunnery, as our ships could have no chance with foreign seamen-gunners. I would, therefore, propose a plan to lull the fears of the "Flag-Officer," and render our best bulwarks invincible: at the word of command, 100,000 British seamen-gunners would rally round our standard, trained without any expense to the Government; and it is to be hoped this suggestion will fall under the eye of the Board of Admiralty. All merchant vessels should be compelled to carry out one iron gun, or at least a quaker, during peace, for the use of the seamen in obtaining a knowledge of Naval gunnery; for which purpose every ship, on clearing out at the Customs, should be furnished with a card of the General Naval Exercise, and it should be understood, that all seamen obtaining a certificate from the Master of a vessel, setting forth his being a *good man and perfect in his exercise*, should be allowed, after passing an examination, a certain portion of time on entering the Navy, with gunners' bounty. By this simple plan Britain *could never be taken by surprise*, for you would only have to fit out your ships and man your guns with 200,000 good seamen-gunners to select from, ready to brave the battle and the breeze in defence of their native land.

Independent of this important and necessary defence, which would secure Great Britain from invasion, so that the "Flag-Admiral" and "Gentlemen of England may live at home at ease," all merchant-vessels should have a gun on board to make signals of distress, and to throw a rope on shore, agreeably to the invention of a Captain of the Navy, the projector of the plan for concentrating the fire of a broadside, which was subsequently tried at Portsmouth by the carpenter of the *Hussar* (Mr. Kennish) as emanating from the Admiralty (although forwarded to the Board long before), and a sum of money actually paid to this person for trying *this Officer's invention*. To communicate with the shore in case of wreck, a chain, long enough to load the gun, connected with a line, is made fast to a shot, so contrived, that when fired at an angle of thirty degrees, it falls as a grapnel, and enables a man to reach the shore and haul a rope from the ship. It very seldom happens that the shell-mortar is at the place where wanted, particularly in the night. By this plan you ensure the safety of the crew when within range of the shore; it may also be used to communicate with a vessel when no boat can venture to a wreck at sea, &c. &c. Let there be a candid inquiry into the condition of our merchant seamen bearing on their past and present degraded state: this would bring about a progressive moral improvement, and be the means of keeping our best seamen at home.

The principal cause of the continual conspicuous complaints of the seamen to the Lord Mayor on their return from a sea voyage, proceeds in a great measure from the apathy of the merchants themselves, who have not, during peace, devoted time to the active employment of any measures calculated to better the condition of the mercantile seamen, and prevent abuses; but let the Government support this measure, and, if necessary, pass a bill for the more effectual and perfect security of our mercantile trade in case of a sudden war, the merchants would readily enforce it for the safety of their vessels and in defence of their native land; the facility of invasion by steamers renders it no longer a bug-bear.

(*To be continued.*)

* * In type, letters of "A Half-Batta or Half-Tentage Sub;" "Fact;" "Tristram;" "One of the H.E.I.C.'s Service for many years;" "An Old Sailor;" and "One of 1200 of H.M.'s Office."

To Readers and Correspondents.

The Military Commission.—*In reply to very numerous inquiries on the subject, we beg to state that this Commission will resume its sittings on Tuesday next.*

The letter of "E. H." *should have been sent free.*—"H. H. W." *all right.—We have not lost sight of* "A Civilian."—"Joseph," *Woolwich, has our thanks.*

In reply to "Elève," *the officer actually in command is entitled to the allowance, the non-effective allowance is the exclusive property of the Captain of the company: and the officer in command of the company for the time being, is entitled to the contingent allowance. See page* 132 *of the Regulations and Orders for the Army.*

We have received a letter from Woolwich, under the signature of "Plume," *inveighing, in no measured terms, against a new chaco which is about to be introduced for the corps of Artillery, and which the writer designates* "*a most preposterously ugly head-dress, the adoption of which will be a caricature on the present very handsome coatee, and will give great disgust to the regiment.*" *We have no doubt but that the Master-General would, on the wishes of the officers being properly laid before him, substitute something more to their taste.*

We cannot publish the information required by "Z.," *but he may be assured that the experiments were satisfactory.*

The letter dated Oxford, from an officer of the Rl. Marines, we have handed to Lieut. Hart.—"An Advocate for Peace" *shall have attention.*

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain at the Office, 19, *Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.*

Erratum in our last.—*Page* 91, *for* Admiral Stromberg, *read* Admiral Schomberg.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1839.

We anticipated this week laying before our readers a complete refutation of the calumnies that have been circulated throughout the recess, respecting the State of the Navy, resulting from the discussions which the Earl of Hardwicke's motion for Tuesday would have produced.

Lord Hardwicke, however, along with the name, appears to have inherited some of the acumen of his learned ancestor, and like a skilful advocate, threw up his brief, when he found his case untenable, rather than provoke official explanation, which he foresaw would redound to anything but the credit of those who have been so unceasingly labouring to mislead the public upon the subject of Naval affairs.

On the noble Captain's giving notice to withdraw his motion, and declining to pledge himself to renew it during the Session, the Earl of Minto expressed his earnest desire that the matter should be fully discussed, not in abstract portions, but in substantive detail; and declared his anxiety to meet the question in the fullest manner, and to defend the system of the Admiralty, whenever any noble Lord afforded him the opportunity.

We recollect that, half a dozen years ago, Lord Hardwicke, then a Member of the House of Commons (his Lordship is the son of the late Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, and a Captain in the Navy), made a charge against the Admiralty somewhat similar to what we anticipated his intention to be on this present occasion, having heard that his Lordship has lately made a visit of inspection to the Ports. His Lordship then asserted that Portsmouth Dock-yard was denuded of stores, and not equal to equipping a single ship of the line. Whereupon Sir James Graham (then First Lord of the Admiralty) produced a list (as long as the main-top bow-line), in which was set forth an official return of the articles in store at that time, contrasted with former periods; and obliged the gallant Captain to admit that he was altogether in error, there being a considerable excess, and sufficient for any purpose required.

Captain Yorke, we recollect, excused himself on the plea that the stores were out of sight; and, indeed, it appears to us impossible that any one, let his vision be ever so acute, can, by a casual inspection of store-houses (unless furnished with abstracts of the Storekeeper's books), make any sort of approximation to the quantity in hand.

Be this as it may, sufficient reasons appear to have influenced the gallant Earl to avoid a similar mortification on the present occasion; but, in relinquishing his motion as to the state of the Navy, he expressed his intention of asking for some information upon the subject of Naval Education.

Accordingly, on Tuesday the noble Lord entered into a long statement, lamenting the abolition of the Naval College and Naval School of Architecture, and requiring to know what substitute was intended for those Academies, with the facilities afforded to the student!

It has been observed, that, with very few exceptions, the only admirers of these defunct institutions are the gentlemen who have been educated therein; and it is certainly no less unfortunate than remarkable, that neither the one nor the other of these schools have produced a single member who has made a figure in his profession. Mediocrity appears to have been the maximum attained, which may be accounted for, as regards the Naval College particularly, by the pupils, generally the children of those who had interest to push them forward, wasting two years of precious time in acquiring that which they altogether lost before their term of service was expired.

We say wasted two years, because although the forms of a Cadet's education were gone through, the various lessons were instilled at too early a period to make the desired impression. We have witnessed the process of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," for instance, and the farce of exercising children of thirteen years of age at a couple of pop-guns, under the tuition of an old Serjeant, the target enjoying for many years a sinecure free from danger of shot or shell,—but we never heard that a Collegian displayed greater talent in gunnery, than others on board a ship of war. The process of measuring the distance between a chimney-pot and a fixed star might be considered the proper one for instruction in the use of the sextant, but we do not recollect that, even in taking observations at sea, any of the young gentlemen, so tutored, displayed a superiority over their more vulgar compeers of less pretensions. In fact, we believe it can be proved, that more mishaps have occurred to ships, commanded by Collegians, to say nothing about total losses, than to those brought up in the usual manner, notwithstanding that the proportion of the latter officers is so much greater.

The truth is, the facility for superior attainments was given at the wrong end, as Lord Minto emphatically observed; and every impartial person must admit the great superiority of the system his Lordship has introduced, over the College preparatory course, and the old schoolmaster; for the time bestowed on both these will now be employed under able instructors. We think, however, that Lord Hardwicke displayed bad taste in taunting the First Lord of the Admiralty, because he had not yet succeeded in procuring a qualified person for every ship (sixteen being the number of instructors at present), seeing the difficulty of effecting it, owing to the small salary, that the system has scarcely been in existence twelve months, and also the preliminary instructions as regards gunnery, &c., which the master must himself undergo.

The system, however, has the undivided approbation of the best officers in the service, and when carried out, it will tend materially to perfect the education of Naval officers, and give the *whole* (not a select few) the opportunity of acquiring those higher attainments so desirable to possess since the extension of steam navigation.

As regards the *soi-disant* School of Naval Architecture, it is most unfortunate for the gentlemen educated therein, that well-meaning, though injudicious, friends will persevere in bringing their case continually before the public, for no other purpose, apparently, than to draw forth in each discussion some fact which must add to their mortification. We now learn, that of those who claimed permission to retire from the service, not one has thought proper to follow out his profession as a ship-builder! We were glad to find Lord Minto do full justice to the late Admiral Hayes and Captain Symonds; these Naval officers, his Lordship declared, having produced ships universally admitted, by officers of all Navies, to be unrivalled in the world, whilst those built by the School were failures.

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provide only a breakfast and dinner; and what can a man command who receives only a penny (and in some cases only half a penny) per diem to provide himself with pipe-clay, blacking, brass-ball, and a trifling refreshment between the dinner-time of one day and the breakfast of the next? Reading is out of the question, as he cannot afford to go to a library—supper he cannot command—an hour's chat in the canteen with his comrade is beyond his reach, as "he has not the price of a pint." He *may* walk in the fields if it is fine weather, or smoke a dry pipe in his barrack-room, and go to bed—this is the only resource for the strictly moral and experienced man. But the majority of recruits take a walk in the town; and they cannot move a hundred yards from the barrack-gate, nor twenty paces in the streets, before they are assailed by temptations of every kind, especially if after dusk, for then he will scarcely cross the barrier until he is asked if he has a pair of boots, or a shirt, for sale. Now comes the rub! He has been disappointed on joining in debt instead of credit, and suddenly deprived of many little comforts, which, though not necessary to his health, he should only be weaned from by degrees. And [illegible] the temptation as we can learn, the greatest want of troops is felt at Bombay. In Madras, however, there are several regiments *still* available for service, and in Bengal the European troops are *sufficient*, unless a war in Burmah takes place, when the troops of Her Majesty could not furnish an adequate force, and yet leave in the Presidencies a number equal to the duties, and calculated to keep down the tendency to insurrection which, we fear, has been very widely spread among the native states, by the insidious agency of Persia and Russia. We, however, well remember when *all* the drafts for India embarked between the 1st of January and beginning of April in each year; and it is only of very late years that the time has been changed, and that in consequence of the East India Company having ceased to possess ships of their own, which left England in the three first months of each year.

The arguments of Sir Charles Napier, whose letter we annex, against national (or rather, provincial) regiments, are so cogent, that they shake, if they do not positively overthrow, the opinion which we lately expressed in favour of the plans so ably advocated by our correspondent *Arthur*. The absolute perfection of individual regiments is

of less importance than the *union* of the whole Army. We were not, indeed, aware that provincial animosities and prejudices had ever exhibited themselves in our service, so strongly as we learn from Sir Charles Napier they did during the late war. These feelings at present have probably lost somewhat of their former vehemence; but as, if this be so, the emulation and peculiar distinguishing characteristics on which *Arthur* lays so much stress would probably be weakened in the same proportion, the change would scarcely decide the question in his favour. His distinguished opponent considers District regiments have never been superior to mixed ones. *Arthur* is of a contrary opinion; but we certainly think he should name those which he says "ran away" at Waterloo—a circumstance of which we never yet heard. He asks—"Were not our best skirmishers almost invariably Celts?" We have generally understood that our Army possessed none better than the Peninsular Light Division, composed of mixed regiments, in some of which, at least, genuine Englishmen, we believe, predominated. We presume he speaks only of the continent when he designates the Austrian Army as "confessedly the first in Europe;" and even as to this there is much difference of opinion between officers of experience—some preferring the Russian Army, others the Prussian, and many the French.

Sir Charles Napier, however, has not demonstrated that a provincial *regiment* may not in *itself* be rendered equal or even superior to another, but merely that an *Army*, composed of such discordant elements, would be less to be depended upon. We hope none of our readers will take his humorous observations upon the "old vagabonds" of former times too seriously. Wallace, in particular, we—though not Scotchmen—must ever consider a hero, and we think that his history is sufficiently authentic to prove this, although he was doubtless a very different sort of hero from that which our amiable friend Miss Porter has represented in story.

There is a romantic interest about the proposition of *Arthur*, which, if it fails to convince our judgment, in opposition to the arguments of Sir Charles Napier, captivates our imagination, and makes us wish that we could unhesitatingly agree with him. The difference of the political opinions of these two able writers may, in some measure, influence their views, even on the subject to which we allude, since *Arthur* avows that his schemes would tend to strengthen the cause of Conservatism in Wales—an effect which his gallant adversary would probably think less desirable.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir—In your paper of the 12th inst. I observe the following reference to my opinion on the subject of National Regiments:—"Yet as (rather singularly) Sir Charles Napier gives no reason for this opinion, so widely different from that of *Arthur*, we incline at present to side with the last."

It is right to repair this omission in my "*Remarks on Military Law*" (an unhappy title, Mr Editor, which appears to have scared military readers of sprightly imaginations, who fancy it to be something like "*Burn's Justice*" dressed in a red coat! But allow me to assure them that on the contrary it is "pleasant light summer reading"); it is right, I say, to give my reasons for being adverse to the division of the British Army into national regiments, and, perhaps, I may be so fortunate as to enlist you on the side which I take.

I account myself an impartial judge, for I belong to the four countries. My father was a Highlander; my mother an Englishwoman; I was brought up in Ireland from my earliest infancy; my brothers are Irishmen; my wife is a Welchwoman. I am, therefore, unprejudiced in favour of any one of the four countries. Put me in any national regiment and I should have a fair chance of finding relations therein, as I possess an overpopulation of cousins—we are not Malthusians!

Having thus produced my credentials, I think you will admit my claim to be an impartial judge; although I must own that I feel a bias in favour of Irish soldiers; and, therefore, if I were to ask for the command of a national regiment, it would be for an Irish one in preference to any other. Now, Sir, for my reasons.

In the first place, we serve one Sovereign, and, therefore, all distinctions among her subjects are objectionable; as any honour bestowed upon a particular regiment would, if we were divided into national regiments, be attributed to a partiality towards the country to which that regiment belonged, rather than to its own merits. Then, in the choice of quarters, and various other ways in which favouritism can knock off the rough points of service to regiments, I should be glad to know what chance three countries would have if the Prime Minister, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Secretary-at-War, happened to belong to the *fourth*? It is said, that under Lord Bute's administration, His Majesty George III., wishing to reward an English gentleman, asked him how he could best serve him? "Sire," replied the gentleman, "I do not think that your Majesty can do anything for me unless you can make me a Scotchman." Such stories show that national partiality is strongly felt by men in power, and, whether justly or unjustly, all their actions are attributed to that feeling: and after all it is a very natural one. The possession of great power cannot divest us of our feelings as men, though it may render the indulgence of them unjust, however amiable those feelings may be in themselves. Thus, if the Army were divided into national regiments, three-fourths of the military would be discontented, and would imagine that the remaining fourth received undue favour. Then would dangerous discordance surely arise.

In the second place, national regiments foster national feeling, even more strongly than individuals; for in societies men stimulate each other to greater enthusiasm than they feel under other circumstances. But the feelings we want are those of *union*, not of *disunion*: our object is to have *one* army, not *four* armies. However natural, and however romantic in story, such national feelings may be, they do, nevertheless, create bad feelings and disunion among the soldiers of different corps when quartered together; they do so sometimes even in the hearts of men serving in the same regiment; for example, I know a distinguished national corps that obliged an accomplished and excellent officer to quit it, because he was born in a different country! The other regiments in the brigade took offence, and much bad feeling arose. I asked the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment if the circumstance was true; for, being then young, I could not believe the fact to be as I had heard it stated: he avowed to me that it was even so. "It was wrong," he said, "but to oppose it would lead to unpleasant feelings in the regiment, and produce duels." Both the Lieutenant-Colonel, and the officer who was obliged to exchange out of this national regiment, soon afterwards fell in battle—the one in Egypt, the other at Buenos Ayres. I believe that the circumstance I have stated was by no means a singular one in the early part of the last war—hard service brought us more together in the Peninsula.

Put four national regiments in one brigade (English, Scotch, Irish, Welch,), and if each does not assume a superiority over the other three, I know nothing of soldiers. Four mixed regiments would do the same; but there would be this marked difference—that in the last case national pride would not enter into the feeling; which would be merely the commendable one of an *esprit de corps*: but in the first case national pride would be added to that of *esprit de corps*: national taunts would take place, and all know that when our country is taunted our anger becomes implacable; all that a man loves in this life is insulted if his country be insulted by men of another nation: and among national regiments their country is always brought into the quarrel when anger or jealousy is aroused. There are a number of vulgar-minded men in all societies who take care to taunt their adversaries with their country, and with those failings which are popularly laid to the charge of its inhabitants; as if men were to be judged by the country in which they were born, and not by their own individual character and conduct. A deadly feud would arise between these four regiments. If the four mixed regiments be separated, the slight jealousy which existed, and which was purely regimental, not national, and scarcely surpassing a joke, would give place to a feeling of friendship between those very regiments—a feeling of "*auld lang syne*."

Not so with the four national regiments, whose heartburnings would continue, not only against each other, but be extended to all the regiments of their respective nations—aye, and to those nations themselves! I do not give this as a light opinion, but one formed upon the violent nationality that I have at times witnessed among British officers and private soldiers.

I believe that at present there is not one purely national regiment; all are mixed, and only national in name; therefore this jealous feeling can scarcely be said to exist; yet, if the whole Army were to be divided into regiments purely English, Irish, Welch, and Scotch, it would break into parties, and be filled with bitter hostile feelings, producing among them that state which is most injurious to its strength; that is to say, it would be composed of the troops of *four* nations divided by petty jealousies; it would not be a united force of national troops. The most formidable armies are those not composed of *four*, but of *one* nation. "Oh! but there will be emulation among the four, and this will render them invincible," exclaim those that favour the formation of national regiments. Yes, I admit that emulation is a good thing; but tell me, good Sirs, have not mixed regiments a feeling of emulation? Is an Englishman, an Irishman, a Scotchman, or a Welchman, insensible to the love of his Queen, his country, his regiment, his honour? Is he such a base craven, that these feelings cannot be roused, except in company with his provincial neighbours? Has he no courage as a man, to stand by those engaged in the same combat, and who are gloriously falling around him, unless they wear kilts instead of breeches? Is the part of his person which the kilt or breeches covers, that in which the advocates of national regiments would concentrate the ardour of British courage? The Army I think will be in favour of mixed regiments. National corps themselves will not arrogate any superiority of courage on that score. I will ask the brave 42d if, when pouring their fire upon an enemy, they thought they were better for being all Scotch? No! I will take their own Burns for my authority in ejaculating this monosyllable:—

"But bring a Scotchman frae his hill,
Clap in his cheek a Highland gill,
Say such is royal George's will,
And there's the foe;
He has *no* thought but how to kill
Twa at a blow."

And that is the case: Scotch, Irish, Welch, and English soldiers, when in battle, see the enemy in front, and red coats around them—all are British soldiers together; the royal colours of England float above their heads; their blood is up; their hearts resolved to win; their eyes are bent upon the enemy; their ears await the command of their leader, and on his word to charge, a line of British bayonets rushes forward—a coming death! No man then thinks what province gave his comrades birth, or what may be the best weapon of war: he thinks only of how to keep his ranks, and use the instrument in his hand: he feels that his power is in his discipline, in his compact order, in his simultaneous charge; in the serried red coats around him, and in Wellington! These are his thoughts: these are his deeds, and it is hard to make him flinch. He hears the terrible British shout, mixing with the roll of musketry, reverberate far and wide on either flank: he thinks not whether it be sent forth by men of Scotland, men of England, men of Ireland, or men of Wales—all are his countrymen; the red coat is on their back: he is confident in their courage: "*no weak faint-hearted doubtings tease him*," and the thrust of his weapon is mortal. Oh, yes! We have *emulation* in abundance: a young and beautiful Queen: honour: the native valour of our islanders: standards accustomed to victory, and which must not be lost—pride of regiments, pride of brigades, pride of divisions, and pride in the "*veritable rouge*;" all give us emulation.

Why then should we break up this power of union to make national regiments? For *what*, I ask? What has any national regiment ever done, either in combat or out of it, that a mixed regiment has not done? Will the 29th, the 43d, the 48th, the 50th, the 52d, the Rifle Brigade, and plenty of others, admit that *they* are inferior, as mixed regiments, to any of the national regiments? Assuredly *not*. The deeds done in battle reflect honour upon regiments, but not the mummery of any peculiar dress which may distinguish them from others, and create, among fools, an impertinent assumption of an imaginary superiority over their countrymen. "*Oh, but Wallace!*" cries the Scotchman. "*Oh, but Llewellyn!*" cries the Welchman. "*Oh, but Brian Borhû!*" says the Irishman. "*Oh, but Prince Arthur!*" says the Englishman. Well! and what are all these old vagabonds to us? The first was, and all the rest probably deserved to be, hanged, if just laws had due execution in those days, which, luckily for these ancient heroes, was not the case, except in the instance of Wallace; and though he might, and I dare say did, deserve the gallows, he did not deserve it half as much as the man who ordered him to be hanged! What concerns us in these days is, not to boast of those who led us in battle *against each other*; but to imitate him who *united* us in battle, and who is greater than them all in war: even Wellington! I must be pardoned if I speak slightingly of these antique gentlemen, of whom we know so little; for though it seems pretty certain that "Wully Wallace" was hanged, yet hanging must be admitted to be a very doubtful *recommendation* to any man! Prince Arthur was celebrated for his "*round-table*," and for the beauty of Queen Guenever and her gaieties; so that, between them, the knights of the round-table were found in bed and board. Llewellyn passed his time in calling for ghosts, which (provoking devils!) would not come. And as to Brian Borhû, an Irishman once told me—"Troth, faith, there is nothin' sartin about him, except that he owned the ould swoord hangin' up in Kilmainham Hospital, and no one bleives that THAT iver was his." Away, then, with these idle dreams of bygone men, whose reputed

actions form the record of our broils, and exposed us to be ravaged by every shipful of cut-throats that landed on our shores! Let us not revive our ancient dissensions by forming the Army into national regiments. The feeling of animosity is almost gone. In God's name let it perish! The other day I saw the brave 42d marched past at a review. The sight of their ragged colours, those remnants of so many glorious days, warmed the heart; not because the men who marched beneath them were the most beautiful of martial costumes, nor because they spoke *Erse*, but because the 42d regiment had seen great days, and those days came back upon the mind with all their memories painted fresh upon them! The tattered standards seemed like the skeletons of those departed: beneath them fell the great and noble Moore: on them many a brave comrade's eye was bent, as it grew glassy with approaching death—as he exulted with a faint expiring cry, not *for Scotland*, but for *victory!* The 7th too, preceded, the 79th followed. The silks of Albuera, and of Fuentes D'Onoro, were gone; but the old spears which once bore them were there, bedecked with new drapery, and the manes of slain men seemed hovering around them! Yet was it a national composition which had rendered these valiant regiments so conspicuous in the last war? By no means. 'Tis true that one has a national *name*, but they were *mixed* regiments, and many a hardy Irishman drew the trigger in their ranks! No regiment in the Peninsula was purely national, unless (and I am not sure of this) the 87th and 88th regiments, and much as I respect those brave battalions, I have yet to learn that they were more worthy than mixed regiments. Yet I am inclined to speak partially of both these corps, for my father was in the 87th, and the 88th was for some time under my command. I have also seen it in battle, where every man was as good as Brien Borhù himself in his best day, with his Kilmainham sword and all. Glorious Ireland! six ages of ill treatment have been unable to debase your nobleness! your sons are still brave, generous, and hospitable!

The claim of any regiment to superiority on the ground of being national, would be an idle one; and no military man of common sense would set it up, unless so blinded by national feelings as to draw upon himself the ridicule of the whole army. Then what object, I again ask, is to be gained by forming national regiments? What good is there to compensate for the evils; for the jealousies, the animosities that would arise in the army, were such a step to be taken? None! Behold the effect of a mere opinion—a mere proposition that it would be good to form national regiments! Already an *Arthur* has produced an *English Officer*, and each will have his partizans!

But one of your correspondents would not only divide the army into national regiments, but he would also give to the men of each nation its particular colony to guard—a division of labour very pleasant for the nation to which might be exclusively assigned the genial climate of the West Indies! If our various races require such different treatment, assuredly we must also have four codes of military law. I cannot help thinking that these ideas will find but few advocates in the army—indeed, there would be no end to such distractions. Let us, therefore, serve the Queen and the country, united in feelings, in dress, in language.

The foregoing is my reply to your just observation, that I had not given any reason for holding the opinion on the formation of national regiments expressed in my "*Remarks on Military Law.*" But I will not defend my opinions against anonymous writers; it is mere opinion after all, and far from assuming the claim of being an authority upon this subject, I am ready to admit that such writers may be better judges than myself. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, Major-General.

The Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Free Press treated its readers to divers lucubrations on the Navy last week, and could not resist a sneer at the Army, *en passant*. After a very *bathotic* laudation of the Navy, just suited to the region of this publication and the tastes of its readers, the *Free Press* informs us, certainly for the *first* time, that "She (England) in Military prowess has many equals, many superiors; on this ground she must not expect—she need not wish to shine—in the field she has been sometimes successful," &c.—Well, we scarcely expected to have read this, even in the *Free Press*. We had thought that such hallucinations had been limited to the ignorant and prejudiced, and that no one of ordinary information or judgment could have made such an assertion. The world at large admits, that in Military prowess, in fair fight, by land or sea, Britain has scarcely her equal, certainly not her superior. Is her Military equal or superior to be found in France, whose Armies have fled before us from the days of Agincourt to Waterloo? Are they to be found in *other* nations which have been thrashed like wheat by our gallant foes, the French? After all, it must be admitted *we are sometimes* successful. We, for our parts, are satisfied that the true cause of our greater sea fame is simply this,—that for *once* we have met our enemies *by land*, we have met them *twenty times by sea*. Our victories are in the direct ratio of our land and sea fights. Britons are Britons, whether soldiers or sailors, and the elements of victory are in the man, and the element on which he fights has little to do with it. The *Free Press* may have no such intention, but the article we allude to may do more towards keeping up the old and almost exploded ill-feeling between the two services than the writer may be aware of. We would deprecate, therefore, all such remarks, even if true; but these are not borne out by the history of the past, or the recollections of the present, generations of England and the continent of Europe. Union is strength. Why cast the apple of discord among the members of the United Service?

We have been informed by a friend to ourselves and to the services, whose interests we fearlessly advocate, that some remarks in our last number, on what we styled the "*Silent System*," gave offence where we least intended it. We did not wish to make any animadversion on particular individuals, but on the needless and injurious mystery in which matters, the most trivial as affects the public, but of the greatest importance to individuals involved in them, are kept at most of the subordinate offices, as compared with the open and obliging communications to all officers applying at the Horse Guards on subjects in which they are personally concerned. We must, however, repeat that the loudest complaints have reached us, both from officers and men at Chatham and Maidstone, on the uncertainty in which they have been kept respecting their embarkation. We have, however, since learned, that on Saturday last no decisive order had been received, and that we were erroneously informed of its having been sent to Maidstone and Chatham last week. The truth is, that the original arrangements were cancelled, which led to delay, and this delay was attributed to another cause—staff-mystery. We consider this explanation due for having assigned to the grievance complained of, a wrong cause: for our remarks on the "silent system" throughout the subordinate Staff of the United Kingdom we have no apology to make—nor could it be required; for we believe that, in attributing strict secrecy to office-men, we only attribute to them that very quality on which they most pride and pique themselves, as the test of their efficiency and capacity.

We much regret to observe in the *Sydney Herald*, of August last, that a trial of four soldiers of the 80th Regiment has proved too convincingly that Military discipline is not long retained in the penal settlements. We believe that few regiments enjoyed a higher reputation for discipline than the 80th Regiment before its embarkation for New South Wales; but the perusal of this trial discloses such a degree of laxity as we can scarcely credit. It is astounding to us to find it most clearly proved in evidence, that British soldiers, over an ironed gang of convicts, conspired with their prisoners to unlock the prison, knock off their irons, and conjointly commit robberies with the fire-arms of Her Majesty entrusted to them. The evidence of the Corporal of the 80th shows, that so lax was the discipline, that the sentries relieved themselves without him, and one of the privates admitted that the whole detachment, except the very guard that committed the robbery, was drunk; and all this with three Officers within three miles of the party! How baneful must the contamination of convicts be to our soldiery, when we read of this taking place in one of the best-conducted corps in the service. But this is no solitary case; we scarcely ever look into a newspaper from Australasia without noticing the conviction of a soldier for felony. Indeed demoralisation has utterly corrupted society in the penal settlements, and we shudder to think of the crimes and enormities committed by our countrymen there. We must ask—Can no plan be devised for dispensing with the services of our soldiers over road-gangs, and in other duties which bring them into close intercourse with the convicts? At present the British soldier performs in these colonies the duties of a policeman or turnkey. We trust the evil is not without a remedy.

In reference to this subject we annex a letter from a correspondent:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Chatham, 12th February, 1839.

Sir, I last week sent you Sydney papers, containing the trial of four soldiers of the 80th regt. as well to call your attention to the subject of my former correspondence, as regards the bad effects produced by the present system of detaching the troops of the line in New South Wales, as to convince you that the remedy I purposed was such as would prevent a deal of crime among the troops in that colony, and materially benefit the service and the country, by forming a strong veteran company of well-conducted and experienced soldiers, to do that duty for a certain number of years, at the expiration of which they shall be discharged, and have an allotment of land and a small pension as a reward for their services, would be a measure calculated to prevent the recurrence of those disgraceful crimes, of which the soldiers employed on the stockade have too often been guilty, to the great injury of the settlers. When the regiments, intended for service in New South Wales, are brought to Chatham, the old soldiers are discharged, and the commanding officers are under the necessity of completing their regiments in a short time, so that the most of the men are very young soldiers, and on the arrival of the corps they are sent out on detachment without a proper knowledge of their duty: some of the men are men of bad character, and you are aware that one scabby sheep will spoil a whole flock, especially when not kept under proper discipline, and it is quite out of the power of non-commissioned officers to keep the men in order without the assistance of commissioned officers, especially when they are men of bad or indifferent character. I, therefore, hope that when you publish the trial or any part of it, of those four men, who have been tried for a crime before unknown in the British army, you will make such remarks as will show the necessity of selecting men for that duty: were veterans, looking forward to a comfortable settlement in the country, employed, there would be little fear of their committing crimes that would bring inevitable ruin on their families and themselves. Were such a thing to happen, they might be clothed with a dress suitable to the country, and answer both the purpose of soldiers and police. As I before stated, the men from cavalry regiments could do the mounted duty. It would give a few officers employment, and be an excellent corps for men raised from the ranks, or poor officers who have large families. I am, Sir, with great respect, AN OLD SOLDIER.

The Weekly Dispatch, we understand, employs a literary, or rather an illiterate butcher, judging from his style, to cut and hack Her Majesty's English into a disjointed article on "Horrid Torture," suited to the tastes of his cognate readers. We observe, that instead of giving the Smithfield men some useful information about themselves and their beasts, he considers them to be not mere butchers and drovers, and he accordingly gives them a fancy article, full of the poetry of the shambles, and drawn all bloody from his raw imagination, indulging itself in some ideal scene, conjured up on hearing some such simple fact as that at Woolwich, or elsewhere, some scoundrel, after wearing out the patience of his brother soldiers with repeated rascality, had been tried for his offences—found guilty, and sentenced to a flogging. The butcher's tender feelings break out in an article, and those sympathies which are unexcited by the cry of a lamb beneath his knife, are awakened by the voice of a *nightingale* *.

* A Nightingale is the soldier's name for a fellow who *sings out* when flogged. Thieves are generally *singing birds*.—Ed.

The reports of the 7th Fusiliers being destined for India have dwindled away, as we believed they would. Nothing but their actual embarkation could convince us that this regiment will proceed to India. In this opinion we are not singular; it is *that* generally held among the officers of the Army; and as an opportunity can readily be found of sending the Fusiliers to Canada, we feel confident the result will prove the correctness of our information. Is not the 72d at the Cape, and to be relieved? Is the 7th or the 42d to be the relieving regiment? Or are both these long-favoured regiments to embark for Canada? We venture to promise both corps good stations; *this* we know, they have not served in bad climates during the last thirty years. *One good turn deserves another—therefore, one good tour deserves another.* Such would seem to have been the principles acted on; and, as the former is admitted to be a sound precept in morals, the latter must be considered a sound Military maxim.

As the Naval and Military Commission are about continuing their labours, it is to be hoped that the late *ukase* of the Emperor of Russia will be brought under their notice, in which it is decreed, that officers of *every rank* in the Navy shall *at once have an increase of pay;* thus showing His Imperial Majesty's earnest desire to give encouragement to this branch of his service, and which, we are assured, will be gladly imitated by our own Naval Administration, whenever the power to do so is placed at their disposal, as we sanguinely trust it will be during the present Session.

In another *ukase*, the Emperor has ordered that the pay of those Commanders shall be *doubled* whose ships, through their diligence and attention, do not require any extensive repairs after *ten* years; and if not for *fifteen* years, their pay shall be *tripled.* This is certainly holding out a high reward to officers to be careful and attentive in the execution of their duties, and, above all, to watch narrowly that their ships do not *get on shore*, which would, in most cases, effectually put an end to their prospects of obtaining this large boon. How far it might be wise for us to follow this example closely, we are not prepared to say, though we think, that were some reward always given to those officers who had, at the end of one, two, or three years, proved that in the execution of a series of active and responsible duties their ship had not incurred the same expenses as other ships employed on the *same* or *less exposed* services, it would be attended with great public advantage, as tending to excite a spirit of zeal and diligent watchfulness on the part of those in whose hands rest the safety of the public property and the lives of those entrusted to their charge; for we all know that "'Tis the hope of reward that sweetens labour," and gives energy to all our acts and deeds.

In commenting on the conversation which took place on the subject of Naval Education in the House of Lords on Tuesday, the *Times* has totally misunderstood and misapplied an expression used by the Earl of Minto. We allude to his Lordship's declaration of his opinion, that the young *officer's* education began at the wrong end, in the late Naval College, which the *Times* has applied to the *shipwright's* education in the School of Naval Architecture, quite a different matter.

Our contemporary is also in error in assigning to the Earl of Minto the merit of abolishing the latter institution, which was, in fact, effected by the late King when Lord High Admiral, in 1827, or by Lord Melville in the following year.

We are glad to have at length our powerful contemporary's admission, that the School of Naval Architecture, or any national institution on that plan, is useless in a country where everything relating to the science of ship-building can be easily acquired by the ordinary means; but the art cannot be acquired by any sort of labour, and will only be found in the possession of those who have an inherent genius for the work, for no mathematical skill can advance the science beyond a certain point.

It is evident that the *Times* has derived its information, relative to Sir William Symonds, from an impure or a prejudiced source, because, on the very points upon which it asserts him to have failed, he has been invariably more correct than builders who have preceded him—we mean as to calculated displacement, &c. If Captains persisted in trimming their ships, notwithstanding his repeated remonstrances, entirely contrary to his designs, surely it is not fair to put the blame on the Surveyor when mishaps and failures, which he had predicted from such conduct, occur! We hear nothing now of misfortunes to the *Pique;* on the contrary, every succeeding report is more and more in favour of that ship, for she invariably beats everything she encounters at sea, and proves an admirable sea-boat. As for the *Vanguard* and *Gorgon*, we defy the whole world to produce vessels equal to either in their respective classes. Because some individual addresses an anonymous statement, full of errors, to the journals, our contemporary should not come to the conclusions he has done; the merits and performances of ships can only be fairly ascertained from the official reports of the officers, and these, we are glad to learn, are most favourable. As for improvements on successive productions, there can be no harm in these, unless it is admitted that the utmost perfection has been already attained.

The Captain Frederick Berkeley, R.N., has addressed a letter to Sir John Barrow, "On the System of War and Peace Complements in Her Majesty's Navy," in which the gallant officer adduces good reasons why the crews should be increased, and proposes a mode of accomplishing it at a trifling expense.

As we have been for years labouring at this point, we are gratified to find our opinions backed by such high authority as Captain Berkeley, who is an officer of superior intelligence, and having been lately in command of a ship, competent to speak from practical experience.

The gallant officer attributes the difficulty of manning ships to the decrease of seamen, caused by the extension of steam navigation. On this point we apprehend he is mistaken. The official returns show that (disregarding steam-vessels altogether) the registered and licensed *sailing* vessels of the United Kingdom are on the increase, consequently greater numbers of seamen are required to navigate them, and our merchants frequently experience a difficulty in this respect.

The fact is, our seamen are increasing not decreasing in numbers; but they cannot be created in a day, or a year, or so quickly as ships are built—and the demand at the present moment is very great, owing to the prosperous state of the shipping interests.

As regards the "along-shore men," we admit that in some localities they have nearly disappeared: but this is not the case in the Thames, the men belonging to the Waterman's Company are employed not only in wherries, but in barges—in fact, in all river craft, and we apprehend their numbers are as great now as ever, for these craft have multiplied exceedingly. Seamen are also employed to a certain extent in steam-vessels; and the Masters of these always select the best men, who are continually changing about in coasters, sometimes in steam, sometimes in sailing vessels.

But any decrease of "along-shore men" that may appear in certain situations, is amply compensated by the vast increase of men of the same or better quality employed in the Scotch and Irish fisheries, and therefore no apprehension need be entertained on this score. By granting the pension whilst serving in peace as well as war, and other inducements, it will be found that we shall procure better men—and it is much to be wished that some plan may be devised to induce our merchant seamen of the North to give the Navy a trial.

The question is not unfrequently asked, "Of what utility is it that Naval *Officers* should learn the mechanism and management of the steam engine, since there are persons appointed for its especial superintendence?" To which we shall endeavour, as concisely as we can, to respond; but beg previously to remark that this question invariably comes from *Engineers* themselves: whence we may infer that there is still lurking a portion of the old leaven of jealous mistrust, lest they fall under the inspection of Supervisors, which was so conspicuous among the *civil* Engineers in the employ of Government when steam-vessels were first added to the Royal Navy. The same interrogatory would be just as pertinent, were the Masters and Boatswains to ask why the Captain of a *frigate*, &c., need be conversant with navigation, seamanship, or the art of rigging, seeing the said Captain may or may not exercise his talents and skill in these matters, as he feels disposed, there being a Master on board to see to the ship's reckoning, and the First Lieutenant usually working the vessel, as well as regulating her internal economy, &c. Yet now that a new and most important power has been engrafted into the service, we find *Philo-Mechanicus* startled at the bare thought of a Midshipman in the engine-room, whilst the suggestion of placing a Lieutenant there, sets *C. H. R.* in an actual uproar, under an impression (but from whence he draws his inference we know not) that the said Lieutenant and Mates are to usurp the place of the Engineer. But let us to our point, viz., "the necessity for officers being conversant with steam machinery, &c." *C. H. R.*, who is indignant at having the "Engineers of the British Navy classed with those of the civil service," or, as he expresses it, "with the band of desperadoes (those employed in the steamers) in the expedition to Portugal;" and who asks in no very courteous manner "on what plea" they are so classed, furnishes a most ample response in the very motive which excites his indignation, namely, "that they declined their aid in the hour of need." Now, without questioning the feeling or inclination of the individuals who *commanded* those steam-vessels, it is very clear, had each been an embryo Nelson, the opportunity for display of valour would have presented itself in vain; not one could have helped himself: for, though skilled in seamanship, and commander of his own vessel, yet was he subordinate to his very engineer, from sheer ignorance on a most essential point. But suppose each had been efficient in the management of the engines, the said dissenting Engineers would not have been *consulted* a second time, though the option of superintending their own engines would, doubtless, be *allowed* to them, if they expressed a wish to efface the disgrace they would thus have incurred; but careless, however, whether they solicited the charge or not. And may not a similar incident, *by possibility*, befall our own Navy on the Canada Lakes, where both steamers and Engineers are pertaining to merchants, and the British pennant only a temporary ornament at the mast-heads of *hired vessels?* We have no Engineers "of the British Navy," as contradistinguished by *C.H.R.*, from those of the civil service, in Canada; and must do as we did before training men for ourselves, viz., procure them from the *civil* service, on which we were long dependent in the Royal Navy; and when we know this fact, the indignation excited by the *classification*, and for which the "plea" is somewhat unceremoniously demanded, strongly reminds us of the story of the kettle and his brother pot; for it is on this "plea," that the classification does hold good between the *now* military, and *the then mixed* military-civil service, which was an incongruous anomaly, devoid of that necessary discipline and subservience so essential to the well being of the Navy*; and to correct which was the inducement for training *young boys* for the service, and habituating them to the customary restraints of a man-of-war. Would it not be equally incongruous that the same officers, under whose eye these lads are trained from the pupilage of youth, should subsequently become dependent on them, when Engineers, through ignorance of the steam engine; and that too because the Royal Corps of Naval Engineers set their face against the admission of Lieutenants and Mates into the engine-room for instruction? It is true that there are steamers commanded by men totally ignorant of both seamanship and navigation, as well as of the steam engine; but will *Philo-Mechanicus* or *C. H. R.* say that such should be? If so, we have only to extend the principle to the sailing vessel, and, provided the First Lieutenant and Master are efficient, the drudgery of probation may be dispensed with, in behalf of our young aristocratic aspirants, and a short cut to promotion and honours established, whereby they may step from the cradle of the nursery into the cabin of a man-of-war, without subjecting their patience, as at present, to the test of some eight or nine years, ere they attain the top of their profession. No, every officer should be acquainted with the minutiæ of his profession; and, at the risk of incurring the sneers of the whole corps of Royal and Civil Engineers, we will contend that every officer who aspires to the command of that class of vessel, destined henceforth to form the *post of honour*, should render himself conversant with the power by which its magical movements are regulated, and not rest his credit and future fame solely on the chance state of nervous tension or debility of those under his command. Besides, Engineers themselves will entertain a higher respect for that commander who is at home with them in their own science, and, consequently, who can duly appreciate their individual exertions, than for another who is ignorantly blind to their merits. We trust the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will adopt the valuable suggestion of the gallant Napier, and require officers of steam vessels to inform themselves on this point. The subject is of too much importance to be thus briefly noticed, and we shall, therefore, resume it in our next.

* Many of them have since returned to the civil service.

CONSIDERING that the exposure of books of a bad tendency, however obscure, may be sometimes desirable, we have been looking over the later numbers of Alexander Somerville's History of the British Legion. It is rather strange that none of the charges he roundly promulgates against so many officers by name, should ever have been called in question. If neglected in real or affected contempt, we think the parties are in error, for the anecdotes in this work have an air of truth, and the rest of it, from its very worthlessness and unpatriotic tone, is, we are sorry to say, likely to be peculiarly acceptable to a vast number of the present generation. If any one doubts this, let him occasionally glance at such newspapers as the "*Weekly Dispatch*," or many other periodicals of the same degraded tone, which have, nevertheless, an extensive circulation. We confess this production alone would sicken us with the promoters of the "march of intellect" amongst the lower orders. The author's style is not bad, considering his circumstances, and he has considerable talents for description, but when (as he constantly does) he proceeds to dogmatise and affect the philosopher, he irresistibly reminds one of a learned pig. His conceit is unbounded. Witness his trash about phrenology; his attempt to resolve all courage into madness; his pronouncing a book, called "Vicissitudes of a Scottish Soldier," "one of the best written works on the Peninsular War," (though it is obviously a made-up affair, and the soldier—if he had really existed—must have been a very bad one); his dubbing Scott's "Don Roderick" (though he professes to admire the author's genius) "a poem very frothy, yet dull and exceedingly stupid;" and yet this is not the worst. He labours to cure Englishmen of their nationality, which certainly does not seem to abound too much amongst us as it is. He sneers at Colonel Napier, because he has not represented us as defeated in Spain. He slanders Sir John Moore, and extols the French soldiers above our own! He predicts that Soult will be considered superior to Wellington, and that our troops will be defeated in Canada! A bad cavalier he was known to be; he has pretty clearly shown himself a bad soldier. Of the heroic temperament he has obviously little. According to the modern system of book-making, very long extracts, from printed works, are continually given, and of the philosophical disquisitions we suspect that much has been hinted by others, though appearing, from the style, to be expressed in his own words. The contradictory nature of some of the sentiments makes this probable. For instance, though in many passages exhibiting himself as one of the most cold-blooded of cosmopolites: in one he represents himself as a lover of his country "with great national pride," &c.; and, with respect to the Legion, his own regiment in particular, he throughout exhibits much (often, too much) *esprit de corps*. Strangest of all, though he has been repeatedly accused (we doubt not with reason) of ingratitude to his friends, he professes himself free from animosity towards the officers of the Greys, his former regiment, and gives its then commander a high character for humanity and kindness, though he makes light of his professional talents.

A SECOND edition of "A Letter to the Earl of Minto, by One of the People," has appeared, in which the author, availing himself of several pages of introduction and postscript, enters more fully into the necessity for cultivating our "steam" resources, and particularly advocates the plan which report states to be in contemplation—of converting a few of the frigates of the *Hebe* class, of which we possess nearly fifty, into powerful steam ships of war.

The Court.

The Queen gave audience on Saturday to Count Mandelsloh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Wirtemburg, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign.—Viscount Melbourne and Lord John Russell had audiences of her Majesty. In the evening her Majesty entertained at dinner the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington, and a large party.—Her Majesty and her august mother attended Divine Service on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal.—On Monday the Queen visited the Princess Sophia at Kensington. The Earl of Albemarle and Viscount Melbourne had audiences of the Queen.—On Tuesday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. In the evening her Majesty honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence, to witness the performance of *Farinelli*.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council on Wednesday.—Lord Dundas was sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of York. A new seal for one of the Colonies was approved of. Her Majesty gave audience to the Marquess of Lansdowne, Viscount Melbourne, and Lord Hill. The Queen rode out on horseback in the afternoon.—On Thursday Viscount Melbourne had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty rode out on horseback in the afternoon. The Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, honoured Covent Garden Theatre with her presence in the evening.—Her Majesty had a dinner party last evening.

Despatches from the Governors of the Cape of Good Hope and the Bahamas were received on Saturday at the Colonial Office. Major Denny, 71st regt., arrived in town on Saturday evening, from Canada, with despatches for the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Despatches from Sir E. C. Desbrowe, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague, were received at the Foreign Office on Sunday. On Monday despatches, dated 9th Oct., were received at the Colonial-Office, from the Governor of Van Dieman's Land; and on Tuesday from the Governor of Gibraltar; and on Thursday from Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada; and from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius. Despatches were sent off last evening from the Colonial-office, for Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica.

Prince George of Cambridge has completed his tour of Andalusia, and has returned again to Gibraltar.

Sir George Grey is appointed Judge-Advocate, and resigns the Under-Secretaryship of the Colonies.

The *National* has been seized for an article representing the French Army as in a most dangerous state of disaffection.

It will afford much satisfaction to the numerous friends of Sir Herbert Taylor, to be informed that he is recovering from the dangerous illness which has afflicted him at Rome.

The exterior of Kensington Palace has been thoroughly re-embellished, and the wing occupied by the Princess Sophia entirely rebuilt. The apartments of the Duke of Sussex have been also painted, and otherwise re-embellished, during his extended visiting tour. It is rumoured that her Majesty, after the Easter recess, will sojourn at the palace (where she still retains her apartments) for a month or six weeks.

Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin has been returned for Sandwich without opposition.

The Marquis of Normanby has succeeded to the colonial seals, and Lord Morpeth has a seat in the cabinet, still retaining the Secretaryship of Ireland. Lord Normanby leaves Dublin this day, and Lord Clarendon is reported as his successor.

The will and five codicils of the late Lieut.-Gen. Phillips, have been proved in Doctors'-Commons by the executors. The testator's personal property is sworn under 90,000*l.*, independent of valuable freehold and other estates in Salop, which are left to his wife and three sons. The late General served 40 years in the Bengal Army.

M. Van De Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador, was married on Tuesday to the rich heiress, daughter of Mr. Bates, of Portland-place.

The election for Coronership of Middlesex commenced on Thursday. Mr. Wakley and Mr. Adey are the candidates. The former has had on each day an overwhelming majority of votes.

On Thursday, in the Queen's Bench, Mr. B. Gregory, the Proprietor and Editor of the *Satirist*, was found guilty of a libel on Mr. Hogg, M.P. for Beverley, and his lady.

The Queen has, on the nomination of Lord Foley, appointed Mr. Alfred Perkins one of Her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Blackmore, retired. Her Majesty has appointed the Hon. E. Butler Lieutenant of her Majesty's hon. corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Sir S. T. Spry, retired.

The new Great Seal for Ireland, which has just received the approval of the Queen in Council, has on one side a figure of Her Majesty seated on a throne, supported by two figures of Religion and Justice, and on the other an equestrian portrait of the Queen, the horse being led by a page in a fancy costume.

The *Thomas Coutts* sailed from Portsmouth on Sunday last, with Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., the Governor of Bombay, his family, and suite, on board.

The Nelson Tribute.—The sub-committee upon the models, in competition for this monument, have been engaged throughout the week in considering, so as to make a report to the general committee and subscribers at large. Rumour speaks highly of designs by Baily, Laugh, Carew, and others.

The Indian Prince, David Sombro, is making preparations at Rome for a grand service in honour of his grandmother, the Begum of Sirdhanad, for which purpose the Church of Saint Charles Bormeo had been left at his disposal. The Begum, who was a French woman by birth, left by her will 60,000 scudi, upwards of 300,000f., to the Pope, on condition that His Holiness should personally perform a mass for the repose of her soul.

Her Majesty has given permission to the younger brothers and sister of the late Earl of Clarendon to take the rank of the sons and daughter of an Earl.

Wellington City Statue.—The sub-committee have come to a final arrangement with Sir Francis Chantrey. Government having presented the material of cannon taken at Waterloo, of the value of upwards of 1500*l.*—making the whole subscription up to 10,500*l.*—the guns and the sum of 2000*l.* are immediately to be given to the artist, a second sum when the small model is finished, and the remainder when the work is completed. Sir Francis undertakes that this shall be done by Midsummer 1843. The same horse as that upon which Sir Thomas Munro is mounted is not to be employed, but another modelled and cast.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—On the motion of the Bishop of London, an address to Her Majesty for certain papers relative to the transmission of letters by the Post-office on the Lord's day, and with regard to idolatrous meetings in India, was agreed to.—The Marquess of LONDONDERRY said he had considered that he should have been able to have expressed a professional opinion of the affairs which had taken place in Canada, independently of the general question. But finding, from the papers now laid on the table, the certainty of a discussion of the most important nature upon a most important subject, he considered that he ought not to detach that discussion by the notice he had given. He reserved to himself, however, the right of taking up the professional view of the subject when the matter should come under debate. He must take leave to say one word in reference to what passed on Friday evening. He, perhaps, should not have resisted a specification of the place to which he then alluded, had it not been that the noble lord the Commander-in-Chief made a direct call upon him for that specification when that noble lord must have recollected that that very morning he had had a conversation with him upon the subject, when he had asked him for a public order, which had been sent out. The noble Commander-in-Chief, therefore, having been put fully into possession of every information on the subject by him within two hours of the time at which the subject was mentioned in their Lordship's house, he was the last person surrounded by any set of noble lords who ought to have persisted in calling for that specification, respected as that noble Commander-in-Chief was, and had always been, by him (the noble Marquess), and than whom no one ever respected him more.—Lord MELBOURNE laid upon the table papers relative to Canada, and also Lord Durham's report on the state of the North American colonies.—A long discussion ensued on the subject of the publication of the report in the newspapers before being laid before Parliament.—The Earl of MINTO asked the Earl of HARDWICKE, who had withdrawn his motion on the state of the Navy, whether he was disposed to name another day for the discussion.—The Earl of HARDWICKE would not bind himself to bring it forward during the Session. Lord COLCHESTER thought it unfortunate that the motion had been withdrawn. He had made statements regarding what had fallen from Lord Minto, which he wished for an opportunity of making good. The Earl of MINTO said,—"I take this opportunity of stating that I perfectly agree with what fell from the noble Lord who spoke last—that it is exceedingly unfortunate, especially as regards the impression made upon the public mind, that the noble Earl has abstained from the discussion, to which I have been so long and so anxiously looking. I only wish now to say, that if the noble Earl, or any other noble Lord, should think proper to bring on this question, I shall be prepared to defend the administration of the Admiralty as at present conducted, and I hope to furnish a complete answer and refutation to the numerous statements which have been forced upon the public."—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—The Earl of HARDWICKE, in consequence of the abolition of the Naval College, inquired what system of education it was intended to adopt in reference to the Naval service? Lord MINTO answered at considerable length, defending the abolition of the College, an opinion which he said had the sanction of the most experienced officers. There had been a school for gunnery established, which would embrace all the branches of useful education; and it was intended to introduce a system of instruction on board all sea-going vessels, by the appointment of superior instructors. The subject called forth some desultory discussion. We have noticed this matter in a separate article.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—A conversation arose regarding Lord Durham's report, and the despatches connected therewith; in the course of which Lord MELBOURNE stated, in answer to the Duke of Wellington's inquiry, that he should not object to the production of Sir F. Head's despatches.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—Lord COLCHESTER gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move for further returns on the state of the Navy, and in doing so he would take the opportunity of stating his views as to the numerical strength and efficiency of our ships in commission.—The Duke of WELLINGTON moved an Address to Her Majesty for copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Sir F. Head; also copies of the despatches of Sir John Colborne respecting the establishment of rectories in Upper Canada. After some discussion, copies of some and extracts of others were ordered to be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 11.—Lord J. RUSSELL, in laying Lord Durham's report on Canada on the table, said that the course which the Government intended to pursue on this subject was to introduce a measure respecting Canada before Easter; and that being then printed, the second reading of it should take place immediately after Easter. His Lordship introduced several Bills relative to the administration of justice.—Mr. FOX MAULE obtained leave to bring in a Bill for improving the police in and near metropolis.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.—Lord J. RUSSELL, having presented papers regarding education in England, entered into extended details of the views of the Government on this subject. He intimated that a Board was to be established, consisting of the Marquess of Lansdowne and others, to carry the plans into effect, by the establishment of normal schools, &c.; and that he proposed to ask a grant of 30.000*l.* for the purpose of working out the plans. Much discussion ensued. Sir R. PEEL and others contended that the plans were essentially defective, and could not be expected to work well.—Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD obtained leave to renew his Bill of last Session, "To amend the Law of Copyright," after Mr. Warburton had stated that he should again oppose the measure.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.—Sir R. Donkin took the oaths and his seat for Sandwich. A new writ was ordered for Devonport, in the room of Sir G. Grey, who was appointed Judge-Advocate-General.—Mr. C. WOOD stated, in answer to questions from Sir E. Codrington and Capt. Gordon, that neither Sir John Barrow's dissertation on the state of the Navy, nor Capt. Berkley's pamphlet, had been published at the suggestion or with the sanction of the Admiralty.—Nearly the whole of the remainder of the evening was occupied with a discussion upon Lord Mahon's resolution relative to the trial of controverted elections. The resolution was negatived on a division by 177 to 63.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.—After the presentation of a vast number of petitions, principally against the Corn-laws, Mr. C. WYNN moved that a new writ be issued for Southwark, in the room of Mr. D. W. Harvey, who had accepted the office of Registrar of Hackney Carriages. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, as an amendment, that "the papers relative to the appointment of Mr. Harvey to the office of Registrar of Hackney Coaches be referred to a select committee, and that the committee be directed to report its opinion, whether Mr. Harvey had vacated his seat in the House by accepting the said office." Amendment was agreed to.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The report of the Mexicans having issued letters of marque to the corsairs of the United States, occupies the French journals. The *National* admits that this is the most serious result of the quarrel. Two-thirds of the crew of a cruiser must be Mexican, in order to entitle her to be treated as a belligerent, not a pirate. But crews of Spanish South Americans are easily found in the ports of the United States. Should, however, France be rigorous in enforcing the law by hanging some crews of American pirates, will the Americans bear it? Will they not take advantage of the irritation already caused by the long blockade, to force the Government into reprisals, and involve France in a war with America?

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid, of the 7th, and Saragossa, of the 9th, do not bring news of much importance. Espartero and Van Halen were making due exertions for the ensuing campaign.

BELGIUM.—The journals of the 13th state that King Leopold has sent orders to M. Van de Weyer to sign the Treaty of London on the 15th at latest, after having struggled as far as possible to ameliorate the conditions relative to the Scheldt.

GUADALOUPE.—From a letter dated the end of November:—

"We have had the yellow fever, the typhus, and other fevers at Pointe-a-Pitre and Russe Terre. Almost all the Europeans who arrived in the colony died in a few days. Most of the gens-d'armes sent from France three years ago have fallen victims. The troops in the several garrisons in particular have suffered, and are reduced to an insignificant number. In one company of Artillery only four men survive. The epidemic has severely visited the priests of the several parishes; those of Basse Terre and Pointe a-Pitre have perished. The medical men have escaped almost alone the disorders which they combat with the most devoted self-denial. The Isle of Marie Galante, which had till now been spared by epidemic disorders, even in the most fatal periods, has had its turn; the principal sufferers were children."

Judicial Wit.—At a recent bankrupt examination, it appeared that the unfortunate had dealt largely in discounts, and on one occasion was obliged to take as part payment, at a heavy price, a fine picture by an old master, of *Elijah fed by Ravens.* "These (observed Sir G—— R——, glancing at the ravens) were, I suppose, *the first accommodation bills* that ever existed."

Theatres.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday evening a new one-act piece called *Our Cousin German*, was brought out. It is a mere trifle, but a pleasant one, and was favourably received.

ST. JAMES'S.—Three new pieces were produced on Monday night: the first, entitled *The Young Sculptor*, was decidedly a hit; the second, *Friends and Neighbours*, may be also ranked among the number of successful aspirants for favour, though its reception was not so warm as that of its predecessor; the third, *The Troublesome Lodger*, was heard very patiently to the close, when it was saluted by a storm of cheers and hisses, which rendered it doubtful whether the *ayes* or the *noes* had it. This piece has since been judiciously altered in the defective scenes, and consequently the *Troublesome Lodger* will be a welcome tenant at the St. James's Theatre for some time to come.

Literary Notices.

The Deluge. By J. E. Reade. Saunders and Otley.

WE are happy to greet Mr. Reade so soon again after his late appearance; and still more happy to greet him on ground so congenial to his high-toned spirit, and the deep and pure sensibilities which are allied to it. It looks well for Poetry—that can dare to show itself boldly in such adverse times; and still better for the poet,—who thus proves to us that his one great aim is, to *deserve* that high and noble name—leaving what the world calls "success" to come when it may.

"The Deluge" was written, it appears, many years ago,—before the appearance of those extraordinary works with which its subject in some measure interferes—the "Loves of the Angels," and Byron's "Cain," &c. Had it been otherwise, we might have deemed it, if not injudicious, at least unsafe, to tempt comparisons for which there was no need. But nobody will pretend that a poet—and especially such a poet as Mr. Reade—should suppress an important work, merely because another of his high calling has chosen a similar subject. On the contrary, the comparisons which such a competition suggests,—if not instituted *as* a competition, but purely by accident, as in the present case,—are likely to be as curious as they are interesting. Our limits forbid us to even glance at such a comparison. All we can do in this respect is to say generally that "The Deluge" may safely be put to such a test. Its scenes are laid chiefly among the solitudes of Mount Hermon, and finally in the midst of the mighty world of waters, even up to the latest moment of their swallowing up all mortal and material things,—save only the little remnant that float upon the face of the dread element, at once a token of past evil and of future good. The descriptions that arise out of these scenes are executed with great skill and power; but they are kept quite subsidiary to the human passions that form the main feature of the work. These latter spring chiefly from a communion between certain immortal beings of the angelic tribe, and two mortal maidens of the earth;—and it is the guilty love—guilty on both parts—thus engendered, which is the medium of bringing on that catastrophe which gives title to the poem. In all these parts, the poet fully redeems the high reputation to which his previous works have pledged him; and, upon the whole, his new work is a noble addition to the rich stock of our poetical literature.

The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution. By A. R. Stephens, M.A., F.R.S., Barrister at Law. Parker.

WE have always avoided meddling with political literature, nor should we have mentioned the present work had it been possible to discover from its pages to what party its author belongs. If all our historians would show themselves equally cautious of substituting opinions for facts, we should no longer have to complain with Goethe, that novels are received as history, whilst histories are metamorphosed into novels. Should Mr. Stephens ever mount the judicial bench, he has only to display the same impartiality which he has shown in his constitutional researches, to insure himself reputation not unworthy a descendant of Sir Matthew Hale.

A History of Upper and Lower California, from their First Discovery to the Present Time. By Alexander Forbes, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FROM the very little knowledge we possess of the early history and the present state of California (discovered in the year 1534 by a squadron sent out by Cortez) Mr. Forbes' publication could not be otherwise than acceptable; but it becomes doubly so at the present time, owing to the declaration of independence by the peninsula, the changed relations with Mexico, and the position of the latter with respect to Great Britain and France. Our author furnishes very ample details of the productions of California, and its advantages as a field for European colonisation, or emigration. We also have a complete history of the missionary establishments, and of the present conditions of the Indians; and the volume winds up with an appendix, relating to steam navigation in the Pacific. Both in a political and commercial point of view the work is of considerable importance.

We shall make one extract in respect to the nations of Upper California:—

"The men in the mornings are accustomed to plaster themselves over with mud. This, they say, keeps out the cold; and accordingly when the sun grows hot they wash it off. These people have their marriages, but they consist of no other ceremony than the consent of the parties, and they are only binding till they disagree or choose to part. They have no other mode of cancelling a marriage, than by using the phrase, 'I throw you away.' It is nevertheless true that we found many couples, both young and old, who lived in great unity and peace, esteeming their children, and their children them. Parentage or relationship forms no obstacle to their intermarriages. It is very common for the wife to urge her husband to marry her sisters, and even their mother: and the common custom is, when a man first marries, that he takes the whole of the sisters for wives. These many wives of one husband live without jealousies or disputes, each looking on the whole of the children as their own, and the whole living in one house. In fact, the first baptisms made at this mission were of three children all born within two months, sons of an Indian man and of three sisters, to all of whom he was married, as well as to their mother."

Stammering Practically Considered, with the Treatment in Detail. By T. Bartlett, Assistant-Surgeon, the King's Own Light Infantry. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper.

THIS is the most *practical* treatise upon stammering that we recollect having met with. It is based upon a thorough scientific knowledge of the organs of speech, and of their use and mode of operation. And most gratifying and cheering must its perusal prove to such persons as may happen to be afflicted with the complaint to which it relates; since the writer, in perfect accordance with the opinion of Sheridan the elocutionist, affirms "that of the multitude of instances which offer, of a vitiated articulation, there is not one in a thousand which proceeds from any natural defect or impediment." On the contrary, it is shown "that perfect articulation may take place, when the most important organs of speech have met with extensive injuries of a very severe and dangerous description, apparently rendering any articulation perfectly impossible." "Since, then," observes Mr. Bartlett, "imperfect formation of the structures on which easy and perfect articulation depends has no reference whatever to the cause of stammering, a remedy may be discovered, and is herein offered for this disease, however inveterate in its character, and of whatever standing, which, if daily applied, and perseveringly followed up, cannot fail of effecting a perfect cure."

According to our judgment, Mr. Bartlett's rules are so clear, so simple, so perfectly natural in their origin and mode of application, that, acting upon them, we should scarcely shrink from undertaking the cure of the most inveterate stammerer that might be produced.

Dr. Watts' Divine and Moral Songs. Set to Music by E. Clare.

One Hundred Psalms and Hymn Tunes in Score. Composed by W. L. Viner. R. Cocks and Co.

THESE publications deserve our warmest praise. Mr. Clare's harmonies are extremely simple and pleasing, and admirably adapted for families. It has been truly said, that the children of high and low degree, of the Church of England, of Dissenters, baptised in infancy or not, may all join in the songs of Dr. Watts. Mr. Viner's compositions are no less easy; they are equally adapted for public and private devotion, and may be sung with as much effect as if the harmonies were more elaborately set.

TOURNAY AND THE DUKE OF YORK—14th, 37th, AND 53d REGIMENTS.

THE late and former wars afford innumerable instances of the bravery of our sailors and soldiers; and the occurrence to which we are about to allude, although it be remote, is not the less entitled to notice. It, indeed, forms a matter of history: yet we do not bear in mind, that in recent times it has been brought prominently into view.

As an introduction to the subject, we may look back to the spring of 1794, when the revolutionary armies of France took the field in overwhelming numbers. A formidable portion of these troops, under General Pichegru, was sent against West Flanders; and to oppose the successful progress of this force, a considerable body of the Allied Army, commanded by the Emperor of Germany, in person, assembled in the direction of Tournay, were destined for an attack; but of several columns in which the Allies were ordered to advance, that which was confided to the Duke of York

alone fulfilled the part assigned for its first day's operations, so that on the following morning (the 18th of May), when the general attack on Pichegru's army was intended to have taken place, his Royal Highness, who had pushed forward to the vicinity of Lisle, found himself entirely without support and left to contend against the whole force of the enemy. The British at that time serving in Flanders, consisted of several regiments of Cavalry, a brigade of Guards, a brigade of Infantry of the Line, and a small park of Artillery—these, with a body, chiefly of Hanoverians and Hessians in British pay, formed his Royal Highness' corps on this occasion; and assailed as they were on all sides, they only succeeded in regaining their position, near Tournay, with a heavy loss, rendered inevitable by the arduous nature of the conflict maintained against so great a disproportion of numbers. The faults or errors which led to the failure of the other columns it is not our object to enter upon; but on the 22d of May, General Pichegru, following up the affair of the 18th, commenced at daylight an attack upon the right and centre of the Imperial Army, encamped a short distance in front of Tournay, threatening at the same time the left wing under the orders of the Duke of York. The action continued during the whole of the day, with alternate successes and reverses, until late in the afternoon, when the Allied troops which had been engaged were driven back to the walls of Tournay; dispirited by the repulse, these troops refused to return to the combat, and the enemy, availing themselves of a moment for repose, it seemed as if a renewed onset was meditated for the possession of Tournay, then in nearly its present defenceless state. At this juncture the Duke of York had repaired to meet the Emperor towards the right of the line, and the crisis being urgent, it was decided that such of the British as could be spared should be brought from the left wing, in the expectation of encouraging the discomfited troops. The brigade of infantry (reduced in its numbers by losses in former actions to less than 1,000 men), together with several field-pieces, under Major-General Fox, having accordingly reached the spot, and some encouraging words having been addressed to the men by his Royal Highness, expressive of reliance upon their bravery, they formed line in front of the repulsed troops and advanced: but none followed, excepting a few of the Austrian Officers, who nobly pressed forward; and the example thus shown having failed, it is not unlikely that a feeling of national pride prevailed over the Duke of York's inclination then to propose the recal of this little band, from whose unaided exertions no advantage could well be looked for. Not daunted, however, by the holding back of the thousands of veteran troops whom they had left, or by the formidable enemy in their front, they steadily went onward; the eyes of both armies were upon them, and the walls of Tournay were crowded with the inhabitants in suspense for the fate of their city. As the British, with quickened pace and under a heavy fire, neared the enemy, the moment became more and more exciting to the spectators (of which number was the officer who has favoured us with an outline of the present article), when a movement was observed in the ranks of the enemy, conjectured to have had for its object the surrounding of this seemingly forlorn hope; but soon came an appearance of falling back, then followed disorder, and finally, the whole of General Pichegru's army fled with precipitation; the British, still hastening forward, came up with that portion of the fugitives which took the route through the village of Pontachin, where the crowding of their numbers for a time blocked up the way, and there the slaughter of our countrymen, in the action four days previously, was amply avenged! After passing the village, the pursuit went on until the approach of darkness, when, many of the British having fallen, the remainder halted, until relieved during the night by a detachment of Hungarian troops; the French showed no inclination to relax in their retreat, and they appeared no more during the stay of the Allied Army in its position near Tournay.

It was subsequently ascertained at the imperial headquarters from deserters and prisoners, that General Pichegru's army consisted of 80,000 men; that the General was present, and had been disturbed by the attack whilst taking refreshment in a neighbouring country-house, and it was alleged that a rumour having spread in the ranks of the French that the advancing body which met the eye was merely the head of a numerous column of fresh troops lately arrived from England, a panic had succeeded; but be this as it may, we feel gratified in bringing before our readers an instance of bravery so honourable to the character of British soldiers. It was rewarded at the time by the thanks of the Emperor and the Duke of York, and now the 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments have "Tournay" inscribed on their colours, to commemorate the conduct of those corps forming the brigade so conspicuously employed in the battle of the 22d of May, 1794. Of the men who served in the ranks on that occasion we know not if any be in life. Of the officers, we have ascertained that five are in existence—a fair proportion, perhaps, considering the number of intervening years *.

Many brilliant actions of our troops in the early period of the late war, are now thrown into the shade or into oblivion by the glorious achievements of later times; and any brief and interesting information which our correspondents may favour us with of such actions we shall with pleasure receive.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN OF REORGANISATION, INCREASE, AND METHOD OF SECURING THE TRADING MARINE FOR SERVICE DURING WAR IN THE ROYAL NAVY BY VOLUNTARY ENGAGEMENT.—*Continued from page 95.*

Thus has been traced in abstract a mere delineation of our country's civilisation, wealth, and greatness; AND, while following their hitherto undeviating course from the numerous sources, through the various means of replenishment and cause of duration, even in so transient a view, we discover our mariner as one of the most prominent and useful agents in all and every stage of these sustained advantages. We have followed him through the eventful and marked stages of his important calling, observed his growing knowledge, noted with attention his actions, habits, and natural passions, their cause and effects, and aided by the result of long experience, founded on and strengthened by anxious observation, portrayed the rewards of merit he enjoys in the Royal and National Navy—his unrequited industry and boldness in the trading marine. Although the tenor of that language in which his intrepid vocation has been described, and the evils resulting to the State from his present position detailed, may be deemed inapplicable to the occasion, yet in this, as under similar circumstances, where not only the understanding is to be convinced, but the sympathies and the better feelings of the heart engaged, it should, in justice to the ardent zeal which dictates it, be received as admissible. Nevertheless, having exhibited facts, and pointed, through the medium of reality, at those probably fatal consequences which may arise from overlooking his future interest, neglecting to identify him in the strongest possible ties to the service of his Sovereign, and failing to render him an integral part of the nation, (available in the hour of war by previous equitable stipulations, and a wise reorganisation of that marine which he serves in times of peace;) extending our inquiries into those laws by which the trading marine is at present regulated, aided by considerable evidence, we cannot fail to perceive their perfect inefficiency to secure the dignity and welfare of the country, to do justice to the shipowner and those interests connected with maritime security, or to protect the seaman from vexatious injustice, and alike incapable of enforcing due discipline or encouraging the regeneration of mariners. Having seen those palpable faults, and endeavoured to develope the hazardous tendency and the equal inaptitude of their spirit and letter as fully as prudence and a zealous regard for both services prescribes, or the limits and end of this work permits, it notwithstanding must become evident how imperative is the necessity of an extensive increase and considerable alteration in those edicts, and a perfect change in that branch of the marine to which they refer, with a view to ameliorate its condition, in order to sustain the hereditary prerogative of the seas, and the protection of an inestimable commerce. With these circumstances in view, and the absolute possession of almost incalculable advantages, danger so conspicuous should be avoided, and those measures, capable of achieving a result apparently so beneficial, adopted, even if involving a temporary sacrifice. How much more readily ought those arrangements be entertained which would not be found to press unduly on any particular portion of the community, or incur a general contribution. Although the resources of such an important measure would originate, it is true, from that branch of society, and those classes of mercantile pursuits, which equally derive profit and affluence by the exertions of the mariner; yet from the gradual operation of the principles upon which it would be based, and the progressive influence of the system on which it should be founded, it would not be even felt by the former or perceived by others, save in the operation of its benefits on the nation at large, and by the security of nautical commerce.

Numerous will be the objections, as is invariably the case, to any innovation on fixed and old principles or long-contracted usages and habits; or can these proposals hope for less opposition? Nay, we must even anticipate a more energetic resistance in this instance, than if it merely hinged on any general subject of common benefit; but as it is involving alike the national good by means of private and individual resources, it can only expect determined and interested opposition, caused alone by prejudice or illiberality of sentiment. After all the impracticable and unimportant arguments have been exhausted, the mariner's habits and inconstancy of purpose will place the veto on his emancipation, and seal the destiny of the national maritime body.

We have long been too prone to consider, and indeed deem the mariner, either in the service of his country or of the trading marine, as totally and equally indifferent to the provision of his welfare in old age, as also improvident of present happiness and prosperity. These opinions are more the effect of habit and fashion than the result of experience and knowledge; hence such conclusions are falsely assumed, and perfectly destitute of testimony. While attempting to decide on the natural or artificial habits of the mariner, it ought to be borne in mind that the act of improvidence is the wanton destruction unprofitably of means in possession, or neglecting to reserve for the time of need a suitable portion; that this act of carelessness or INDIFFERENCE is a want of regard alike to present advantages or future welfare, by habitually abandoning the opportunities of availing benefit or resigning profitable industry from sloth or indolence. We should now endeavour to point at what period of the mariner's life has he been in the necessary possession of means or superfluous resources (by squandering which he became, in reality, culpable of the former vice), or which would have contributed, in a laudable form, to his future welfare or present support; except, indeed, in the Royal Navy, from which he has invariably been deterred, by viewing it through the medium of falsehood imposed on him. We can discover none equal to his support or adequate to the nature of his employment; hence, if admitting these facts, the first opinion of his improvidence cannot be substantiated in the absence of proof: this the mariner in justice requires. On the other hand, in what law can be discovered, and to which he is subservient, the existence of any inducement held out or promise offered of a future provision for his worn-out constitution in the performance of his duty, that, by his compliance with it, or any fixed custom or prescribed rules, he would secure those advantages? Admitting alone the former exception, none can be found now extant. How then reconcile the latter opinion? how support such vague assertions? Where then is the improvidence, where that indifference of the seaman by which he is supposed not only to forfeit his claim to consideration, but also frustrates his happiness and destroys his future provision? He, in this instance, most justly requires the test;—yes, the public security, the nation's honour, justice to the mariner, and the protection of the shipowner and merchant, calls for it, and such a reformation of the trading marine as will not fail to endear the fidelity of its seamen to the service of the State when demanded. If, indeed, with all our nation's greatness and renown, coupled with and mainly emanating as it does from the bold industry of our mariners, together with the enormous profits of the shipowner and merchant, we possess not the means or inherit not the sagacity to adopt those plans if deemed beneficial, and which cannot fail to prove important to the general interest, it is truly pitiable, it is alarmingly unwise. If hundredfold returns, accruing from the prosperous and unlimited trans-marine commerce of our shipowners, and those equally interested in the welfare of the trading marine, prompt them not to action, and fail to inspire them with a participation in the neglect of the mariner, it demonstrates a weakness, an injustice, an obduracy of heart, and a want of common patriotism blameable in the extreme, and meriting an instant authoritative interference of our wise and judicious Government.—*To be continued.*

* 14th Regiment—General Burnett; Lieut.-General Watson. 37th—Major-General Colquhoun. 53d—General Scott; Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Brisbane.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 16, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92⅞ ⅜.	3⅞ Reduced, 100¼ ⅞.
Reduced, 93⅜ ⅞.	New 3⅞, 100 ⅞ ⅞.

Consols for Account, 92⅞ ⅜.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—C. Gell, of the Western Zinc Works, New-road, zinc-manufacturer—H. C. Frost, of 272, Oxford-street, Middlesex, oil and colourman—C. Savill, of Romford, Essex, grocer and cheesemonger—B. Pornham, of High Holborn, Middlesex, slop-seller—Z. Parkes, of Stanhope-street, Clare-market, Middlesex, builder—G. Holloway, late of Emsworth, Southampton, merchant—J. Goodall, of Newcastle-under-lyne, inn-keeper—F. P. Wingate, of East Stonehouse, Devonshire, scrivener—A. Robertshaw, of Rippondon, Halifax, surgeon.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—T. Blay, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, brush-maker—T. A. Dulcken, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-Square, haberdasher—B. Parnham, High-street, Shadwell, slopseller—J. Currie, Orchard-street, Portman-square, tailor—J. B. Baylis, Rowington, Warwickshire, coal-dealer—W. Maxey, Royal Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, corn and coal-dealer—T. J. Hawkins, West Smithfield, innkeeper and victualler.

BIRTHS.

The lady of HARRY NIBLETT, Esq., Purser, R.N., of a daughter—1st inst., the lady of Mr. W. C. Cox, Purser, R.N., of a son—At Heavitree, on 4th inst., the lady of W. T. P. SHORTT, Esq., late of 17th regt., of a daughter—At Portsea, the lady of Mr. J. HALES, Master, R.N., of a daughter—At Ennis, the lady of Capt. JOHN CROWE, of a son—At Bawn Bay House, the lady of Capt. A. HASSARD, of a daughter—At Gosport, the lady of Assist. Surg. G. DELMEGE, 18th regt., of a daughter—At Zante, on 18th Dec., the lady of WILLIAM TULFORD, Esq., R.A., of a son—At Corfu, on 16th Dec., the lady of JAMES JENKIN, Esq., Rl. Engineers, of a daughter—At Belinda-terrace, Canonbury-square, Mrs. S. SAMPSON, daughter of the late J. Gilmour, Esq., Staff-Surgeon, Hon. E.I.C.S., of twins—Nov. 19th, at Futtehgur, the lady of Col. G. COOPER, of a son—20th, at Benares, the lady of Capt. CARPENTER, 48th N.I., of a daughter—23d, at Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of T. MOORE, Esq., 8th L.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

6th inst., at Trinity Chapel, Dean Bridge, Edinburgh, PIERCY BENN, Esq., Royal Artillery, to ROSE FIOTT, daughter of the late Thomas De Saussmarez, *Esq.*, Attorney-General of the Island of Guernsey—Feb. 5th, at Bristol, Mr. ELLIS, of Mamhead, Devonshire, to ANN GARDINE, daughter of Lieut. Parker, R.N., of Her Majesty's Rl. Naval Hospital, Haslar—At Hamble, near Southampton, on 7th Feb., J. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., son of Col. Campbell, of Exton, to URANIA MARYANN, only daughter of the late Col. Kingston, 6th Dragoon Guards—At St. Marylebone, J. T. H. BLOHM, Esq., to GEORGIANA, daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir H. Heathcote—26th ult., C. MURPHY, Esq., Surg., son of J. Murphy, Esq., late Quartermaster, 19th Lt. Drags., to BARBARA, daughter of W. Purcel, of Lakeview, Galway, Esq.—19th ult., H. BONNYCASTLE, Esq., to Miss ELINOR ROWAD, daughter of the late Capt. Rowed, R.N.—At Edinburgh, Capt. E. H. SMITH, 75th regt., son of Sir J. W. Smith, to CHRISTINA, daughter of W. Mackintosh, Esq., of Geddes, Nairn—5th inst., at Edinburgh, the Hon. JANE FERGUSON MURRAY, sister of the present, and daughter of the late Lord Elibank, to J. M. CARTER, Esq., 1st Royal regiment, son of Col. Carter, of the same corps—At Epsom, J. SWINBURNE, Esq., to REBECCA ANN, daughter of the late Major Crotty, 39th regiment.

DEATHS.

In Western Australia, on the 25th of August last, in the 27th year of his age, Lieutenant CHARLES FREDERICK ARMSTRONG, of the 21st Fusiliers, youngest son of John Armstrong, Esq., of Bath—Lieutenant BAILLIE (1815), Commander of the *Hornet*—Mr. H. S. M. ROBERTSON (1837), Assistant-Surgeon, Jamaica Hospital—At Greenwich, 27th ult., retired Commander G. REYNOLDS—At Enniskerry, SARAH JUDITH, daughter of the late Col. Masson—At St. Catherine's, near Carrickfergus, BLAYNEY TOWNLEY WALSH, Esq., late Lieut.-Col., Royal Art.—At Mevagissey, on 30th ult., Mr. W. HIGGS, R.N., aged 62—Off the Cape of Good Hope, on 1st Dec., in command of the *Falcon* free trader, Mr. W. C. MIDDLEMIAT, lately a Master of the Navy—In Park-street, Merrion-square, at the advanced age of 85, the Hon. and Rev. W. DAWSON, brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl of Portarlington; also uncle to the Hon. Col. Dawson Damer, to whom he has left a splendid fortune—3d Nov., on board the *Anna Robertson*, at sea, on her passage from China, T. FREDERICK S. HAMILTON, Esq., aged 21, youngest son of Capt. William Hamilton, H.E.I.C. late Maritime Service—At the North Mall, Cork, in his 19th year, GEORGE, son of Rear-Adm. Butcher—At Lisburn, Mr. T. JOHNSON, brother of the late Maj. Johnson, 35th regiment—In Grosvenor-street, 7th Feb., FRANK SOTHERON, Esq., Admiral of the White, aged 73, formerly M.P. for Nottingham. (See Memoir)—At Clonmel, Capt. HENRY HARTFORD, of Smithstown, Kilkenny, late of 59th regiment—At Mitchelstown, ANNA, relict of Capt. A. L'Estrange—At Dominica, Assist.-Surg. HOPKINS, 74th regt.—2d inst., at Kildimo, Clare, T. KEAN, Esq., late Lieut., Royal Marines, aged 85—In Omagh, suddenly, ELIZABETH, wife of E. Hunt, Esq., and daughter of the late Major M'Causland—At Woodbine Cottage, near Dublin, aged 16 years, of consumption, AMELIA, only daughter of the late Capt. T. Merton, of Clonmel—At Meerut, 2d Dec., Col. WORSLEY, 28th N.I.—Nov. 19th, at Guntoor, GEORGE SMITH, Esq., Surgeon, 33d N.I.—Nov. 15th, at Calcutta, WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq., Solicitor, aged 36—Nov. 26, at the residence of M. H. Oakes, Esq., C.S., R. B. FITZGERALD, Esq., aged 43.

Advertisements.

BRITISH WATERPROOF, 432, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade—Woollen Cloths, Camlets, &c., rendered Waterproof without impeding the escape of perspiration.

To the Directors of the British Waterproofing Company.

GENTLEMEN,—Having impartially tested the merits of your process, in accordance with my promise, I state the result, which is a firm conviction of the decided superiority of your system. To this invaluable discovery of Waterproofing I have for a long period devoted great attention, and was the first who publicly introduced it, since which I have had great practical experience in connection with it, and having fully ascertained the relative merits of the various systems now before the public, I feel no hesitation in stating that the results of my experiments and experience are decidedly in favour of your process. I make this avowal that so valuable a discovery may not at the onset get into disrepute, through the introduction of any of the comparatively inefficient substitutes that others have offered to me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

January 30th, 1839.

AGENTS:—Mr. Willis, 178, Strand; Mr. Nightingale, Nottingham: Mr. Everett, Reading; Messrs. Wall and Sons, Welsh Pool; Messrs. Buck and Fraser, Ipswich; Mr. J. J. Owen, Shrewsbury; Mr. Slater, Bishop Stortford; Mr. E. Butcher, Farringdon; Mr. G. Franks, Newcastle and Gateshead; Mr. F. Cherry, Waterford; Mr. Scovell, Bath; Mr. John Howland, Dover; Mr. C. Tagnell, Dorchester; and sole agent for Edinburgh, Messrs. Wm. Purvis and Co., Tailors, by appointment, to Her Majesty.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.—FAMILIES in WANT of really good SERVANTS, of every description, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, 320, Oxford-street, corner of Regent-circus, (removed from 184, Oxford-street—established in 1830), than through the adoption of any other method whatever, as domestics are waiting to be hired from Ten to Five o'clock. Convenient rooms are appropriated to engagements, which prevents unnecessary trouble at home through promiscuous applications. Many persons are prejudiced against an establishment for hiring servants; but if the servants possess good characters, it must certainly be obviously absurd to suppose that they can be injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure situations. Fee for obtaining a servant, 2s. 6d.; as many as may be required in a family per annum, 14s.

TEETH.

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HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.

DELCROIX'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for cleansing Hair, &c.

POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.

VEGETABLE CREME des SULTANES, for preserving, beautifying, and whitening the skin.

DELCROIX'S celebrated POUDRE UNIQUE, for dyeing the hair, &c

PATE D'AMANDE A LA REINE, so justly esteemed for its healing and softening quality.

The TRUE OPIATE of the Circassian Ladies, for the preservation and embellishment of the Teeth.

To Ladies.—POUDRE SUBTILE, for removing superfluous Hairs.

DELCROIX'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR and ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay, and curing the Toothache.

To Gentlemen.—For the comfort of easy shaving, they can, with every satisfaction, recommend their Vegetable Polish Soap Paste, and Pasta del Castagna.

ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

⁂ J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that attention be particularly paid to the address upon their labels, No. 158, New Bond-street. No others can be warranted genuine.

WHITE'S ESSENCE of EGLANTINE.—A highly fashionable and peculiar HANDKERCHIEF SCENT, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, agreeable, and refreshing.

Prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. In bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each. Also by the following Agents:—Mr. Binnington, 55, Haymarket; Mr. Wagstaff, 122, Piccadilly; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Burfield, 160, Strand; Mr. Huntsman, 309, High Holborn; Mr. Vinson, 124, Leadenhall-street; Mr. Sarel, 5, St. James's-street, Brighton; Messrs. H. and E. Greville, Northampton; Mr. Drury, Lincoln; Mr. Taylor, 8, St. Ann's-square, Manchester; Messrs. Butler and Colquhoun, 24, Castle-street, Liverpool; and by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the kingdom.

Printed by William Thomas, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Bradbury & Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

The Office, 19, Catherine-street, Strand,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 319. SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839. PRICE 8*d*.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 5th March,

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The teak Ship LARKINS, 701 Tons Register, JOHN WALTON, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain INGRAM, Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 21st of March,

FOR BOMBAY and CHINA.—The teak Ship BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. LYALL, Brothers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 18th April, the new Bombay-built teak Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, EDWARD ROSE, Commander.—Lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has 8 feet 3 inches between decks, is elegantly fitted for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. R. THOMSON, Esq., 2, King's Arms Yard; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA (with leave to land Passengers only at MADRAS) will positively leave Gravesend on the 23rd March, the river-built ship MALCOLM, 600 Tons, Capt. W. BELL, (late of the *Cornwall*); lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. EYLES; or Mr. T. HEATH, 134, Fenchurch-street, or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court or 69, Cornhill.

To Sail about the end of March,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine new Ship ESSEX, 800 Tons, EDWARD FOORD, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This Vessel has superior accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FOORD, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, & Co., 8, Old Jewry; Captain JAMES BARBER, White-lion-court; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail early in May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. This Ship is well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT & CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6*s*. per dozen; ditto, 12*s*. and 14*s*. per dozen; good ditto, 18*s*., 21*s*. 24*s*., and 30*s*. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wrist-bands, and lawn fronts, from 30*s*. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18*s*. per doz.; printed ditto 24*s*. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose 3*s*. 6*d*. per dozen, handkerchiefs 3*s*. 6*d*. per dozen; silk ditto 6*s*. per doz.; dress collars, 3*s*. 6*d*. per dozen; cotton caps 2*s*. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies chemises 9*s*. per dozen; ditto 12*s*. and 18*s*.; good ditto, 21*s*. and 24*s*. per dozen; ladies' night-caps 6*s*. per dozen; night-gowns 18*s*.; long ditto 24*s*., 30*s*., and 36*s*. per dozen; sheets 2*s*. per pair; pillow cases; linen towels 6*s*. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7*s*. 6*d*. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18*s*. and 20*s*. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c. ditto, in great variety; bedding from 3*s*. 6*d*. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

GUINNESS's EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT, 6*s*. 6*d*. per dozen quarts, 4*s*. per dozen, pints; London Stout, 4*s*. 6*d*. per dozen quarts, or five dozen for £1.—At NOBLE and Co.'s Foreign Wine Establishment, corner of Charlotte Street and Windmill Street, Fitzroy Square. Orders, per post or otherwise, punctually attended to.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.

To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

They are strongly recommended to all who may have occasion for a number of Beds on a sudden emergency; as, from their folding perfectly flat, they can be put aside when out of use in less than one-twentieth part of the room occupied by the common French Bedsteads.

Prices:—£3. 3s. £4. 10s. £5. 5s. £6. 10s. 6d. and upwards.

An inspection of the above, at the Patentees', is with confidence solicited, where alone they may be had, together with every article of Camp or Cabin Furniture.

Passages engaged, Baggage shipped, and Cabins fitted up by experienced workmen. Drawings, with Estimates, forwarded into the country by the post, by addressing, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, 154, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House.

MILITARY OUTFITS TO INDIA.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most reasonable Terms, at THRESHER AND GLENNY'S,

Next door to Somerset House, Strand, where Lists of the Necessary Articles, with every particular, may be had on application; also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c.

N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings- row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l*. 6*s*.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. Coloured Frocks, 4*l*. 5*s*.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l*. 18*s*. Vests from 18*s*. 6*d*. Trousers from 21*s*.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers' Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond- street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 28*s*.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT,

203, REGENT STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditious- ly the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under-Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c. DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING COATS and HUNTING-DRAWERS, Jean and Drill Jackets and Trowsers, PILOT COATS and TROWSERS, Sheets, Towels and Table Linen, Sea Bedding, &c. &c. [illegible]

N.B.—A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT, with a distinct ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by [illegible].

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Wrists, length of Arm, and height of Individual. For Drawers ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL CLOAKS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, Oxford street, opposite Hanover-place, (two doors west of Holles-street.)

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT- KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5*l*. 5*s*.; with German Silver Keys, &c., 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. FENTUM, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey street, Strand (private House, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30*s*.; superfine, 40*s* to 50*s*.; frock coats, silk facing, 38*s*. to 47*s*.; superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50*s*.; milled cloth great coats, 40*s*. to 60*s*.; trousers, 6*s*. 6*d*. to 12*s*.; fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15*s*. to 25*s*.; waistcoats, 5*s*. 6*d*. to 12*s*. 6*d*.; Petersham great coats, 25*s*. and 30*s*.; pilot coats, 16*s*., 21*s*., and 26*s*.; cloth cloaks, 30*s*. to 63*s*.; shooting jackets, 18*s*.; dressing gowns, 10*s*. 6*d*.; Boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30*s*. to 42*s*.; a suit of clothes, 2*l*. 17*s*.; superfine black, 3*l*. 5*s*.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 31, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

CONTRACTS FOR CANVAS.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 16th Feb 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st of March next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying 35,000 BOLTS of CANVAS, to be delivered by the 31st December next at Her Majesty's undermentioned Dock-yards, in the following proportions, viz —

DEPTFORD,	PORTSMOUTH.	PLYMOUTH.
Bolts	Bolts	Bolts
17,510	8,850	8,640

Tenders may be made for the whole quantity, or for any quantity not less than 1000 Bolts.

Instructions for making the Canvas, and a Form of the Tender may seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for Canvas," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

CONTRACTS for SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HAIR FOR BEDS, &c.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 16th Feb. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 14th March next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, all or any of the undermentioned Articles, viz —

Blue Cloth for Jackets, No. 1	14,000 yards
Do. for Jackets, No. 2	10,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 1	12,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 2	12,000 do.
Do. Trousers, No. 2	5,000 pairs
Duck	350,000 yards
Flannel	100,000 do.
Worsted Caps	2,000 No.
Blankets	30,000 do.
Shirts	25,000 do.
Shoes (No. 2, grained)	14,000 pairs
Do. for Boys (No. 2, grained)	1,500 do.
Flushing Jackets	500 No.
Do. for Jackets	5,000 yards
Do. Trousers	500 pairs
Do. for Trousers	6,000 yards
Hessen, 40 inches wide	3,000 do.
Do. 36 do.	6,000 do.
Hair (curled) for Beds	100,000 lbs
Bed Cases	17,000 No.
Calico	15,000 yards
Osnaburgh	1,000 do.
White Serge	15,000 do.
Sheeting	1,200 do.
Black Linen	1,000 do.
Do. Shalloon	6,000 do.
Royal Canvas	3,000 do.
Padding Cloth	2,000 do.
Blue Baize	5,000 do.
Black Silk	25,000 skeins
Do. Twist	40,000 yards
Do. Worsted	400 lbs.
White Tape	100,000 yards
Black Stay Tape	25,000 do.
White Thread	1,000 lbs.
White & Brown Thread	4,000 do.
Black Thread	600 do.
Pearl Buttons	1,100 gross
Silk Wove	500 do.
Horn Shank	1,100 do.
Iron Shank	1,000 do.
Iron 4-hole	500 do.
Black Horn (large)	500 do.
Horn (small)	6,000 do.
Cotton	500 do.

Tenders will not be received for a less quantity than 50,000 yards of Duck, 15,000 yards of Flannel, and 5,000 yards of Blue Cloth

Samples of the Articles, and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

CONTRACTS FOR BRICKLAYER'S, CARPENTER'S, AND MASON'S WORK.

Office of Ordnance, 13th February, 1839.

PERSONS who may be willing to perform such work as may be required of them by the Honourable Board of Ordnance, in the above stated branches, at or within 5 miles of Pall Mall, from the 1st April, 1839, to the 31st March, 1841, upon Contracts determinable on either party giving Three Months' notice, after the expiration of the first year, will send in Sealed Tenders on or before Thursday the 14th day of March next, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, and endorsed "Tender for Bricklayer's, Carpenter's, or Mason's Work," as the case may be.

Printed Schedules, containing the Conditions of Contract, and a list of the Articles or Work likely to be required, may be had on application at the Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, 21, James-street, Buckingham Gate.

By order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Adm. Sir C. Paget has been seriously attacked with yellow fever; for three days his death was hourly expected, but he fortunately recovered, and was removed to Bermuda on 18th ult. in the *Tartarus* steamer; the influence of the disease has removed all paralytic and rheumatic affections.

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Captain—John Talton Brown, Royal Marines.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—J. R. R. Webb (1828) to *Ocean*.

Lieutenants—Edward Jennings (1813) to *Alert*, v. Norrington, superseded from ill health. Graham E. W. Hamond (1835) to *Implacable*.

Mate—Charles Beakwille to *Implacable*.

Assistant-Surgeon—H. Bacon to *Britannia*. Dr. Alex. Wilson (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Clerk—C. N Frampton (in charge) to *Waterwitch*. Edw. Wood (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Royal Marines—Captain George Pattoun to retired full pay, v. O'Neil, deceased. Lieut. T. P. Dwyer to be Adjutant of the Portsmouth Division, v. Brown, promoted.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Cory (1821), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, on passage to England, Feb. 13.

CROCODILE, 28, Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), arrived at Halifax, from Barbadoes, Feb. 3.

ELECTRA, 18, Com. W. Preston (1833), arrived at Lisbon, from Portsmouth, Feb. 17.

ESPOIR, 10, Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), arrived at Lisbon, from Cadiz, Feb. 16.

FIREFLY, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. Pearce (1813), arrived at Malta, from Ionian Islands, Feb. 5.

HARLEQUIN, 16, Com. Lord F. J Russell (1837), arrived at Malta, from Corfu, Feb. 5.

HASTINGS, 74, Capt. F. E. Loch (1814), arrived at Malta, from Port Mahon, Feb. 3.

HERMES, st.-ves., Lt.-Com W. S. Blount (1824), arrived at Malta, from Alexandria, Feb. 1.

HYACINTH, 18, Com. Wm. Warren (1832), arrived at Singapore, from Penang, 6th, and returned 16th Nov.

JUPITER, 38, Must. Com. R Fulton (1814), arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from Cork, Dec. 26.

MEDEA, 4, st. ves., Com. J. N. Nott (1837), arrived at Bermuda, from St. John's, N.B., Jan. 14.

TALBOT, 26, Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), arrived at Malta, from Tenedos, Feb. 4.

WOLVERINE, 16, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malta, Feb. 13.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. Feb. 4, d. Feb. 24, r. Feb. 24.
BRAGANZA, M'Leod,	s. Feb. 11, d. Mar. 3.
IBERIA, Middleton,	s. Feb. 18, d. Mar. 10.
Madeira, Brazil and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.	
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Oct 5, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 7.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d Mar. 29.
RANGER, Turner (id. 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
MAGNET, Griffith (1828),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1828),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22.
North America. First Wednesday in every Month.	
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 5.
SWIFT, Welch (1823),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
Leeward Islands and Jamaica. First Day in every Month.	
DELIGHT, Moore (1828),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 25, r. Feb. 18.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 5.
LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 4.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes (1812),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.	
PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov, 16, d. Mar. 23.
SPEY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
ALERT, Jennings (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. June 9, put back Feb. 18.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.

WHITEHALL, FEB 26.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Gilbert, Earl of Minto, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., Captain Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bart., Captain Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart., and Archibald Primrose, Esq. (commonly called Lord Dalmeny), her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

PORTSMOUTH, March 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—Orders arrived on Sunday announcing a new regulation relative to the officers who hold the situation of Director of Police in the different dock-yards, from and after the 1st April next; the salary is to be 250*l.* a-year instead of 200*l.* The appointment is to be under the same regulation as that of Admiral-Superintendent, viz., for five years. The Boatswains of the dock-yards, hereafter to be appointed, are to have but 200*l.* per annum.—*Wolf* arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on Tuesday, after a long passage of two months; she had not any news.—*Pantaloon* has been despatched to Liverpool and Bristol for new raised men to join the flag-ship. Lt. Bevan, her Commander, is unwell, and on leave; the Admiralty have sent Lt. Tryon to act in her during his absence.—Four vessels have been taken out of dock, viz., *Waterwitch*, *Clio*, *Curlew*, and *Childers*, and with the *Snipe*, are ready for commission.—A brig called the *James* has been brought into the port in a leaky state, and must discharge her cargo; she was from Bahia to Amsterdam.—Capt. Brandreth, the Civil Engineer and Inspector of public buildings, visited the dock-yard on Saturday and Monday.—It is expected the Naval College will be ready for the reception of the officers by the end of the month.—Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Etna*; and the usual vessels attached to the port.

PLYMOUTH, March 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—Feb. 22d—The *Tyrian* packet, 6, Lt.-Com. Edward Jennings, came into harbour, was taken into dock the next day, new coppered, and undocked the 27th; as soon as her defects are made good she will return to Falmouth. Sailed the *Goodwill* and *Aid* lighters for Chatham and Sheerness, and *Duck* lighter for Portsmouth and Sheerness, with stores for the dock-yards. Arrived the *Netley*, tender to the *Royal Adelaide*, from Liverpool, with volunteers for the Navy. 23d—Arrived, *Swale*, tender to *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with unserviceable stores, and returned to that port on 28th, with stores for the packet service. 24th—Arrived *Tagus*, Peninsular steam-packet, from the eastward, and sailed the same evening for Falmouth, whence she takes the mail to Lisbon and Gibraltar; also arrived *Liverpool*, Peninsular steam-packet, from Falmouth, where she landed the Lisbon mail—she proceeded to the eastward on the following day. Arrived the *Sylvia*, Lieut.-Com. Clayton, with volunteer seamen, and returned to that port on 27th. 27th—Arrived *Camel* lighter, with stores from Liverpool, Holyhead, and Pembroke. Sailed, *Alonzo* transport, Lt. Simpson, agent, with stores for Deptford. 28th—Arrived *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, in fourteen days, from Halifax; she sailed from Cork on the 16th of January for Halifax, with troops, consequently has been absent only six weeks; she has brought Montreal and Quebec papers, the former of the date of 26th, and the latter 29th January, but no intelligence of consequence. The trial of the prisoners was still going on. Four had been executed, and fourteen others were under sentence of death. Seven were to suffer death at Montreal on the 1st of February. The Halifax House of Assembly have voted 1,000*l.* for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the defence of Canada. The *Acorn*, 14, Com. J. Adams, was towed from the harbour into the Sound by *Rhadamanthus* steam-frigate. Arrived the *Drake* lighter, with stores from Portsmouth. 1st March—It is expected the *Implacable*, 74, Capt. F. Harvey, will move from the harbour into the Sound this day; her crew is to be completed to the war establishment, viz., 675 men. Eighty boys, of the 2d class, are ordered to be entered in the Ordinary. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Implacable*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Tyrian*. In the Sound—*Inconstant* and *Acorn*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 27th Feb.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—There has been no arrival or sailing of importance during the week. Mr. Lawes, Storekeeper of Pembroke Yard, went on public leave last Thursday, the 21st inst. The Director of Police at that Arsenal is placed on the same footing as those at the other dock-yards, and is to retain the situation for five years, as is the case with the Superintendent and other Naval officers holding civil situations. Report says that some changes are likely shortly to take place among the Shipwright Officers of those establishments, consequent on the retirement of one of the Master Builders. Another misunderstanding has arisen at Pembroke between some of the officers, the particulars of which I have not yet been able to obtain, but trust I shall do so for you by next week. It is something in the manner of the former opposition, but not carried to such lengths, I presume. Wind west. Weather tolerably fine.

The *Powerful* and *Cleopatra* will leave Sheerness about the middle of the month; the former ship is nearly manned, but the men have evinced an unwonted disinclination to enter for the latter. The complements of both ships are put on the new scale, adopted with the new armament.

Lieut. Parsons, R.N., Coast Guard, St. Alban's Head, and crew, have most bravely and humanely saved the lives of twelve men, the crew of a vessel recently wrecked there.

Vice-Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B., has become a donor of ten pounds to the Rl. Naval School.

Lieut. E. Franklin, R.N., of the Coast Guard Station at Hove, near Brighton, has been presented with a medal, and his boat's crew with rewards, from the Humane Society, for their intrepid and praiseworthy conduct, in saving the crew of the brig *Friends* from a watery grave, on the morning of 29th Oct. last.

By letters from the squadron in the West Indies, we learn that Capt. Polkinghorne, of the *Crocodile*, died on shore at Barbadoes on 9th January.

H.M.S. *Wolf* was to sail from the Cape of Good Hope for England 2d Jan.—since arrived. The following ships were at Malta Feb. 6th—*Princess Charlotte*, *Rodney*, *Asia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Minden*, *Hastings*, *Talbot*, *Harlequin*, *Scorpion*, *Ceylon*, *Beacon*, and *Magpie*; *Megæra*, *Hermes*, and *Firefly*, steamers.

On Wednesday Sir Edward Codrington was entertained at a public dinner, at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on the occasion of presenting the gallant Admiral with a piece of plate. The chair was taken by Capt. Pechell, M.P.; and among the Naval officers present were Captains Forbes, J. Dickinson, Fead, Marshall, Saumarez; Lieuts. Barclay, Turtle, Bishop, Somerville, Lean, &c. The gallant Chairman presented the piece of plate to Sir E. Codrington. It was a large and massive salver, highly embellished with appropriate Naval emblematical devices, and in the centre was the following inscription:

"Presented on the 27th of February, 1839, to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C. of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honour of France, G.C. of the Redeemer of

Greece, Knight of the Second Class of St. George of Russia, and M.P. for the borough of Devonport (by a limited subscription), from 500 Naval officers, as a mark of their esteem, respect, and regard, and in testimony of the deep and grateful sense they entertain, not only of his unwearied, independent, and able advocacy of the rights and privileges of their profession in the Commons' House of Parliament, but also for his generous support and defence of the forlorn and friendless officer, the distressed widow, and the destitute orphan, whether suffering under injustice and oppression, or sustaining injury and wrong."

Extract of a letter from an Officer employed in the Flotilla at Prescott, U. C.:—

"We are greatly mortified at finding that our Captain's official account of the part we acted in the Prescott affair has not yet been published, although the operations of the troops have occupied a large space in the *Gazette*. Sir J. Barrow has lately reminded us that 'it is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest.' Who is the bird that performs this office towards us and the service, by withholding the only reward we are likely to receive for having performed our duty in a manner which we hope was creditable to ourselves and to the service to which we belong? We see that an account of our killed and wounded has been published; but as this was not done at the same time with the Army account, few people will notice that our share of the total killed and wounded was full one-third; and I affirm, that but for our steam vessels, and the exertions of our Officers, Seamen, and Marines, the Yankees would have had it all their own way. I am convinced but that for those exertions, their footing would have been so firm as to have caused hundreds at once to have rallied round their standard; but, having the *command of the water*, we drove back numbers which attempted to cross, even in daylight, and for two nights a cat could not have attempted to cross between the enemy's position and the Yankee shore without losing it tail. As the public letters of Colonel Dundas and of the Militia Colonel have appeared in full detail, it is doubly unfair towards us, and the service to which we belong, that our Captain's letter should not also have been published, the more so because our operations were necessarily distinct from theirs, although tending to the same common object; and I am proud to affirm that on the spot it is allowed, that but for the Navy, the most serious consequences would in all probability have resulted from the actual invaders being seconded (as they would assuredly have been) by the whole force of their 'brother sympathisers,' who were assembled in crowds on the opposite shores ready to come over (the distance being only a mile-and-a-half across); but they did not like the vigilance of our three armed steamers and four gunboats, which, with 200 men, 15 guns, and 2 mortars, was our force, although by the account which has been published, you would suppose that we had only two gun-boats employed, and that '*they fired with little effect*.' The fact is, that our guns were brought under a point of land, within 400 yards of the mill, or tower, where the Brigands were posted. It was late in the afternoon when we began, and we only discontinued when it became dark. Our shot passed into the tower, and in less than an hour longer it would have been blown up by our shot and shell. They hung out a flag of truce at the water's edge, which we did not regard; but at dusk we landed, and finding that the troops were not then doing anything, we sent in, and brought out about 70 fellows, who surrendered at discretion, no other terms being allowed by us. The rifles of the rascals were not idle, even after showing their flag of truce, for several of us were struck from the windows of the houses occupied by them. Capt. Sandom had a narrow escape from a ball, which struck his right breast, but was turned off by his brace, and he only suffered a slight contusion. Many of our Marines had two wounds, some very bad ones; and *all* had shots through their clothes or caps. All this might have been ascertained before the Military reports were sent away; but the fact is, they knew nothing about our operations, or the effect of our shot; nor was it, I presume, any part of their duty to collect and publish for us a detailed report of our proceedings. It was naturally expected that this would be done for us, by the official account thereof being published, as we all flattered ourselves it would have been."

Nelson Testimonial.—A numerous meeting of subscribers to the Nelson Testimonial was held on Saturday, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-st., to receive the Report of the special sub-committee appointed by the general committee to consider the merits of the various models and designs. The Marquess of Northampton (in the absence of the Duke of Wellington, who was to have presided) was called to the chair.

Report.—"To the General Committee appointed for erecting a memorial to commemorate the achievements of the late Admiral Lord Nelson:—The Special Sub-Committee having carefully examined the various models and designs for a memorial to Lord Nelson, in Trafalgar-square, have selected for recommendation to the General Committee the design No. 81, by Mr. Railton, being a column of 174 feet, surmounted by a statue of 17 feet, as that to be erected, and entitled to the first prize; but as, at such a height, the features and characters of the statue could not be satisfactorily distinguished, and as the subscribers would be naturally desirous of transmitting to posterity a closer resemblance of so great a man, the select Sub-Committee further propose and hope, that their funds will allow that a statue in marble, of the size of life, and offering the most accurate likeness of Lord Nelson which can be obtained should be also executed, and be deposited under shelter in the National Gallery, or some other public building open to general inspection. They have further selected the model No. 10, by E. H. Bailey, Esq., R.A., as entitled to the second prize; the model No. 37, by Messrs. Fowler and Stevier, as entitled to the third prize."

After some conversation, the consideration of the Report was adjourned for a fortnight, and it was resolved that the members of the general committee and their friends should be entitled to admission the whole of the first week; and that on the first five days of the week following, the secretary be authorised to grant cards of admission to persons applying for them. The prizes will be awarded on Saturday, 9th March.

A meeting of the competitors for the Nelson memorial was held on Monday at the Thatched House Tavern, to take into consideration the Report from the sub-committee appointed to decide on the plans or designs sent in for competition. The room was filled with most of the leading architects and sculptors of the day, and it was resolved that a committee be forthwith appointed to communicate with the committee for the Nelson monument, in order to ascertain the present position of the designs and models, and report to this meeting on Monday next at 2 o'clock.

NAVY ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1839-40.

ABSTRACT.

Wages to Seamen and Marines	£1,085,721
Victuals for ditto	603,471
Admiralty Office	113,924
Office for Registry of Merchant Seamen	2,560
Scientific Branch	29,075
Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	122,740
Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	19,604
Wages to Artificer's, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments at Home	469,059
Wages to Artificers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's Establishments Abroad	27,430
Naval Stores, &c., for the Building and Repair of Ships, Docks, Wharfs, &c.	951,410
New Works and Improvements and Repairs in the Yards, &c.	189,992
Medicines and Medical Stores	20,500
Miscellaneous Services	101,262
Total for the Effective Service	3,705,858
Half-pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines	782,230
Military Pensions and Allowances	522,548
Civil Pensions and Allowances	191,188
Total for the Naval Service	5,204,824
For the Service of other Departments of Government	
Army and Ordnance Departments (Conveyance of Troops, &c.)	171,000
Home Department (Convict Service)	83,550
Grand Total	5,459,374

MINTO. DALMENY.

Lord Normanby, at his last levee, conferred the honour of knighthood on Capt. Burton McNamara, R.N., and also on Capt. Ross, R.N., Commander of the Coast Guard at Malhabride, with a view to mark his approbation of his gallant conduct in going off in an open boat to save lives from a wreck during the late gales.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

2d Reg. of West York Militia—Francis Watt to be Lieut., v. Sharpe, dec.—Nicholas Brown, Gent. to be Ensign.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

The Queen has granted to Lieut. R. Cannan, 46th reg. N.I., E.I.C.S., Knight of the First Class of the Order of St. Ferdinand, and late a Colonel in the British Legion, permission to wear the Cross, of the Second Class, of the Order of St. Ferdinand, which the Queen Regent of Spain had conferred upon him, in testimony of his services.

War-office, March 1.

6th Dr. Guards—Brev. Col Thomas Henry Hastings Davies, from h.-p. of the Chasseurs Britanniques, to be Lieut.-Col, v. Col. Edward Wildman, who exchanges—Brev. Lieut.-Col. James Jackson to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Davies, who retires.

1st Dragoons—Walter Bartrelot Bartrelot, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. v. White, who retires.

8th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Hon. Berkeley Wodehouse to be Maj. by p.—Lieut. Thomas William Selby Lowndes to be Capt. by p., v. Wodehouse—Cornet George James Vernon to be Lieut. by p., v. Lowndes—Hon. James Sandilands to be Cornet by p., v. Vernon, March 2.

17th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Edward Croker to be Capt. by p., v. Shedden, who retires—Cornet John Davy Brett to be Lieut. by p., v. Croker—Edward Calvert Scobell, Gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Brett.

9th Foot—Arthur Layard, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Thomas, appointed to 10th Foot.

10th—Lieut. Thomas Harte Franks to be Capt. by p., v. Tedlie, who retire—Ens. Robert Lloyd Thomas to be Lieut. by p., v. Franks—Ens. George John Thomas, from 9th Foot, to be Ens., v. Thomas.

17th—Assist.-Surg. William Milligan, M.D. from 63d reg. to be Surg., v. Hamilton, appointed to 57th reg.

26th—Ens. John Edward Harryman Pryce to be Lieut. by p., v. White, who retires—Percy Archer Butler, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Pryce.

29th—Lieut. George Thomas Parker, from h.-p. Unatt. to be Lieut., repaying the diff., v. Thatcher, promoted to 97th reg.

30th—Lieut. John Moore to be Capt. by p., v. Fullerton, who retires—Ens. Philip Charles Cavan to be Lieut. by p., v. Moore.

37th—Lieut. Patrick Francis Durham to be Capt. by p., v. Powell, who retires—Ens. Charles Francis Shum to be Lieut. by p., v. Durham—Multon Lambard, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Shum.

57th—Surg. Alexander Hamilton, M.D., from 17th Foot, to be Surg., v. James MacDonnell, who retires upon h.-p.

63d—John Samuel Charlton, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg., v. Milligan, promoted in 17th Foot.

69th—Lieut. Frederick H. Dalgety, from 80th reg., to be Paym. v. Mundell, dec.

70th—Edward Benjamin Braddell, Gent. to be Ens., by p., v. Hawker, promoted.

73d—Ens. George Pott Erskine to be Lieut. by p., v. Oliver, who retires—William Hobart Seymour, Gent. to be Ens. by p., Erskine.

74th—Frederick Hillman Hornbrook, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg., v. Hopkins, dec.

88th—Ens. Henry Beckwith Sawney to be Lieut. by p., v. Sanders, who retires; Septimus Adams, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Sawrey.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Brev.-Col. Henry Somerset, from h.-p. Cape Reg. to be Lieut. Col. To be Captains—Capt. Henry Crause, from h.-p. 2d Garrison Batt.—Lieut. Henry D. Walden, —March 1. Lieut. James Neil Rishton, March 2. To be Lieuts. —Ens. George Edward Cannon, March 1—Ensign Francis T. Le Touzel, March 2—Ens. John Robert O'Reilly, March 3. To be Ensigns—Ens. Charles Henry Somerset, from 75th reg.—Ens. John Armstrong, from 73d reg.—Ens. William Harding, from 76th reg.—Wellington Lowen, Gent., v. Cameron—March 1. Frederick Campbell, Gent., v. Le Touzel, March 2. Honoratius Van Ryneweld, Gent., v. O'Reilly, March 3.

Unatt.—To be Lieut. Colonels without p.—Maj. John Johnson, from 13th reg.—Maj. Henry Aitchison Hankey, from 18th Light Dragoons. To be Major without p.—Brev.-Major James Henry Crummer, from 28th reg. To be Capt. without p.—Lieut. Francis Stanford, from 40th reg.

Brevet—Capt. Henry Crause, Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Major in the Army, Jan. 10, 1837.

Mem.—The promotion of Ensign Postlethwaite, of the 51st Foot, to be Lieut. in that corps; and the appointment of Mr. Wallace to be Ensign, in succession, as stated in the *Gazette* of 22d Feb., have not taken place.

Dorset Reg. of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—John Clavell Mansel, Esq. to be Cornet, v. Lieut H. Williams, promoted.

CAVALRY.

Rl. Horse Gds. (Blues)—"A few days since a paragraph went the round of the papers, stating that Captains the Hon. Cecil Forrester and Hanmer had fought a duel, and fired three shots. Up to the period of the duel, however extraordinary might be the circumstances of the case, it was simply a personal quarrel between two officers, and in which the public had properly no concern, but the affair, and the circumstances attending it, have, since the duel, been brought under the cognizance of Lord Hill, and it has now assumed altogether another character. It is no longer a personal question—it is even more than a regimental one—it must be regarded as a precedent for all other officers in the service, showing to them how the Gen. Commanding-in-Chief treats such conduct as that complained of in his own regiment. It may be well, although they are already generally known, to state shortly the circumstances which preceded the duel, in order that the whole case may be the better understood. They are as follow:—Captain Hanmer received so gross an insult from Captain Forrester at the mess-table of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), in which distinguished regiment both these gentlemen have troops, that he instantly quitted the room and sent his friend, Captain Conroy, of the Coldstream Guards, to Captain Forrester, for the purpose of arranging a meeting. This, when proposed by Captain Conroy, was declined by Captain Forrester, who refused to fight Captain Hanmer unless he was accompanied by a brother officer of *the Blues*. Upon this, Captain Hanmer assaulted Captain Forrester in Pall-mall, and struck him a blow with a stick. In consequence of this, Captain the Honourable James Macdonald, on the part of Captain Forrester, challenged Capt. Hanmer; and the meeting took place, at which three shots were fired. So far it seemed a mere private quarrel. It appears, however, that Captain Hanmer, on returning to his regiment at Windsor, after the duel, found his society avoided by all his brother officers; and having reason to believe in the existence of a conspiracy having for its object to force him out of the corps, he addressed a letter through his Lieutenant-Colonel to Lord Hill, requesting that his Lordship might be pleased to order that a Court of Inquiry should be assembled, for the purpose of examining all the circumstances of the case, and deciding whether his (Captain Hanmer's) conduct had been such as to justify the system of exclusion practised towards him. His Lordship, instead of complying with this request, ordered all the officers of *the Blues* to wait upon him at the Horse Guards, where he received them dressed in full uniform as Colonel of the regiment. His Lordship commenced by asking whether Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, or any of the other officers, had anything to complain of in the conduct of Captain Hanmer, or any fault to allege against him; and his Lordship desired, that if such were the case, the officers would immediately proceed to lay the complaint before him. Upon no answer being returned, Lord Hill produced a paper, on which he stated he had written down the substance of the address he was about to make, in order that it *might serve* as a record of the steps he had taken, should the case come again before him. He then proceeded to censure, in the strongest terms, the course pursued by the officers in regard to Captain Hanmer, which his Lordship designated as one unworthy of their character as gentlemen, setting the worst example to other regiments, and highly derogatory to the service. He concluded with a command that a total change of conduct should be adopted, and with the expression of his earnest wish that he might not be again called upon to notice a recurrence of what had passed. What has been the result of this parade at the Horse Guards? The result is, that the orders of Lord Hill have been of no avail, the system of exclusion is still continued, for it is notorious that Captain Hanmer is never addressed by any of the officers, and is barely answered when he speaks. We need scarcely say that this subject is much canvassed among military men, and that impartial officers condemn that system of exclusion practised by *the Blues* as one totally subversive of all proper discipline in a regiment; and among its many evils they recognise the fact, that it has placed an honourable and high-minded gentleman, such as Captain Forrester most assuredly is, in the position of having wilfully insulted a person to whom he was not prepared to give immediate and ample satisfaction. The reason assigned by him for his refusal is only an aggravation of the fact; for how was Captain Hanmer to get a brother officer to be his second, when all had taken part against him in favour of Captain Forrester? In conclusion, we have to assure Lord Hill that military men are drawing a comparison between what he would have done if such things as these had happened in any unfortunate regiment of the line, and what he is now doing in his own aristocratic corps."—*Observer*. (See our Leading Remarks.)

1st Drags.—will move to Fermoy this month.

2d Dragoons—One troop (30 r. and f.) from Newbridge to Dublin, 20th February.

4th Lt. Drags.—Lieuts. J. E. Geils and H. St. G. Priaul, and Cornets Hyder and M. Kitwan (lately exchanged from 13th Lt Drags.), accompany the detachment in the *Glenelg*.

6th Dragoons—The troop from Kilkenny to Carlow, during the election, 23d and 24th February.

INFANTRY.

10th—Brev.-Maj. Galloway has joined from leave.

11th—The people of Paxo have presented Capt. M. Richmond with a large gold medal, as a testimonial for the kind and valuable services tendered by him during the period he was British Resident in the Island. Translation of the inscription on the medal:—"To Capt. Richmond; the Paxiotes and foreign official residents, with their good wishes.—1838."

14th—One company and the hd.-qrs. of the corps (about 140) embarked on board the *Duke of York* on the 25th Dec., to proceed from Antigua to Barbadoes. On the following morning, at two o'clock A.M., they were wrecked

on a coral reef, off St. Rose, near Guadaloupe. The French authorities gave the most prompt assistance, by which all were saved; and they further immediately provided tonnage to convey the troops and crew back to Antigua.

20th—Ens. P. H. Crampton is on leave.

23d Depot—Capt. R. E. Campbell is on leave.

25th—Lieut.-Col. Chambers has joined from leave.

27th—The case of Capt. Tucker is noticed in our columns, and we have been requested to publish the following letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Times*:—

Sir,—In justice to a regiment not less distinguished for the gentlemanlike conduct of its officers than for the tried gallantry in the field, I beg to refer you to the "Army List," and to assure you, that the person calling himself Capt. John Tucker, of the 27th Foot, alluded to in your police report of this day, does not hold a Captain's, nor any other commission, upon either the full or the half pay list of the 27th reg.

Junior U. Service Club, Friday. AN OLD ENNISKILLENER.

27th Depot—Lieut. Smith, Ensigns Stapylton and Tunnard, accompany Capt. Byrne and the draft to the Cape. The Depot Paymastership is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Durnford to Capt. Manly's comp. Capt. M. distinguished himself in the service, and was badly wounded at Waterloo. Lord Hill has very considerately appointed his son to the vacant Ensigncy.

29th—A General Court-Martial was held on 27th Feb., at Government House, Devonport, on a private, for mutinous conduct.

30th—The detachment of 3 officers and 72 men, under charge of Capt. the Hon. J. Jocelyn, had arrived from England, 26th Jan.; and although they had a most tedious and tempestuous passage of 68 days, and very narrowly escaped shipwreck, having run upon the rocks on the north-west side of Bermuda, yet they effected their landing without a single casualty. Col. Bridge, R.A., and Mrs. B.; Lieut. and Mrs. Sillery and family, and Ens. Shum, 30th; and Lieut. Fenwick, Rl. Eng., were passengers.

32d—The late gallant Col. the Hon. J. Maitland, whose premature demise at London, U. Canada, we announced in our last, had commanded this corps for 21 years. Col. M., six or seven months only previous to his demise, had received a Companionship of the Bath for his distinguished services in the Canadas. The following are the dates of his commissions from *Hart's New Army List*:—Ens., 26th Feb. 07; Lieut., 21st July, 08; Capt., 30th Aug., 10; Major, 2d Feb. 15; Lieut.-Col., 24th March, 16; and Bt.-Col., 10th Jan. 37. He served in the Peninsula. His death was from the breaking out of an old wound, occasioned by excessive fatigue.

36th Depot—A General Court-Martial was held at Government House, Devonport, on 28th Feb., on a private, for striking an officer belonging to the Rl. Marines; but it appears the officer was in plain clothes.

38th—We last week notified the presentation of New Colours to this corps, but had not space for the address of the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Piper, which we take from the *Inniskillen Chronicle*.

"Thirty-Eighth, I am acting on the part of our Colonel, Sir Henry Pigot, in presenting these colours. It is with feelings of no common pride that I do so, that I hand these banners to the custody of soldiers whom it has been my good fortune to form and train. With the colours I have received this paper, which I will now read. I have been directed by General Sir Henry Pigot, our Colonel, to say, that it gives him very particular pleasure in having an opportunity to present to the 38th regt., under his command, a new pair of colours, a regt which knew so well how to protect and uphold the honour of the old ones on so many occasions in which it was engaged, and in many of which it distinguished itself in different parts of the globe. The late General Sir Robert Pigot, uncle of Sir Henry, was Lieut.-General of 38th regt. 10 or 11 years, and Colonel of it 21 years, a period of one or two-and-thirty years. He commanded it during the American war, in which the regt distinguished itself, particularly in the battle of Bunker's Hill. Sir Robert has had at different times three nephews in the 38th regt., one of whom Sir Henry has now the honour, through the kindness of his late Majesty William the Fourth, to be placed at the head of it, his Majesty having in the most gracious manner been pleased to remove him to the command of the 38th regt. from that of the 52nd, (an excellent regiment,) induced thereto, the General humbly presumes to think, in a great measure from the circumstances above stated. I am directed by Sir Henry Pigot to say, that he should have been highly gratified to have been at his post in the regiment this day, had the state of his health permitted. He begs, however, to assure the regiment, in whatever part of the world it may be stationed, it will have his prayers and good wishes for its welfare and happiness. I am sure I speak the sentiments of every officer and soldier in the regt., when I assert that we should have been proud to have seen at our head this day our gallant and veteran Col. Sir H. Pigot, an old and distinguished soldier, who reckons more than 70 years' service, and who received from his late Majesty the honour of a Knight Grand Cross of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, as the captor of Malta. Soldiers, these colours, which are about being placed in their post, in the centre of our line, bear upon them names commemorative of bright and glorious deeds. It will be our task not only to preserve unsullied the glory so chronicled, but as opportunity offers to add additional wreaths to the laurels with which they are already charged. I have met an account of the presentation of colours by the Duke of Wellington to another regiment. It has been the great good fortune of the 38th to have served much under the command of the Duke of Wellington, and to have formed part of that army with which he has since declared he believed he could have gone any where—have done anything. I cannot do better than read to you part of his address on the occasion I have referred to. [The gallant Colonel then read a part of the Duke's address, wherein he simply, but emphatically, enforces a strict attention 'to the rules of discipline, subordination, and good order,' as alone calculated to render them efficient and orderly, to lighten the relative duties of officers and men, and contribute to their mutual comfort and happiness.] Such, 38th, resumed the Colonel, were the words of the greatest man of the age—of the greatest soldier who ever wore the British uniform—of one whose every word should be law to us. This is a great and solemn occasion. The presentation of new colours may not occur again in a soldier's life, and I would wish to take this opportunity to caution the young and thoughtless, of the solemn oath by which we are bound to protect these standards with our lives, and to remain by them at all seasons, and under all circumstances in peril and in difficulty, or in the bright hour of victory; that we are wedded to them in fact for better or worse, and that the crime of all others, which attaches the deepest disgrace to a soldier, is the desertion of his colours. Soldiers, we have reason to be proud of the reputation handed down to us by those who have gone before us in the 38th; let it be our emulation to pass that reputation not only unsullied, but more bright, to those who are to succeed us in these ranks. This end we shall attain by obedience, sobriety, steadiness in quarters, gallantry in the field, and devoted loyalty at all times to the person of our most gracious Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen."

50th—Lieut. Sheaffe, lady, and two children, Ens. Needham, 30 r. and f., six women, and 13 children, arrived at Sydney on 20th Sept., in the brig *Governor Philip*, from Norfolk Island. Ens. Enoch and 7 r. and f. arrived at Sydney in the *Lord William Bentinck*, from Portsmouth, on 26th Sept. Capt. O'Hara, Capt. Tew, Lieut. Baxter and lady, Lieut. Stapleton, with 60 r. and f., 11 women, and 23 children, arrived at Sydney on 2d Oct., from Port-Adelaide.

51st—Lieut. Isham, with a draft, arrived at Sydney in the *Clyde* on 11th Sept.

52d—We notified, in the *N. & M. G.* of 12th January last, the death at Barbadoes of Lieut. and Paymaster Winterbottom. The *U. S. Journal* of this month has the following:—

"Paymaster Winterbottom received, while serving on the Peninsula, as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 52d, a remarkable wound, which excited much speculation at the time. In the action of Redinha, on 12th March, 1811, Winterbottom was struck from his horse by a cannon shot, but finding no bones broken, nor any other symptom of hurt, he remounted and went through the remainder of that brilliant affair with his usual spirit. On subsequent examination, an extensive discoloured contusion was discovered near the hip, and the contused flesh having sloughed away, a large and deep wound was formed, from which he suffered much. Yet Winterbottom declared the ball had not *touched* him—that his clothes were intact—the skin unbroken—and that it was the *wind* of the shot which had unhorsed and mortified him. For the cause, considered *secundum artem*, we cannot vouch; the effect we can attest from ocular proof, having jolted side by side in the same waggon with poor Winterbottom."

55th—At a General Court-Martial, held 6th Nov., 1838, Lieut. T. A. Heriot was arraigned on the following charges:—

First, for having at Madras, Sept. 28, 1838, sent Hon. Mr. Talbot with a message to Maj. Wright, 39th, to demand satisfaction in a duel from him for his conduct when interfering as Commanding Officer of the troops on board the ship *Plantagenet*, to suppress a quarrel likely to arise from language made use of by the said Lieut. Heriot to Assist.-Surg. T. T. Smith, H. C. S., in wantonly insulting him, by saying to him at the Cuddy-table after dinner, "Your language is the language of Billingsgate," or words to that effect, notwithstanding he subsequently admitted his error, by apologizing for the same to the said Assist.-Surg. Smith. Secondly, for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, in a letter dated Poonamalee, 22d Oct. 1838, in reply to a communication made to him by the Dep. Adj. Gen. H. M.'s Forces, requiring an explanation of his conduct as detailed in the first charge, asserted—that the said Major Wright had shaken his clenched fist at him on that occasion—he, the said Lieut. Heriot, never having either directly or indirectly brought the same to Maj. Wright's notice, and well knowing and believing, at the time he made the aforesaid statement, that it was false and unfounded.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the words "and well knowing and believing at the time he made the aforesaid statement that it was false and unfounded," of which they acquit him. And having found him thus guilty, sentence him to lose six steps in his regiment, by being placed immediately below the six Lieutenants who at present stand next to him, and having his commission dated one day after the date of the regimental commission of Lieut. Henry Bayly, of the same regiment; and that he be severely reprimanded in such a manner as his Excellency the Comm.-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

(Confirmed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-General.

Remarks by the Court.—With reference to the finding on the second charge, the Court think it necessary to observe, that the assertion of the prisoner in his letter to the Dep. Adj.-Gen. of H.M.'s Forces was fully disproved, and that it was made by him on very questionable grounds. The Court are unwilling to animadvert on the evidence of Capt. Wood and Ens. Hoseason, as its nature, on the perusal of the minutes, will be sufficiently apparent.

Lieut. Heriot is hereby severely reprimanded in General Orders, in accordance with the sentence of the Court.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND.

69th—Two cos. have arrived at Halifax from Barbadoes in the *Crocodile*.

74th—Ens. Mein, son of Col. Mein, died at St. Lucia on 2d Dec., aged 19 years. He entered the reg. 5th Aug., 1837, and was much regarded by the whole corps.

84th—Lieut. and Adjut. Bridge has joined from leave.

95th—By a letter received on Thursday, we find that H.M.S. *Jupiter*, having on board this regt., arrived at Simons Town, Cape of Good Hope, on the 26th Dec., from Rio Janeiro, after a delightful passage; all well on board. They expected to sail for Ceylon in a few days. The *Apollo*, with the 94th, had left the Cape about a fortnight before the *Jupiter's* arrival.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—It is reported that the increase to the reg. will only amount to 72 Bombardiers and 144 Gunners and Drivers per company, being an addition of 1 Bombardier and 2 Gunners and Drivers to the present establishment. Capt. Otway's comp., 3d batt., has been moved from Quebec to Kingston, and replaced by Capt. Armstrogg's comp., 4th batt., from Halifax.

GENERAL ORDER, Feb. 22, 1839.—Second Lieut. Lemprier is transferred from Major Cruttenden's comp., 8th batt., to Capt. Freer's comp., 6th battalion.

GARRISON ORDERS, Feb. 27, 1839.—Col. Macdonald's comp., 4th batt., will relieve Major Willis's comp., 5th batt., from Field Battery service to morrow. As soon as the horses, ordnance, and equipments, are handed over, Major Willis's comp. will rejoin the 5th battalion.

The Commandant begs again to express his gratification at the very high commendation bestowed by Lieut.-Col. Cleaveland on the officers, non-comm. officers, and men of Major Willis's company; and to assure them that it was with very great regret that he was obliged to forego seeing them in the field, where he has no doubt their efficiency would have been as conspicuous as in the other parts of his inspection this morning.

At a recent meeting of the inhabitants of Brighton, to consider the propriety of originating a subscription to relieve the sufferers from the late hurricane in Ireland, Col. O'Reilly, the husband of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh, said that—"It was now 27 years since he had marched into the town at the head of the 41st reg. He was then an Ensign, and was in command of the advanced guard. They marched from Sussex to Portsmouth for embarkation; he then visited every part of the globe: he had fought in three quarters of it, and he had the honour of commanding the English, Irish, and Scotch soldiers, and he never saw the man of either country that could claim pre-eminence over the other. He therefore appeared before the people of Brighton, not as a stranger, but as one whose acquaintance with it commenced with his entrance into the British Army; and when he held a commission in that army, the common informer might have deprived him of it by swearing he saw him in a mass-house. Such was the law of this country at that period; but he thanked his God that the brand was now taken off his forehead, and he now held his head as high as the proudest in the land."

The Rev. John Laugh, A.B., of Queen's College, Oxford, Garrison Chaplain, died at Bermuda on 15th January. He had passed more than twenty years in that island, highly esteemed and respected, and he died most sincerely lamented by his numerous friends. He was followed to the grave by Sir W. Burnaby, Bart.; the Hon. Mr. Kennedy, Colonial Secretary; Lieut.-Col. Robinson, 30th reg., Commandant; Lieut.-Col. Bridge and Major Wood, Rl. Art.; Lieut.-Col. Emmett, Rl. Eng.; the Hon. Capt. Jocelyn and the Hon. Mr. Pery, 30th reg., as well as by the rest of the Officers of the Garrison; also by Dr. Hunter, the Mayor, and every respectable individual of St. George; and by a crowd of the coloured population.

LORD GLENELG.—We have heard it confidently stated, as a reason for his expulsion, that Lord Glenelg, as well as Lord Melbourne, refused his assent to a scheme for transferring the control of the Army from the Sovereign and Military Authorities to a Civil Department.—*U. S. Journal.*

We have great pleasure in directing attention to the following remarks by our gallant friend, the able Editor of the *United Service Journal*. It is unnecessary to add that our opinions coincide, for in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 9th ult., page 90, we noticed the unmilitary objections to Courts of Honour, put forth in another quarter:

"Although we should have been better pleased to see an officer of competent knowledge and experience at the head of the Judge-Advocate's Department, it is satisfactory to find that in the selection of Sir George Grey for that *quasi*-military office, due regard has been shown to character and competence. The personal respectability and professional connexions of the new Judge-Advocate give earnest of an honourable discharge of his peculiar functions; and, if Sir George Grey will do us the honour to take counsel from us, as possessing a far more intimate knowledge of the habits and feelings of the service than he has had opportunities of acquiring, we would recommend him, while due respect is paid to the broad principles of our civil law, to discard the pettifogging practice of the Old Bailey from the forms and proceedings of military courts, and preserve to the more noble and equitable institution of Trial by Court-Martial its essential and chivalrous characteristic as a Court of Honour."

RETIREMENT OF GENERAL SIR HENRY PANE.—*Secret Department, Camp at Ferozepore, Nov. 30, 1838.*—The retreat of the Persian army from before Herat having been officially announced to the Government, as notified to the public, on the 8th instant, the circumstances no longer exist, which induced the Right Hon. the Governor-General to solicit the continuance of the services of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to his conducting Military operations to the west of the Indus, and as it is probable that Her Majesty will graciously acquiesce in the wish of the Commander-in-Chief, to be relieved from his command in February next, the Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to dispense with His Excellency's services in the field, and will direct other arrangements for the command of the Army of the Indus. The Governor-General has, on this occasion, to record his grateful sense of the readiness with which His Excellency has been (as he is yet) prepared to postpone every personal consideration to the service of his country.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Majors Boyd, 91st F.—Hovenden, 26th F.—Lawrence, 37th F. Captains—Telford, 9th F.—Shedden, 11th F.—Bayly, 21st F.—Ditmas, 66th F.—Jameson, 70th F. Lieutenants—Cochrane, 6th Dr.—Houblon, 17th Dr.—De Burgh, 17th F.—Crosby, 19th F.—Wright, 36th F.—Buckle, 50th F.—Lane, 66th F.—Wade, 72d F.—Egerton, 83d F.—Wemyss, 93d F.—Eddington, h.-p. 1 F. Second Lieut., Cornet and Ens.—Locke, 8th F.—Connor, 13th Dr.—Munro, 26th F.—Donaldson, 29th F.—White, 91st F.—Osborne, 94th F. Commissariat Department—Montresor, Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. Medical Department—Assist.-Surg. Dr. Leigh, 60th F.—Assist.-Surg. Ottaway, Staff

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Abstract of the Estimates of Effective Army Services for 366 days, from the 1st April, 1839, to the 31st March, 1840:—

Services.	Numbers: Horses.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Charge.
1. Land Forces—						£
In the U. Kingdom and in the Colonies	6290	4529	6497	78,264	89,351	3,476,609
In the East Indies	3506	1161	1371	17,935	20,467	714,696
2. Staff Officers	—	—	—	—	—	159,680
3. Public Departments	—	—	—	—	—	61,208
4. Rl. Military College	—	—	—	—	—	17,924
5. Rl. Military Asylum and Hibernian School	—	—	—	—	—	17,766
6. Volunteer Corps	—	—	—	—	—	79,137
	9706	5681	7868	96,209	109,818	4,527,020
Deduct the numbers of horses and men of regiments in India, and the charge defrayed by the E. I. Company	3506	1161	1371	17,935	20,467	714,696
	6200	4520	6497	78,264	89,351	3,812,324

Abstract of the Estimates of Non-effective Army Services, from 1st April, 1839, to 31st March, 1840:—

Services.	Numbers of Officers and Men.	Charge.
7. Rewards for Military Service	—	£16,042
8. Army Pay of General Officers	292	102,000
9. Full Pay for Retired Officers	377	57,000
10. Half-pay and Military Allowances	4803	517,000
11. Foreign Half-pay, &c.	571	67,204
12. Widows' Pensions	—	143,942
13. Compassionate Allowances, Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds	—	131,900
14. In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea	78,371	1,368,297
15. Superannuation Allowances	—	44,201
Numbers and Charge to 31st March, 1840	84,344	2,387,486

MEMORANDUM.—By the Act 4 George IV., cap. 71, a sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer by the East India Company, on account of the charge for retiring pay and pensions, and other expenses of that nature, arising in respect of Her Majesty's forces serving in India. This sum is applied towards the general expenses of the State.

War Office, Feb. 16, 1839. HOWICK.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JAMES CARMICHAEL SMYTH, BART.—"As this day will terminate the present eventful year, it may not be inappropriate to glance cursorily over some of the most striking and important occurrences which have taken place during the course of it. The 4th day of March in this year will be memorable in the annals of this Colony, as the day on which we lost, by a very sudden death, our late Governor, Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart.—a man in whose character such a variety of talents and virtues were combined, as rarely fall to the lot of any individual. During the too short time he was spared to us, the powerful energies of his mind and body were indefatigably exerted, so to work through the interesting and important period of the apprenticeship of our former slaves, as to prepare both them and their employers for the great transition which has since taken place, to a state of general freedom. In the performance of this task, this great and good man did not escape the censure and bitter enmity of many who could not penetrate the profound wisdom of his views, or appreciate the benevolence of his motives. Few men ever had a more difficult task assigned them than that which was entrusted to Sir James, when he was appointed at so critical a period to the government of this important province. He saw his way, however, clearly from the beginning, and steered his course in a straight undeviating track. Secret legislation, private jobbing, clique ascendancy, restriction of the press, and the like, the narrow and vicious resources of our former Governors, were at once by him discarded, as inconsistent with his policy. His views were wise, and his objects just; publicity, therefore, in all the transactions of his government, he courted as his most sure and powerful auxiliary. That a Governor thus hurling defiance without compromise at corruption, in high places, should draw around him a host of powerful enemies, can excite no surprise. Few men ever experienced more inveterate opposition, or presented to it a more manly front. Time, the great tell-tale, who seldom fails at last to discover truth, however deeply concealed within her well, removed the delusive veil which had been spread over the eyes of an abused and deluded public; and those who had been induced in 1834, clamorously to petition for the disgrace and removal of their best friend and wisest Governor, before 1838 saw through the delusion which had been practised upon them, and "took shame to themselves" for having been so far duped. On the melancholy calamity of the 4th March, this community with one voice, throughout the colony, testified the sincerity of their grief, and consciousness of the loss they had sustained. The day will come when this province will greatly prosper; and then his memory shall rise, like a Phœnix from the ashes of his tomb, and cheer the efforts of as yet unborn patriots."—*Guiana Chronicle.*

BARRACKS.—Capt. Miller, B.M. of Clare Castle has been promoted to a second class; Gort is now attached to his district.—The following changes are in contemplation:—Capt. O. Fry, of Galway, relieves Capt. Joyce, of Limerick, who accepts the retired allowance, having served 27 years as Barrack-Master. Mr. Hughes, B.M. of Roscrea, (which station is to be placed under Capt. Dobbs, of Nenagh,) takes charge as B.M. of Galway, v. Capt. Fry. Capt. Barnes, B.M. of Gort, accepts the retired allowance. Lieut. Hughes, B.M., has been promoted to Galway. Roscrea, Maryborough, and Portumna, at present under the command of that officer, are to be consolidated with Nenah, Parsonstown, and Newbridge.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette.*"]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Leeds	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 27		
4th L. do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
5th Drs.	Cahir	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dundalk	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Nottingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 36	
12th L.D	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Glasgow ‖	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
3d bn.	St. George's B	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds G					
1st bn.	Portman St. B	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Isl.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 28.		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	Ceylon	Portsmth	10 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	27 Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork	. .	. .	23 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do.	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do.	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do	Devonport	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Nenagh	24 Aug. 29		
35th do	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		

‖ Ord. to East Indies.

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .		
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26	May 36	Bengal.
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 23		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42nd Foot	Dublin	. .	. .		
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35	Aug. 36	Ionian Is.
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Canterbury	. .	. .		
46th do.	Gibraltar	Plymouth	5 Oct. 37	Mar. 38	Madras.
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	23 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	2 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charles F.	5 Dec. 3		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon *	Cashel	June 28		
59th do	Malta	Mullingar	Sept. 34		
60 1st bn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon *	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Londond.	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Templmore	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	17 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	3 Dec 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Clare Cas.	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Buttevant	29 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Limerick	4 Sept. 27		
74th do.	Trinidad	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 34		
75th do.	Cape of G.H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do.	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do.	Canada	Tynemth.	15 May 34		
84th do.	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth	5 July 36		
86th do.	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	St. Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 34		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 35		
94th do.	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	12 Oct. 28		
96th do.	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do	Hull	. .	. .	June 37	C. of G. Hp.
99th do.	Athlone	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br.					
1st bn.	Windsor	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. Sff. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St. Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do., N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mtcd. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

* Ord. Home.

EXCHANGES.—Capt. Chambers, 5 Dr. Gds., with Capt. Bell, 15th Dr.—Capt. Gerard, 6th Dr. Gds., with Capt. J. B. Knight, Unatt.—Capt. Rennie, 16th F. (rec. diff.), with Capt. Tedlie, Unatt.—Capt. Steuart, 11th F., (rec. diff.), with Capt. Shedden, Unatt.—Capt. M'Innes, 26th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Hovenden, h.-p. 8th Dr.—Capt. Dixon, 30th F., with Capt. Waymouth, h.-p. 88th F.—Capt. Goodwin, 31st F. (rec. diff.), with Capt. Ogilvy, Unatt.—Capt. Costley, 37th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Lawrence, Unatt.—Capt. Sampson, 59th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Graham, Unatt.—Capt. Macleod, 66th F. (rec. diff.) with Capt. Stephens, Unatt.—Lieut. Grogan, 6th Dr. Gds., with Lieut. Lord Gifford, 7th F.—Lieut. Brett, 6th Dr. Gds., with Lieut. Cocksedge, 16th Dr.—Lieut. Horne, 11th Dr., with Lieut. Sutton, 15th Dr.—Lieut. Murray, 15th Dr., with Lieut. Visc. Jocelyn, Rif. Brig.—Lieut. Pierse, 26th F., with Lieut. Moorhead, h.-p. 19th F.—Lieut. Hutchinson, 31st F., with Lieut. Sayers, 2d W. I. Reg.—Cornet Hole, 4th Dr., with Cornet Kirwan, 13th Dr.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. C. DARBY.—*Head-Quarters, Camp, Munnymajra, Nov.* 7, 1838.—At a general Court-Martial, assembled at Nusseerabad, on the 22d Sept. 1838, Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For having been drunk, when regimental officer of the day, on the 23d July, 1838. *Second Charge.*—For not having visited the guards on that day. *Third Charge.*—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First. In having, on the same day, and in the presence of Ens. Edward Hall, and two officers of the 9th regt. L.C., spoken grossly abusive and indecent words regarding his immediate commanding officer, Major George Kingston, and other officers of his regiment. Second.—In having, on the same day, applied grossly abusive and indecent expressions to Ens. Edward Hall, accompanied with threats and attempts to horsewhip the said Ens. Hall. Third.—In having, on the 24th July, 1838, addressed an insulting note to Sing Alex. M'Kenzie Clark.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—That the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Darby, 52d regt. N.I., is—Of the first charge, not guilty, and does acquit him thereof.—Of the second charge, guilty.—Of the third charge: of the first instance, guilty, of the second instance, guilty; of the third instance, guilty.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above, is further of opinion, that such conduct is scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner, Lieut. Charles Darby, of the 52d regt. N. I., to be discharged from the Service.

Approved, (Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

Recommendation.—The Court, having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment commensurate to the crime the prisoner has been found guilty of, respectfully begs leave to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with a view to his case being brought to the favourable consideration of Government. The Court grounds this recommendation on the irritating circumstances which occurred prior to, and at, the time he committed himself.

Remark by His Excellency the Com.-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief regrets, that the repeated misconduct of Lieut. Darby precludes the possibility of his attending to the recommendation of the members of the Court. The sentence to have effect from the date of its promulgation at Nusseerabad.

Fermoy is to be the station for cavalry in the Cork district, in place of Ballincollig, and the stabling in the former place is now under repair.

East India Intelligence.

On Tuesday the bulk of the Indian mails arrived in town, being brought to Falmouth by the steamer *Liverpool*, from Gibraltar. We are now in possession of the details of the information previously received through Marseilles, of which our last Number contained a hasty sketch.

The following extract from the *Agra Ukhbar*, 20th Dec., will give a concise account of the objects contemplated by the Government of India :—

"The objects contemplated by the present movement on our north-western frontier daily receive new light, and as far as we can rely on the information, the following are among them -- A line of posts is to be formed along the Indus, connecting these provinces with the Bombay Presidency. The principal stations on the line are to be Ferozepore, Bhawlpoor, and Shikarpoor, or at a spot nearer the junction of the five rivers of the Punjaub with the Indus. This occupation, of course, implies the consent of the Bhawulpoor Rajah and the Scindians, and while it completes our frontier from Bombay to the Sutledge, it will give us such a commanding influence over the political affairs of the Punjaub and Cabul, that we can never be surprised in those quarters by any foreign aggression. The restoration of Shah Soojah will connect us indissolubly with his interests, and the guarantee which it is understood we have given, to support the succession of the heir of Runjeet, must speedily place us in the relation with that power of paramount and inferior. The Scindians, it is thought, will give some trouble—but that will consist more in reconciling them to our arrangements than in the shape of force. The probability of these arrangements is strengthened by the indirect route chosen for the Army, which still proceeds to Shikarpoor, and not direct to Cabul through the Punjaub. By a part of this plan, Ferozepore is immediately to become the head-quarters of the Sirhind division with a strong force, and Bhawulpoor dependent on it. Lahore will thus be within a march of us and Bhawulpoor, in close connection with the Bombay station to be formed at Shikarpoor. Among other changes, it is understood Kurnaul and Meerut will be incorporated, the head-quarters of the division being at the former station"

The following troops for Aden embarked on the 30th December :—

Detail of Artillery—Capt. Willoughby, commanding; 1 Lieut., 2 Sergeants, 22 rank and file, 1 Drummer, 2 Native Officers, and 102 Gun Lascars.

European Regiment--Major Osburne, commanding: 3 Captains, 9 Subalterns, 1 Surgeon, 1 Assist.-Surgeon, 25 Sergeants, 288 rank and file, and 9 Drummers and Fifers.

24th Regiment N I.—Major Baillie, commanding; 1 Captain, 7 Subalterns, 1 Assist.-Surgeon, 7 Native Officers, 26 Havildars, 350 rank and file, and 16 Drummers and Fifers.

Sappers and Pioneers: 1 Native Officer, 2 Corporals, and 15 rank and file.—*Bombay Times, Jan. 2.*

We hear that Major-Gen. Salter is about to visit the Presidency on sick certificate.—*Bombay Times, Dec. 29.*

Ferozepore, Dec. 2d, 1838.—The day of the departure of that portion of the army under orders for Cabul is now more uncertain than ever. Intelligence has been received of the immense difficulty attending the collection of supplies, and the disinclination of the people to afford us any assistance. Letters from Moultaun state, that Major Parsons had been misinformed respecting the resources of that place. To remedy the difficulty, Lieut. Bezant, the Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 21st N.I., who has attracted the notice of Government by his great success in the acquisition of languages, was yesterday appointed to the Commissariat, and despatched to Mittenkhote, escorted by 80 of the Maharajah's sowars, and 10 of his regular cavalry. Five lacs of rupees were also forwarded across the river, for the purpose of meeting the expense of collecting grain, the Maharajah providing the escort.—*Englishman, Dec. 18.*

The General Orders of the 11th Dec. contain arrangements for the permanent occupation of Ferozepore and cantonments, particular instructions being given, in General Orders of 11th Dec., as to the choice of site for the huts for the troops, which are to be constructed as a sufficient protection through the rainy season.

The Commander-in-Chief was to have commenced his passage down the Sutledge on the 16th inst., but does not resign the command of the army, as he purposes reviewing the combined troops of Bengal and Bombay at Shikarpoor, an arrangement by which they will enjoy the benefit of his inspection, and His Excellency a longer continuance of his command.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec. 20.*

Scinde Army.—Sir John Keane has issued orders to the Scinde Army upon their disembarkation, preparatory to commencing their march on Tatta and Hydrabad, in which he calls upon his men to treat the natives with gentleness, as he states them to be a very sensitive class. His Excellency passed a high encomium on the conduct of the troops since their arrival in the encampment, and fully anticipated a continuance of the same orderly and good conduct.—*Bombay Times, 2d Jan.*

Burmah.—A company of Sappers and Miners is encamped on the western esplanade for immediate removal to Moulmein, and there is a rumour that an express arrived here a few days ago from Calcutta, directing the embarkation of troops for the same quarter at the earliest possible moment. Two European regiments are in readiness at Ceylon, to move at the shortest notice, and as the Admiral is there, and prepared to lend effective assistance should war be declared against Burmah, no time will be lost in transporting them to the scene of action the moment their services are required.—*Madras Herald, Dec. 22.*

The *Lord Elphinstone* has been taken up to convey the troops to Moulmein, and small vessels for the transport of the stores.

Camp on the Hujamree, branch of the Indus, 17th Dec., 1838. The whole of the troops, with the exception of the irregular horse and a few of the 1st cavalry, are now here. There are about 1,400 camels in camp, and the 500 from Cutch, would have been here some time ago, if the Rajah of Murpoor had not refused to allow them to pass through his territory.—*Bombay Times, 29th Dec.*

Abolition of the Pilgrim Tax.—The October mail brings intelligence that a despatch has been sent from the Court of Directors to the Supreme Government relative to the forced attendance of Christian officers at idolatrous festivals, and the collection of the Pilgrim tax, which was calculated to satisfy the public expectation. We are happy to be enabled to inform our readers that it has been anticipated by Lord Auckland, and that the Pilgrim tax at Allahabad has already received its death-blow. We have it on undoubted authority, that his Lordship has signified his wishes that, at the approaching festival at Allahabad, the tax usually levied on the devotees should be remedied. Gya and Juggernath will follow Allahabad, and nine years hence we shall discover that the dissolution of our connexion with the shrines of idolatry, the restoration of them to their legitimate guardians, and the abolition of all idolatrous imposts, left no feeling in the country but that of increased respect.—*Friend of India, Dec. 13th.*

A circular has recently been issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue, requesting the opinion of the local authorities of the several districts, as to the propriety of investing the uncovenanted revenue and judicial officers of Government, with powers which have been hitherto exercised by local agents. They have likewise desired to be informed of the notion entertained by the generality of the people, of the interference of the religious endowments by Government officers.—*Moorshedabad News, Dec. 8th.*

BENGAL.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O.—Dec. 10, 1838 5th L.C.—Lieut. A. Wheatley to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet T. L. Harrington to be Lieut., from Dec. 9, 1838, in succ. to Capt. G. Kerneaway, transferred to the Inv Est. Supernum. Cornet R. Christie is brought on the effective strength of the Cavalry. 65th N I.—Lieut. J. Shaw, 2d N.I., and Adj. 1st Reg. Inf. Oude Aux Force, appointed to be assist. to Capt Johnson, Paymaster and Commissariat Officer, Shah Soojah's Force Dec. 17th —Maj. C. C Smyth to be Lieut Col. 3d L.C., Capt. and Brevet-Major J. Mackenzie to be Major, Lieut. and Brev.-Captain R P. Pennefather to be Capt. of a troop, and Cornet J. Gordon to be Lieut, from Nov. 12, 1838, in succ. to Lieut. Col. Arthur Warde, dec. Supernum. Cornet A. S. Galloway is brought on effective strength of the Cav. 36th N.I.—Maj J Blair to be Lieut.Col, Capt. and Brev.-Major M. Nicholson to be Major, Lieut. A. Jack to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Morrieson to be Lieut., from Dec. 2, 1838, in succ. to Lt.-Col. T. Worseley, dec. 47th N I.—Lieut C. Corfield to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. D. Lander to be Lieut, from Dec. 15, 1838, in succ. to Capt. J. S. Winfield, retired on the pension of a Major 68th N I.—Ens. J. G Caulfield to be Lieut., from Oct. 10, 1838, v. Lieut. F. G. Backhouse, dec Nov. 29th—Major-Gen. J. Thackwell, K H, H M's 3d Lt. Drags., to command the Cavalry of the Army of the Indus. Maj. C. R. Cuerton, H M.'s 16th Lancers, to be Assist. Adj.-Gen. of Cav. with the Army of the Indus.

Retired in England.—Captain E. G. Ludlow, 20th B. N.I. Brev.-Major Merritt, Bombay Est.

To be Duty. G O, Nov. 29, 1838—Cornet W. F. Tytler, 9th, to do duty with 3d L C.—Ensign W. Mayne, 19th N.I., with 47th N.I.—Ens. C T. Chamberlain, 28th, with 16th N.I.—Cornet A. W. M. Wylly, with 7th L.C., at Cawnpore—Ens. D. S. Dodgson, E M. Wylly, with 41st N.I., at Benares—Ens. G. Strangways, 51st N.I., at do.—Ens. B E. Bacon, 58th N.I., at Barrackpore—Ens. T. F. Wilson will do duty with 56th N.I., at Berhampore, until the arrival of 67th N.I.

Furloughs.—G O., Dec. 17, 1838—Maj. G. H. Johnstone and Capt. R. Atkin, Inv. Est., permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough.

BOMBAY.

Civil Appointments.—G.O, Dec 10, 1838—Mr. W. Escombe to act as 1st assist to the Coll of Poona. Mr. G. J. Blane to act as 1st assist. to the Coll. of Dharwar. Mr. J. L. Johnson to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. Dec. 21st—Mr. W. Courtney to be 1st assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Ratnagherry, Mr. C. Price to be 2d assist to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Surat. Mr. R. Keays to be 1st assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Kaira. Mr. G. L. Farrant to be 2d assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Kaira, continuing to act as assist. Judge of Sholapore. Mr T.C. Loughnan to be 3d assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Surat, continuing to act as assist. Judge of Dharwar. Mr. F. Sims to be 4th assist. to the Princ. Coll and Mag. of Surat. Mr. T. Ogilvy to be 3d assist to the Coll. and Mag. of Khandeish. Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to be do. to the Coll. and Mag. of Dharwar.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Dec. 24, 1838—Ens. S. Horton, H.M.'s 54th reg., is appointed A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, Commander of the Forces. Lieut. H A. Sullivan to be Staff Officer to the detachment proceeding to the Presid. under command of Major Everest. 18th N.I.—Capt. E. M. Willoughby to be Major, Lieut. S. H. Partridge to be Capt, and Ens. D. O. T. Compton to be Lieut., in succ. to Worthy, ret., date of rank, Dec. 12, 1838. Ens. G. S. A. Anderson posted to 18th N I., v. Compton, prom. Major-Gen. G. B. Brooks, commanding at Deesa, is transferred from that station to the command of the Mhow Brigade as a 1st class Brigadier, Brig. P. Fearon to command at Poona. Brig. J. Gibbon to command at Deesa.

Removals and Postings.—G.O., Dec. Dec. 20, 1838—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. F. Farquharson, from 14th N.I., to R.W. Eur. Reg. Lieut.-Col. S. Hughes, C.B., from 19th N.I., to 18th N.I. Lt.-Col. D. Capon, from 19th to 20th N.I. Lt.-Col. H. D. Robertson, from 16th to 1st N.I. Lt.-Col. G. Moore (late prom.) to 10th N.I. Lt.-Col. T. Leighton (late prom.) to 14th N.I. Lt.-Col. F. Stalker (late prom.) to 19th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, Feb. 25th—John Fleming, *Rose*, from Calcutta, Sept. 19—Madras, Oct. 19—St. Helena, Jan. 8. Childe Harold, *Willis*, from Bombay, Oct. 6. Emma, *Skelton*, from Bengal, May 22—Mauritius, Nov. 4. John Panter, *Kisdon*, from Mauritius, Nov. 6. Liverpool, Feb. 26th—Ripley, *Steward*, from Bengal, Sept. 17. Portsmouth, Feb. 28th—H.M.S. Wolf, *Stanley*, from Madras, Aug. 29—Trincomalee, Oct. 27—Simon's Bay, June 4. Liverpool, Feb. 28th—Diadem, *Walker*, from Bengal, Aug. 4.

Passengers Arrived.—Per John Fleming—Mrs. Moore and two children, Col. and Mrs. Paske, Capt. and Mrs. Penson and three children, Mrs. Rawlins, Lieut. O'Neill, Miss O'Neill, Miss Gunthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Fog and three children, Miss Fog, Lieuts. Scott, Whitby, Tapp, Layard, H.M.'s 39th, Dr. Close, Dr. Layard. Left at Cape—Col. Herbert, Major and Mr. Derville, and Lieut. Pott, B. N.I.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Marquess Camden, for Madras and Calcutta—Capt. and Mrs. Biden and two Misses Biden, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury, Misses Robson and Bird, Capt. Fisher, Drs. Harcourt and Cheere, Messrs. Eglinton, Porteous, Turner, Rich, Wilton, Money, Nicholson, Watson, Hamilton, Robertson, Hare, Dennys, Bean, Moatt, Garratt, Sivewright, Lowe, Singleton, and Fytch.

Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 22d—Olympus, *Cowl*, from Calcutta, and sailed 25th for London. Vigilant, *Walton*, from Mauritius, for do 25th—Shepherd, *Jardine*, from Batavia, for do. 27th—Herefordshire, *Isaacson*, from Calcutta, to sail 31st for London.

St. Helena.—Jan. 7th—Lady Raffles, *Biles*, from Calcutta, and sailed 9th for London. 8th—Richard, *Cunningham*, from Calcutta, and sailed 10th for London.

Passengers Expected.—Per Malabar—Major and Mrs. Worthy and two children, Lady Keith Jackson and two do., Mrs. Peat and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Goslin, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigge and child, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Owen, Lieut. Dight, H.M. 17th, Lord Cecil Gordon, H.M. 2nd. For the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurier and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hartley, Capt. and Mrs. Jameson and child.

Messrs. Rapet and Co.'s Waterproof Cloths.—We have every reason to believe that a new discovery has been perfected in connexion with the waterproofing of woollen cloths, which will entirely supersede those cumbersome and unsightly objects, the Macintoshes; at the same time avoiding the mischievous and even dangerous quality of that invention—its suppression of the perspiration. Should such a desideratum have been attained, it will be a matter of real importance, especially to the Navy and Army.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It has been observed to me, that, after repulsing Sir Charles Napier's columns of attack, I ought to storm the great gun which he has brought to play on my line of defence. I allude to the opinion of Sir J. Moore, that a perfect regiment should consist of one-third Irish, one-third Scots, and one-third Englishmen. Now, as a chief of division, that lamented leader was undoubtedly of high mark, although I believe in no respect superior to a score at least of others, who require but opportunity to display their talents on a larger scale: nor is there any room for doubt amongst those who knew both parties, that Sir Charles Napier would equal at least, if not surpass, the departed hero. Nevertheless, in the moral management of men's minds, in the art of converting his followers into machines of his will, in the science of converting even the vices of those under him to advantage, Sir John displayed comparatively small power, and may not for an instant be compared to Gustavus, Napoleon, and Suvoroff, or, on a smaller scale, to Sydney Smith, Stewart, Lowry Cole, and Wolfe; yet, on investigation, we may find that it was from directing his attention towards physical, rather than moral power, he in this point proved defective. That careful study of nationality might have enabled him to exert a greater degree of influence, both as a diplomate and as a General-in-Chief during his one disastrous campaign; and that his failure to conciliate the esteem either of Swedes, Portuguese, or Spaniards, may be traced to the accursed notion of modern liberalism implanted by false education in his mind, that all men are born equal and alike, and must be treated on the same principles, and in the same way. Howbeit, as Sir Charles thinks his patron's name of weight sufficient to silence my batteries, I must take the liberty of unmasking some heavier guns, hitherto kept in reserve, and fairly putting it to every military reader on which side the greatest weight of fire shall be seen to preponderate.

Against attention to nationality, I find the following chiefs to have declared themselves:—The Emperor Joseph—thrashed everywhere; Sir William Howe, of Bunker's Hill, &c.; Gen. Burgoyne, of Saratoga; Gen. Tarleton, of the Cow-pens; the Prince of Saxe Coburg, vide Giurgevo Heraus, and everywhere else when engaged; the "Butcher" Duke of Cumberland; Marshal Jourdan, the Anvil-Victor, of whom Napoleon's opinion in latter days may suffice; Sir John Murray, Lord William Bentinck, Gen. Whitelocke, Mina, Espartero, Quesada, *et hoc genus omne*, may I believe be added if the reader will. Some perhaps may think that coincidence with these people in opinion does not *increase* the weight of that expressed even by Sir John Moore.

In favour of an adherence to nationality more rigid than that which I recommend, we shall find Gustavus Adolphus; Marshal Turenne; William (of glorious memory); the great Lord Chatham, who introduced and ascribed to it much of the renown of the seven years' war; Marshal Suvoroff, second to Wellington alone, *if* second to man; Napoleon Buonaparte; and the noble Zumalacarréguy. The array of names on my side is undoubtedly smaller; but there are who think "one salmon worth ten thousand frogs," and who hold that forty Whitelockes *might* fail to beat one Wellington, and that one Lord Chatham may achieve more for his country than the collective wisdom of one hundred Joseph Humes.

Sir Charles seems, in his enmity to nationality, to forget that the four races composing the British empire have four different creeds. I say four different creeds; for whilst admiring above all others the Established Church of England, I feel that it is not adapted for the lower classes of Welsh; and that with the native Irish it *never* can become popular. A compromise betwixt the Scotch Kirk and the Episcopacy of England, as sought by Archbishop Usher, would suit these more ardent and less intellectual families of mankind. In the meantime, those Welsh who have any religion run for the most part into Methodism, whilst the Irish continue attached to Rome. Any religion is, however, preferable to none at all. By exciting some degree of religious feeling we can alone, I think, keep men steady under such circumstances as those to which they are now liable in Canada. The 93d, where the men are all of the Kirk, has not lost a man by desertion. When you mix Catholics, Churchmen, Presbyterians, and Methodists into one mass, you speedily find, either that one faith destroys the other, that the men look on religion as a bootless form, or that a smothered feeling of dislike is generated, far more dangerous than those feuds which Sir Charles Napier professes to fear. The first result is certain with the many; the second more than probable with the few. If men are mixed, it is impossible that the Commanding Officer can be looked up to by all in the light of a feudal chief. The observances of religion are likely to sink into contempt, and those who retain them to be, in some degree, sneered at by those of a different creed. There can be little brotherhood betwixt men of opposite faiths brought together, though there may be much of regard when not *in daily* contact. To cause a Catholic soldier to attend Protestant worship would be cruel: to compel a Protestant to kneel at mass would, I have been told, expose the offender to tremendous penalties, more formidable than irreversible outlawry, if I understood right. Yet, if there be different creeds, the followers of one must often be debarred from worship altogether; and the appointment of a chaplain will not remedy this defect. I have understood from old officers that when a Gaelic chaplain was appointed to every Highland corps, the fear of his rebuke operated more powerfully on the Scot than all the cats in the world upon mixed regiments; and those who know the influence of an Irish priest or a Welsh clergyman of native blood, whose whole heart is given to the duty, will be aware that it is scarcely less strong. The Methodist preachers put down the revolt at Merthyr in 1831: I doubt if 5000 troops could have done it without their aid.

The first deviation from this principle began under Sir William Howe, who lost us America. He first admitted Irish Catholic recruits to Saxon corps. *To a man they deserted* the day after Bunker's Hill, more than replacing the traitors slain in action, and supplying Washington with sufficient veterans to drill the whole rebel force; yet those very Irish, when embodied *by themselves* under Lord Rawdon, did not lose a man for months. Till 1780 the 42d had never from its formation suffered a stain on its moral conduct. One hundred Irish were then enlisted amongst 600 Gael. In twelvemonths, the famed "Black Watch" became as disorderly as any corps in the service. The Irish were transferred to the 26th, and that regiment was demoralised in like manner, taking many years to regain old renown.

We have a later instance of the like result. Up to 1825, the 93d was a regiment purely national, and for morality and steady conduct the first in the world. Since that time its Colonel was compelled to take a few miscellaneous recruits, and he, the first disciplinarian in the service, was compelled to become sternly severe; for the Gaels became as much corrupted as the Milesians themselves. No sooner had it been restored to its old nationality, than its fame revived, and it is now, as before, the steadiest and most popular corps in the service. Col. Macgregor's opinion I should think equal to that of Sir John Moore. He says that, in a purely national corps, the lash may be dispensed with; but that in a mixed one it *must* be brought into play. ARTHUR.

HOW TO MAKE PAIXHAN'S GUN-SHIPS CUT AND RUN.

SIR,—Believing, with yourself, that "the system of war will be new modelled in many respects, and the art become based on the principle of *individual prowess*, rather than upon the science of gunnery;"—proud of, and thankfully appreciating, your approval and encouragement of my labours, *practically* as well as *theoretically* to prove how "*physical strength, personal skill, and individual courage*" can be improved in both the services, *to be in readiness against such a change!*—and gratefully joining in your generous and reasonable hope that Government's *timely* and *hard*-earned encouragement will *avert* that *ruin* otherwise likely to recoil on your too enthusiastic correspondent, from these loyal endeavours, it must seem so much more ungracious in me to differ in opinion from a writer whose courtesy is alone exceeded by his store of information and sound judgment; yet I *must* do so when deridingly you call "a gasconade" the extensive adoption of the Paixhan's Artillery in Foreign Navies, and the throwing as a bauble, yet *with the precision of ordinary shot*, into the hulls of ships, *there to burst*, a "bombshell of 120 pounds!" I humbly think, also, that, so far from finding a counterpoise in our (not always) superior machinery of steamers, or in the mischief inferior coal will do to theirs, that *their influence* will only be something like 1 in 1000, and that chiefly in the expense of more frequent repairs of wear and tear. Believe me, neither croaking nor quailing form any part of the Stadium drills; but brought up in (then certainly) the first Cadet school in Europe, it was deeply impressed on my juvenile mind, that, *to hold an enemy, or his strategies, cheap, is, if not to second* HIM *in victory, a sure way of tarnishing the laurels of* YOUR OWN! So impressed and hardly justified for taking an amphibious post in aid of national defence, with all my fondness for "the clash of steel," and "personal conflict" with boarding-pike, as well as lance or bayonet, I must own that, although at first fascinated by perceiving a practicability of boarding, by means of swimmers, driving spars with flat floats lashed to the ends of each before them, to enable their standing upon them without their turning round when alongside of their intended prize, I decided on a preference of "infernal compounds," (invented by me in 1813, and *kept secret ever since*,) in order to make these floating Paixhan's Monster-dens *cut and run*, instead of exposing brave swimmers to the fire of small arms, and their ship, be it even once in every six minutes, to receive holes as big as barn-doors, not so easily stopped as those riddled by rapid broadsides into the hulls of enemies, who *thus* aimed not only at an equality, but at a superiority in conflicts; a motive which, stimulating the weaker, ought equally to influence the superior force, the better to *preserve* the disparity. It has been observed that inventions progress slowly towards practical application, borne out by Mons. Paixhan's having published his invention as long ago as 1822, (for I then had some thoughts of employing it in a high command I was appointed to in South America) but that cannot justify equal tardiness in measures counteracting their effect, and especially when we discover that such inventions, as if to make up for delay, have spread in their adoption as widely as suddenly.

But How to make these bullies cut and run, "Aye, *that's* the question!" *I* PLEDGE *myself to do it*, provided Government will remunerate me liberally for transferring, and *for* ITS *exclusive use*—an invention which, out of loyalty, I refused to disclose to a great power, whose accredited agent, and an officer of rank, *pressed* me *repeatedly* so to do, as I can prove, and under dazzling offers too! He had seen, in a book published by me so long ago as 1816, and containing a list of my then inventions, but describing *their merits only*, without explaining in *any* way the means employed, the following account:—"A compact accoutrement for light troops (containing most furious combustibles) not exceeding 1½ pound in weight, but enabling a private soldier to set on fire, or blow up successively, a number of baggage or ammunition waggons, at a range of even 400 to 500 yards *. The performance is easy, certain, and rapid; the fire can only be extinguished by one article, scarcely thought of, and then even with much difficulty. The same kind of apparatus on an increased scale, but *much* less encumbering than a Congreve rocket battery, may be used, 'with equal facility and certainty,' at ranges from 800 to 1,000 yards, either in the field, from the shore, against shipping, or by being placed in ships' boats, thereby rendered terrible to the largest ships; for, whilst their diminutive size at a distance of 1,000 yards must greatly protect them against the enemy's fire, they can forward, with great rapidity and precision, constant and *adhesive* supplies of liquid fire, to set in a blaze the spacious sails and rigging of large ships, even at so great a distance." I need hardly point to the immense difference of a fire in the hull from the conflagration of the sails and rigging, and the next to impossibility of extinguishing the latter!

Few will deny that the following are among the leading qualifications necessary for the accomplishment of heroic exploits. The securing of important advantages, not only by skilful manœuvres and their daring execution, but equally so by an aptitude and promptness in shaping ourselves to circumstances, instead of slavishly, or rather blindly, adhering to old rules, although they have been diminished in value and efficacy by the changes of the times, of men, or of their measures; to investigate, without regard to party, persons, or want of introduction, and therefore impartially and sensibly, all proposals and recommendations promising benefits—but more especially those founded in scientific discoveries—instead of *driving* advantages into the embrace of enemies or rivals, as Fulton and some others were, by indifference or stinginess in reward; on the contrary, to remunerate them fairly, nay, liberally, as Napoleon invariably did (and which caused his being served as powerfully as cheerfully), from a sense of policy as well as fairness, thereupon to know *how* to convert such discoveries, *fairly* made our own, into powerful auxiliaries to the service, by employing them *promptly* and in a *novel* manner. *Stadium, Cremorne House, Feb.* 25. DE BERENGER.

* Captain Norton's rifle shell not only is a very different invention, and of *at least twelve years' later date*; but it explodes only, and therefore cannot be used for throwing *adhesive fire* against sails or rigging, if even it contained anything like the same quantity as here is propelled.

BLACK TROOPS FOR COLONIAL SERVICE.

SIR,—In the year 1799 I took the liberty of suggesting to the late Duke of York the great advantages which would result to the Service from the having *one third* of our troops stationed in our tropical colonies, composed of the coloured race—a suggestion which his Royal Highness did not feel disposed to adopt at the time.

But subsequently eight regiments (I think) of that description were raised, and continued as forming part of the Service, until the greater part of them were expended, and the eight were drafted into two nominally, though only the second (I believe) was kept in an effective state, at a great expense to the country, by keeping up recruiting parties in Africa. Instead of incurring which expense, I strongly urged the expediency of selecting fresh recruits from among the captured slaves, then being brought into our colonies, under the operation of the Abolition Act, as such recruits would not cost the country any additional expense to that allowed their Captors—a measure partially resorted to—while pointing out at the same time the favourable opportunity which presented itself for realising the plan which I had originally suggested at head-quarters in the year 1799, from the partial employment of such a force in every one of our tropical colonies; thereby not only saving the 100*l.*, which it cost for replacing every white soldier who died, but would at the same time prevent the expenditure of thousands of valuable lives, at no other expense than that of the black recruits' kit; yet all my efforts proved effectual in the accomplishment of the object.

Whether the adoption of Sir S. Whittingham's plan would be equally eligible and judicious at the present day (since having rendered them essentially black colonies), we must let those determine who have to keep watch; but my own opinion is, that before a dozen years elapse we shall not be in possession of one single colony in the Western hemisphere that will be worth the keeping, save that of Bermuda, (which, from its position, I view as the Gibraltar of that portion of the globe), where the white population rather preponderate; and who consequently, if they choose to consider themselves otherwise, will not come under the denomination which I have affixed to our other West India possessions. AN OLD COLONIST.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

SIR,—I assure you, that we here enter most warmly into Baron de Berenger's feeling as to the value and necessity of gymnasia—indeed, it was with the view of following (though at an humble distance) his exertions for their establishment, as the sole remedy for many evils complained of, and the most useful as an amusement for the soldier's leisure hours, that I was induced to lay bare a few of the evils existing in the Army. With respect to his barrack-gardens, I must (respectfully) differ from him, having had an opportunity of witnessing their inutility; but with gymnasia, ball-practice, swimming-baths, &c. &c., the results will be gratifying to those who have exerted themselves for their introduction, beneficial to those partaking, and satisfactory to the authorities sanctioning their erection.

It is only in pursuance of my original plan *, that I did not glance at this subject before; but as I intend, with your permission, to trace the soldier in his career, it will come in its proper place †. Let us hope, then, Sir, as a commencement, that the first great evil, "inadequacy of bounty," will, ere long, by one plan or the other, be removed; other improvements will follow, of course. And as you justly remark ‡, "that by opening promotion from the ranks, a more efficient body of officers will NOT be obtained; *but* by the certainty of *some* rising to officers, we may obtain a superior class of recruits, whose good sense will convince them that they are excellent material for the non-commissioned ranks, and will ultimately *force* an improvement in the pay and position of that invaluable class." These sentiments do you honour, Sir, and are the hopes and feelings of the general body of non-commissioned officers who are *not* eager for "the ‖ great military prize of an Ensignecy of 5*s.* 3*d.* per diem!" (especially if he has a wife and three or four children), subject to the deduction of ninety days' pay for mess and band funds, 80*l.* for equipment, and should his regiment fortunately be in the East Indies, 180*l.* for passage out. The Ensign is the worst paid individual in the service, unless the Infantry Serjeant-Major on his base pay of 3*s.* per diem. But I am intruding on your kindness, and will therefore close this, and next week pursue my proposed subject *without* digression. CHEVRON.

* No. 311, page 6. † No. 306, p. 785. No. 309, p. 824.
‡ No. 311, page 6. ‖ No. 311, page 9.

*** Letters in type,—"Tilstram," "One of H.E.I.C.'s S.," "C. H." "One of 1,200," "I. C.," "An Advocate for Peace," "An Old Sailor," and "Fact."

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To Readers and Correspondents.

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The letter from Bermuda, 28th Jan., should have been addressed to the Editor.—"A Militia Officer" *inquires whether there is any truth in a paragraph going the round of the press, stating that the Militia "is about to be embodied under a new footing?" We can assure our correspondent that it is as yet altogether uncertain what is to be done in this case.—The letters of* "A Lieut. R.N." *and* "Legion" *shall appear.*

In reply to the letter of "F. H. L.," *on the Ava Prize Money, we can only say that the Rolls have not yet been received from Madras, and there evidently appears to be great neglect somewhere; but the Madras Government is always slow.*

"No Flag Officer" *is informed that the delay in fitting* Implacable *arose from the necessity of some correspondence relating to the masts she had in being larger than those of* Malabar.

"A Cadet" *must know that the paragraph going the round of the Papers, respecting the fortifying of Shooter's Hill, is absurd trash.*

An authentic Memoir of Rear-Admiral Sir John Devonshire is unavoidably postponed till our next.—The Naval Distribution is also postponed: there are very few alterations since our publication on the 16th ult.

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839.

THE affair of the Mexican Pilot has not yet ceased to attract public attention; and viewing the matter, as we do, with the deepest mortification, we hope that the Government will extract *a proper* apology from that of France, or prove (which has certainly not yet been done) that such an apology has already been made. Within the last ten or twelve years England has experienced more insults than she had brooked for the preceding five centuries. Within that period, when did she tamely submit to any? We have suffered affronts not only from powerful but from contemptible nations—from some whom it would be ridiculous to dignify with the name of rivals;—not from the French and Russians only, but from the Portuguese! If our endurance of the last is to be ascribed to magnanimity (as a mastiff can afford to despise the impertinence of a poodle), we must be doubly careful to guard against the encroachments of more formidable States.

Party appellations are alike to us: we have always maintained a strictly independent position; and in the present case we think it but honest to admit that the Admiralty, notwithstanding the outcry against them, really seem, as far as was in their power, to have rather exceeded than fallen short of the attention which their Tory precursors bestowed upon that service, which is their peculiar care. But if their Lordships are easily satisfied upon so nice a point as that to which we have been alluding, they must not hope to escape the indignation which every man, with a British heart in his bosom, will certainly feel, and which many will express. Let us ask any one of them as individuals what he would think if, in walking quietly along Parliament-street, or Whitehall, a ruffianly fellow, no matter of what rank, should purposely thrust him into the kennel, or knock off his hat, and, on an explanation being demanded, should reply, with a grin, "Sir (or my Lord), I did push you into the mud, &c. &c. It was very wrong, very wrong indeed: it must have been very disagreeable to you; good morning!" Would either of their Lordships consider this an ample apology? Would the bystanders consider it one? Yet the explanation of the French Admiral has not been proved to have been more satisfactory than this; and it has never been pretended that the Prince de Joinville has been put in arrest, or even reprimanded for his conduct.

If once it gets abroad that John Bull is a kickable personage, we may be well assured that millions of puny feet will be joyfully raised in every part of the world to dishonour his portly and heretofore respected figure. We do think, therefore, that the insolence of the Prince de Joinville, whether he acted spontaneously, or with the sanction or command of his Admiral, should not have been submitted to. We have no wish to be unnecessarily hard upon the officer commanding the packet, who is personally a stranger to us, and whose character is believed to have been hitherto unstained. His apologists may perhaps say, that a person in mortal peril should not be reflected upon by those at a distance and in safety, and that an outcry against him here by the people at large would resemble the cry of "Turn him out!" against the disturber of a theatrical performance, always shouted most zealously by those who are farthest from the obnoxious individual. We must, however, be excused for thinking that an officer who places life in comparison with his country's honour, has no business in the British Navy. Be this as it may, what can be said for Commodore Douglas, always supposing the apology offered by the French Admiral was not more satisfactory than it has yet been made to appear? The affair would not have been so quietly passed over formerly. Had a British officer been found to submit to a foreign insult, the Admiralty, the Government, the country, would not have suffered the reproach to be of a week's duration.

In the last century, when Admiral Thos. Smith, then Lieutenant of the *Gosport*, fired into a French frigate, only for omitting the usual compliment of lowering her topsails when putting to sea from Plymouth, he was broke, indeed, by a Court-Martial for his irregularity, but made Post the next day for his patriotic zeal. Without requiring the present generation of officers to go all lengths with Admiral Smith (whose spirit procured him the name of "Tom of Ten Thousand" * *then*), we think some of them might study this and other anecdotes of past times with advantage.

WE abstain from all remark on the occurrences said to have taken place in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. We conceive that such matters are best left to the decision of the Military authorities, without reference to the Military body generally. In reprinting in our columns the article from the *Observer*, we hold ourselves in no way responsible for the facts or comments it contains.

WE have been at some pains to give a correct account this week of the New Armament for vessels of all classes, adopted on the suggestion of that able and intelligent officer, Captain Hastings, of H.M.S. *Excellent*. Part of it has already appeared in a contemporary journal, and our only reason for not having also published the scale, arises from our anxiety that every table of this kind, inserted in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, may be depended on for its authenticity, and available for future reference, to those subscribers who file our journal.

Armament of One Hundred and Twenty Guns on Three Decks.

Lower deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	28 32 —	9½ft. 56 cwt.
Middle deck	2 68 —	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	32 32 —	9 ft. 50 cwt. new pattern.
Upper deck	34 32 —	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	6 32 —	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
—	14 32 —	carronades, 17 cwt.
Total weight of metal		4,056 lbs.
Broadside		2,628 lbs.

Armament of One Hundred and Ten Guns on Three Decks.

Lower deck	6 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	24 32 —	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Middle deck	4 68 —	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	26 32 —	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	30 32 —	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	6 32 —	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
—	14 32 —	6 ft. 25 cwt.
Total weight of metal		3,880 lbs.
Broadside		1,940 lbs.

Armament of One Hundred and Four Guns on Three Decks.

Lower deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	24 32 —	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Middle deck	2 68 —	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	28 32 —	8 ft. 49 cwt.
Upper deck	30 32 —	6½ft. 32 cwt.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	6 32 —	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
—	10 32 —	carronades, 17 cwt.
Total weight of metal		3,544 lbs.
Broadside		1,772 lbs.

Armament of Ninety-two Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	6 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	26 32 —	9½ft. 56 cwt.
Upper deck	4 68 —	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	30 32 —	9½ft. 56 cwt.
Qr.-deck and forecastle	26 32 —	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Total weight of metal		3,304 lbs.
Broadside		1,652 lbs.

Armament of Eighty-four Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	24 long 32 prs.,	56 cwt. 9½ft
—	6 — 68 —	65 cwt. 9ft.
Main deck	30 — 32 —	48 cwt. 8ft.
—	6 — 68 —	41 cwt. 8ft.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	16 — 32 —	17 cwt.
Total weight of metal		3,056 lbs.
Broadside		1,528 lbs.

Armament of Eighty Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	8 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	20 32 —	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	4 68 —	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	24 32 —	9 ft. 50 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	24 32 —	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Total weight of metal		2,992 lbs.
Broadside		1,496 lbs.

Armament of Seventy-eight Guns upon Two Decks.

Lower deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	26 32 —	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	2 68 —	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	30 32 —	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	6 32 —	8 ft. 41 cwt.
—	10 32 —	carronades, 17 cwt.
Total weight of metal		2,712 lbs.
Broadside		1,356 lbs.

Armament of Seventy-two Guns upon Two Decks (formerly Seventy-fours.)

Lower deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	24 32 —	9½ft. 55 cwt.
Upper deck	28 32 —	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Qr.-deck & forecastle	4 32 —	8 ft. 41 cwt. new pattern,
—	12 32 —	carronades, 17 cwt.
Total weight of metal		2,448 lbs.
Broadside		1,224 lbs.

This comprises the *Agincourt, Blenheim, Cornwallis, Defence, Edinburgh, Hastings, Implacable, Melville, Pembroke, Redoubtable, Talavera, &c.*

Armament of Frigates of Fifty Guns (First Class).

Main deck	6 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	22 32 —	9½ ft. 56 cwt.
Qr. deck & forecastle	22 32 —	8½ ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
Weight of metal		1,816 lbs.
Weight of broadside		908 lbs.

This class comprises the *Alfred, America, Barham, Conquestador, Cornwall, Dublin, Eagle, Gloucester, Vindictive, Warspite,* all razees, and the *Vernon*.

Armament of Fifty Guns (Second Class Frigates, formerly 52 guns.

Main deck	4 68 prs.,	9 ft. 65 cwt.
—	26 32 —	8 ft. 50 cwt.
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32 —	8½ft. 45 cwt. new pattern.
—	16 32 —	6 ft. 25 cwt. new pattern.
Weight of metal		1,744 lbs.
Weight of broadside		872 lbs.

This class comprises the *Chichester, Java, Lancaster, Portland, President, Southampton, Winchester,* and *Worcester*. They have hitherto been armed with long 24-pounder guns, of 50 cwt., and nine feet long.

Armament of Forty-four Guns (formerly Forty-six).

Main deck	2 68 prs.,	8 ft. 10 in. 60 cwt.
—	26 32 —	7 ft. 6 in. 40 cwt. *
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32 —	7 ft. 6 in. 40 cwt. *
—	12 32 carronades,	17 cwt.
Weight of metal		1,480 lbs.
Weight of broadside		740 lbs.

This class comprises the *Africaine, Andromeda, Druid, Endymion, Eurotas, Forte, Forth, Horatio, Hotspur, Isis, Leda, Madagascar, Meander, Nemesis, Seahorse, Stag.*

Armament of Forty-two Guns (formerly Forty-six).

Main-deck	2 68 prs.,	7 ft. 50 cwt.
—	26 32 —	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32 —	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
—	10 32 carronades,	17 cwt.
Weight of metal		1,410 lbs.
Weight of broadside		705 lbs.

This class comprises the *Æolus, Amazon, Amphitrite, Blonde, Boadicea, Briton, Cerberus, Circe, Clyde, Crescent, Diana, &c.*

Armament of Thirty-eight Guns (formerly Forty-two).

Main deck	2 68 prs.,	7 ft. 50 cwt.
—	24 32 —	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
Qr.-deck and forecastle	4 32 —	7½ft. 40 cwt. *
—	8 32 carronades,	17 cwt.
Weight of metal		1,288 lbs.
Weight of broadside		644 lbs.

* Congreve's 24-pounders bored out to 32.

This class comprises the *Belvidera, Brilliant, Owen Glendower,* and *Havannah.*

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* For the fullest account extant, we believe, of Adm. Smith, see "Charnock's Biographia Navalis," vol. iv.

Armament of Thirty-six Guns.

Main deck . . . 4 68 prs., 8 ft. 10 in. 50 cwt.
— . . . 18 32 — 9 ft. 6 in. 55 cwt.
Qr.-deck & forecastle 14 32 — 8ft. 9 in. 41 cwt. new pattern.
Weight of metal . . . . 1,206 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 648 lbs.

This class comprises the *Active, Amphion, Cambrian, Castor, Chesapeake, Constance, Flora, Inconstant, Pique,* and *Sybille.*

Note.—The *Amphion, Castor,* and *Inconstant* carry on the quarter-deck and forecastle 32-pounders of 25 cwt. and six feet long. The *Pique* carries guns of 41 cwt. in these positions.

Sixth Rates—Armament of Twenty-six Guns (First Class).

Main deck . . . 2 68 prs., 7 ft. 50 cwt.
— . . . 16 32 — 7½ft. 40 cwt.*
Qr.-deck & forecastle 2 32 — 7½ft. 40 cwt.*
— . . . 6 32 — 6 ft. 25 cwt.
Weight of metal . . . . 904 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 452 lbs.

This is *Vestal* class, built by Sir William Symonds.

Armament of Corvettes of Twenty-four Guns.

24 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
Weight of metal . . . . 768 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . 384 lbs.

This is *Curaçoa, Magicienne,* &c., class of razees.

Armament of Corvettes of Twenty Guns.

18 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
2 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.
Weight of metal . . . . . 640 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 320 lbs.

This is *Calypso, Coquette,* &c., class, now building by Sir Wm. Symonds.

Second Class.—Armament of Twenty-six Guns.

Main deck . . . 2 68 prs., 5½ ft. 36 cwt. carronades.
18 32 — 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
Qr.-deck and forecastle . 6 32 — 6 ft. 25 cwt. Do.
Weight of metal . . . . . 712 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 336 lbs.

This is *Acteon* class, built by Naval School of Architecture;—the guns are mounted on Sir Thomas Hardy's compressing slide carriages.

Armament of Twenty-six Guns.

Main deck . . . 2 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
18 32 — 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Qr.-deck and forecastle 6 18 — 5½ ft. 15 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . . 640 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 320 lbs.

This is *Algerine, North Star,* &c., class, called donkey frigates; guns mounted on Sir T. Hardy's compressing slide carriages.

Armament of Eighteen-Gun Corvettes.

18 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.
Weight of metal . . . . . 576 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 288 lbs.

This is *Daphne, Dido,* &c., class, built by Sir Wm. Symonds.

Sloops, Brigs, &c.—Armament of Twenty Guns.

2 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
18 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . . 640 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 320 lbs.

This is *Nimrod* class of corvettes, commanded by Commanders.

Armament of Eighteen Guns.

18 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
Weight of metal . . . . . 576 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 288 lbs.

This is the *Modeste* and *Rover* class of corvettes,

Armament of Eighteen Guns.

2 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
16 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . . 576 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 288 lbs.

This is the *Orestes, Champion,* &c., class of corvettes.

Armament of Sixteen Guns.

4 32 prs., 6 ft. 25 cwt. Miller's.
12 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . . 512 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 256 lbs.

This is the *Acorn, Columbine,* &c., class, built by Sir W. Symonds.

Armament of Sixteen Guns.

2 32 prs., 6 ft. 4 in. 25 cwt.
14 32 prs., 5½ ft. 17 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . . 512 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 256 lbs.

This is the old class of 18 gun brigs, with the new ones, *Serpent, Snake,* &c., built by Sir Wm. Symonds.

Armament of Six Guns.

2 18 prs., 6 ft. 20 cwt.
4 18 prs., 6 ft. 10 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . . 168 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 84 lbs.

This is the old class of 10-gun brigs, and *Pantaloon, Waterwitch,* &c.

Armament of Three Guns.

1 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
2 32 prs., 7½ ft. 32 cwt.*
Weight of metal . . . . . 96 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 54 lbs.

This is the *Dolphin* class of brigantines, with long gun on pivot, and therefore fought on both broadsides.

Armament of Three Guns.

1 32 prs., 7½ ft. 40 cwt.*
2 24 prs., 3 ft. 10 cwt. carronades.
Weight of metal . . . . . 80 lbs.
Weight of broadside . . . . 56 lbs.

This is the *Brisk* class of brigantines, pivot gun, being fought on both broadsides.

The guns of the new patterns are ultimately to supersede the bored guns of the Congreve and Bloomfield patterns, but as there are a great many of these patterns in store, they are to be used as long as they last. The Congreve 24-pounder thus bored out is 7½ feet long, and 40 cwt.; the Bloomfield 7½ feet 24-pounder is 41 cwt.; and there is a Bloomfield 24-pounder of 8 feet, which has been bored out to the calibre of 32 pounds. There are also some 24-pounders of common pattern, of 8 feet and 9 feet length, of 48 cwt. and 46 cwt. respectively, which have been enlarged to the calibre of 32.

* Bloomfield's or Congreve's [illegible]

THREE weeks since we notified the resignation of General Sir Henry Fane, as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, and we will now offer a few remarks as to his successor in that important command.

With the utmost deference for the General Officers of the Queen's Army, and of the East India Company's Army in general, we hazard nothing in saying, there is not one who could carry to the office such essential qualifications resulting from particular and general, or varied experience, and local knowledge acquired *at all the general Presidencies in India,* as Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicolls; with an intimate and favourable opinion of the character and conduct of the native soldiery, on whose attachment and fidelity the maintenance of our empire in India does and must depend.

From the last edition of the "Royal Military Calendar" containing the services of the General and Field Officers of the Army, we take the following note of Sir Jasper, at the time of publication Colonel, Nicolls's services:—

He served in the West Indies, and acted as Regimental Paymaster, twice as Judge Advocate, and also as A.D.C. to Major-Gen. Nicolls; subsequently in the East Indies as A.D.C. and Military Secretary to the same officer, until he joined as a volunteer the Army under the Duke of Wellington. He commanded a company of the 78th Foot in the Mahratta war, and was at the battle of Argaum, and at the siege and storm of Gawil Ghur. He returned to Europe on his promotion to a Majority. In 1805 he embarked for Hanover, and in 1806 for the Rio de la Plata with the troops under Brig.-Gen. Craufurd. He was engaged commanding a detachment in the town of Buenos Ayres; and subsequently employed as a hostage and head of a committee to correspond with the Spanish Government after the return of the Army to Monte Video. He commanded the 14th Foot in Spain under Sir David Baird, and was at the battle of Corunna, where he distinguished himself. In 1809 he served in Walcheren. In April, 1811, he was appointed Assist. Adjut.-Gen. at the Horse Guards; and on the 1st of Jan. 1812, Deputy Adjut.-Gen. in Ireland, where he was seven months at the head of that department, Sir H. Clinton being at that time on service in Spain. In Aug., 1812, he was nominated Quartermaster-General of H.M.'s forces in the East Indies, and repaired thither in Jan. following. In March, 1815, during the Nepaul war, at the desire of the Gov.-General and Commander-in-Chief, he took charge of the reinforcements destined to support the operations commenced in the mountainous province of Kemaoon by a body of irregular Infantry under command of Lt.-Col. Gardner. The enemy concentrated his force, between three and four thousand men, in the vicinity of Almora, the capital; but being attacked with success on the 22d and 26th of April, the Goorkhal Chiefs surrendered the whole province on conditions on the 27th, and it was formally ceded to the East India Company by the treaty of peace. In Dec. 1816, and in Mar. 1817, he was again directed by the Marquess of Hastings to take charge of a corps ordered to assemble in the Naboab Vizier's territories, for the purpose of invading the Western Provinces of Nepaul. On the latter occasion, the troops had moved from the point of assembly, in number about 5500 men, but their exertions became unnecessary in consequence of the rapid and astonishing success of the Army under the command of Sir David Ochterlony. In 1817 this officer returned to the U. Provinces of Bengal, with the Governor-General, and during a part of the operations against the Pindarees and Mahratta powers he commanded a brigade in the centre division of the grand Army, with which the Marquess of Hastings was present. The treaty with Scindia prevented this division from having any active share in the operations of 1817-18.

The foregoing, published some years since, does not embrace his later and most brilliant career. In brief, as respects his services in India, he in earlier times was at Bombay on the Staff of his relative General Oliver Nicolls; then as Quartermaster-General of H.M.'s troops in Bengal, and whilst in that situation was selected to command a division of troops in the Nepaul war, with which he added to the lustre of our operations by the conquest of the Province of Kemaoon; then as Major-General on the Staff at Madras, and afterwards as Major-General on the Staff in Bengal, where he closed that period of his service by being present at the capture of Bhurtpoor; and at this moment on the spot, and in the vigour of life, at hand to fill the vacant office of Commander-in-Chief.

We will not suppose that in any quarter it can be an objection, that Sir Jasper Nicolls entertains favourable impressions with regard to the Company's Army, and for the peculiar character of the native soldiery. But on impartial public grounds, and that essential qualification resulting from long acquired experience, which has been a *desideratum* in all who have gone before him in the office in question, this would prove his highest recommendation, and such, by the blessing of God, it may so prove. In every other respect, too, he seems eminently qualified for the office. Great moderation and equanimity of temper, long official experience, with peculiar habits of business, and official routine, he could not fail to render general satisfaction to the service at large, thereby promoting the best interests of the State, by fulfilling every expectation of the Government at home.

THE great facility with which a soldier can procure his discharge, if he or his friends can pay the regulated price of 30*l.* in the Cavalry, and 20*l.* in the Infantry, has caused of late years a very large number of men to leave the service: and the public accounts show that the money thus obtained has gone far towards defraying the expenses of the Recruiting Department. However great the benefit may have proved to individuals, and however much the charge in the recruiting may have decreased, it is matter of notoriety in the army, that this system has deprived every regiment of its most respectable recruits, and lessened the *materiel* out of which the most valuable non-commissioned officers would be supplied. Hence it is that we hear a very general complaint that regiments do not possess, in these days, many non-commissioned officers equal to those who have been discharged within the last ten years. We may be singular in our opinion, but we have good grounds for thinking it would be found productive of much benefit to the Army if soldiers were not permitted to purchase their discharge under seven years' service. The result of this restriction would be, that the better class of recruits would be retained for that period at least; and it is probable very many would become attached to their profession, and, having risen in it, would continue in the service with a view to obtain their pensions. Certain it is that, under the present system, the Army loses, almost immediately after enlistment, its very best recruits, who, finding the period of their drill irksome and fatiguing, solicit their friends to purchase their discharge. Few soldiers, we understand, are desirous of purchasing out after they have been even *one* year in the service. The subject merits the consideration of those who are anxious for the improvement of the *materiel* of the Army; and we believe it has already *received some close consideration at the Horse Guards.*

IT is a gratifying part of our duty, as Journalists for the United Service, to record the names and services of the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who have within the last twelve months received the "Pensions for Good and Meritorious Services." Those previously on the List were recorded in our volume for 1838.

In pursuance of an Order in Council, dated 12th July 1837, founded on the Recommendations contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Army and Navy Appointments, dated 12th Aug. 1833.

N.B.—The Appointments which have fallen in, and in lieu of which the following Pensions have been granted, are as follows:—

One General of Marines . .	£1728	15	0
Four Colonels of Marines . .	2761	16	8
	4490	11	8
The Pensions to Flag Officers, Captains, and Marine Officers, as voted on the Estimates for 1838-39, amounted to . .	4200	0	0
Abate—amount of Pensions ceased in the Year . . .	1500	0	0
	2700	0	0
Add—Pensions granted in the Year: To 11 Captains and Marine Officers, at 150*l.* per annum each . . .	1650	0	0
Viz.—	£4350	0	0

Capt. Nathaniel Day Cochrane: Entered the service,

1 Oct. 1794; Lieut., 26 Dec. 1800; Commander, 30 July 1805; Capt., 26 Mar. 1806.

In Dec. 1805, when serving in the *Kingfisher* sloop, captured a French privateer, of 14 guns and 102 men; brought home the Despatches announcing the battle of San Domingo, at which he was present in the *Kingfisher;* commanded the *Alexandria* and *Orontes* frigates on the North Sea and Cape of Good Hoop stations; has been actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of [illegible]

[illegible] ered the service, [illegible] Aug. 1795; Lieut., 15 Jan. 1802; Commander, 31 [illegible] 1806; Capt., 22 May 1806.

He commanded the *Bombay*, *Terpsichore*, and *Doris* frigates in the East Indies; in the *Bombay* he captured a French national brig, of 12 guns and 55 men; and in the *Doris* assisted in the reduction of the Isles of France and Java; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer eleven years

Capt. Matthew Smith: Entered the service, 1779; Lieut., 6 Oct. 1794; Commander, 16 Feb. 1801; Capt., 24 Apr. 1808.

He commanded the *Milbrook*, in the expedition against Ferrol, under Sir J. B. Warren; he engaged and beat off a French privateer of very superior force, after an action of nearly two hours, for which he was promoted to the rank of Commander; as Capt he commanded the *Comus* and *Nymphen* frigates; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer fifteen years.

Capt. Sir Thomas Ussher, C.B. and K.C.H.: Entered the service, Feb. 1791; Lieut., 17 July 1797; Commander, 18 Oct. 1806; Capt., 24 May 1808.

Was Midshipman of the *Invincible*, in the battle of 1st June; commanded a party of seamen at the reduction of St Lucia; was Acting Lieut. in the *Pelican*, when she beat off the *Medée* frigate; whilst serving in that sloop was engaged in more than 20 boat attacks, in one of which he was severely wounded and taken prisoner; whilst in command of the *Redwing* sloop he attacked a convoy protected by six heavily armed vessels off Cape Trafalgar, sinking two, driving two on shore, and taking or destroying all the merchantmen; in 1813, when in command of the *Undaunted*, he commanded at the attack of Cassis; the tower and batteries were carried, and seven French vessels under their protection were captured and destroyed; was seven years Superintendent of Bermuda Dock-yard; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of eighteen years.

Capt. Sir Francis Augustus Collier, C.B. & K.C.H.: Entered the service in 1797; Lieut., 11 Apr. 1803; Commander, 25 Jan. 1805; Capt., 13 Dec. 1808.

He was a Lieut. of the *Osprey* sloop, of 16 guns, when she engaged and beat off *L'Egyptienne*, French privateer of 36 guns In 1806 he commanded the *Wolverine*, and captured a French privateer schooner, was acting Captain of the *Circe* in 1808, when the squadron under his orders attacked and destroyed *La Cygne*, French brig of war, and two schooners off the Pearl, under a heavy fire from the batteries and a number of troops on shore; was Capt. of the *Liverpool* in 1818, and commanded the Naval part of the expedition against the pirates of the Persian Gulf; was Commodore on the Coast of Africa in the *Sybille* frigate, has been in actual service as a commissioned officer nineteen years.

Capt. Charles Gill, C.B.: Entered the service in 1787; Lieut., 5 Apr. 1797; Commander, 2 Apr. 1806; Capt., 16 Jan. 1809.

Was Second Lieutenant of the *Superb*, in the battle of San Domingo, in the *Onyx*, 10-gun brig, he captured a Dutch national brig of 16 guns, after an action of two hours and a half, for which he was promoted to the rank of Captain, commanded the *San Domingo*, under Sir Richard Strachan, at the reduction of the *Flushing*, and subsequently commanded the *Cleopatra*, on the Halifax station; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of fifteen years.

Capt. Chas. Dilkes: Entered the service, May 1790; Lieut., 6 Jan. 1797; Commander, 20 March, 1805; Capt., 18 Jan. 1809.

In the *Hazard* sloop he captured nine vessels and destroyed several others; co[illegible]nded Sir A. Cochrane's flag ship at the reduction of Mar[illegible] in 1809, and served on shore, with a detachment of sea[illegible], against Guadaloupe, in 1810, he commanded the *Castor* frigate for several years, and several privateers were captured by her boats; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer seventeen years.

Capt. Francis Newcombe, C.B.: Entered the service in Apr. 1785; Lieut., 7 Feb. 1794; Commander, 15 Sept. 1801; Captain, 11 Apr. 1809.

In the *Beagle* sloop he captured three French privateers, two of 14, and one of 16 guns; in the same sloop he highly distinguished himself in the attack of the French fleet in Aix Roads, for which he was promoted to the rank of Captain; he subsequently commanded the *Wanderer*, *Chesapeake*, *Bulwark*, and *Pyramus*; has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of twenty-one years.

Capt. Thomas Forrest, C.B.: Entered the service in July 1795; Lieut., 29 Apr. 1802; Commander, 22 Jan. 1806; Capt., 25 July 1809.

Whilst First Lieut. of the *Emerald* frigate, boarded, in an armed sloop, a privateer, under the protection of a battery; commanded a detachment of boats in the Gulf of Finland, and captured three Russian gun vessels, in which action he was wounded—for this he was promoted to the rank of Captain; he then commanded the *Cyane*, 22 guns, and chased and kept sight of a large French frigate, which was afterwards captured; has commanded the *Jaser* and *Isis* frigates since the Peace, has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of fourteen years.

Capt. Sir N. J. Willoughby, C.B. & K.C.H.: Entered the service in April 1790; Lieut., 26 Oct. 1803; Commander, 9 Apr. 1808; Capt., 5 Sept. 1810.

Was Lieut. of the *Russell* at the battle of Copenhagen; actively employed in the West Indies during the operations against San Domingo; he highly distinguished himself in an attack on the Harbour of St. Paul, in the Island of Bourbon; commanded a party of seamen at the reduction of the Isle of Bourbon; commanded the *Nereide* frigate, which was taken, after a most gallant action, at Port Louis, against a superior force (in consequence of two of the English frigates having grounded, and left *Nereide* to sustain an unequal fire), in which action he was dangerously wounded, with the loss of his left eye, and was taken prisoner; he has been in actual service as a commissioned officer upwards of fourteen years.

Royal Marines.

Major-General Sir John Boscowen Savage, R.M., C.B & K.C.H.: Second Lieut., 2 Jan. 1777; First Lieut., 1 Jan. 1780; Capt., 24 Apr. 1795; Major, 15 Aug. 1805; Lt.-Col., 24 Mar. 1812; Col. Commandant, 20 June 1825; Major-Gen., 10 Jan. 1837.

Was Ensign in the 48th reg. for nearly four years before his appointment to the Royal Marines, during which time he was employed in the Island of Tobago against the revolted negroes; served in the *Bedford* as First Lieut., under Sir George Rodney, in the engagement with the Spanish fleet, under Don Juan de Langaro, when six sail of the line were captured and two destroyed; served as Captain in the *Orion* at the battle of St. Vincent, when four sail of the line were captured; was Capt. in the same ship at the battle of the Nile, when 11 sail of the line were captured and destroyed; in this action he was severely wounded; was Capt. in the *Ganges* at the battle of Copenhagen; afterwards served under Lord St. Vincent off Brest, and at Jamaica; has been sixty years in the service, nearly six of which as Commandant of the Chatham Division, and nearly seven as Deputy Adjutant General in London.

In our last number we affirmed that the general opinion entertained of Ireland being the *chief* source whence recruits were drawn for the Army, was extremely erroneous; and we challenged Mr. O'Connell to move for a Return to show the number of each country *now* serving in the British Army. In turning over the leaves of the *United Service Journal*, for December, 1837, we alighted on a statement which goes far to prove our assertion. In the year 1814, we observe that the following numbers of each country were enlisted, viz.—

RECRUITS ENLISTED:—

English for Life	1670	English for Limited Service	687
Scotch ditto	236	Scotch ditto	84
Irish ditto	565	Irish ditto	1
Total	2471	Total	772

Total—English, 2357; Scotch, 320, Irish, 566.

We asserted last week that the returns would justify our stating *not one-fourth* of the Army to be Irish: we stand by our assertion, though we have only the Official Returns of *one* year,—"Ex uno disce omnes." If our statement be true of the Army, it is still more so of the Navy, in which certainly *not one-twentieth part* is Irish.

The following regulations, just issued by the Admiralty, respecting the future accommodation of troops in hired transports, are, we conceive, calculated to afford general satisfaction, and to obviate some of the objections that exist to that mode of transit. We shall be glad, however, when a sufficient number of troop-ships are fitted and maintained, to keep moving the customary reliefs, leaving the hire of transports to be adopted on other occasions, when unusual circumstances make their assistance necessary. It is but fair to add, that the whole credit of this liberal and excellent regulation is due to Lord Howick, the Secretary at War.

Considering it, on several accounts, of great importance that one uniform system should be observed in the fitting of transports, in order that the same degree of convenience should, as far as practicable, be afforded in every ship, both as to the officers and troops, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are pleased to direct that the following General Regulations shall be adopted in the fitting of all transports taken up in future, and that no deviation from them shall be allowed, except by their Lordships' express authority:—

1. That the officers' mess place shall always, when practicable, be under the poop.

2. That the Commanding Officer shall have the aftermost cabin for himself under the poop, on the larboard side.

3. That the aftermost cabin under the poop, on the starboard side, shall be for officers' wives.

4. That the Agent shall have the foremost cabin under the poop, on the starboard side.

5. That the Master shall have the foremost cabin under the poop, on the larboard side.

6. That one cabin under the poop shall be fitted as a pantry for the officers' mess.

7. That the remainder of the space under the poop shall be fitted for officers' cabins.

8. That each cabin shall be fitted up with two sleeping berth, fore and aft.

9. That each cabin shall be seven feet long, and six feet wide.

10. That the mess place of the Agent and Master shall be in the aftermost part of the lower deck, on the starboard side.

11. That two cabins on the lower deck shall be appropriated for the officers of the ship; one for the Chief Mate and the other for the 2d Mate and Carpenter.

12. That the foremost berth on the larboard side shall be appropriated for a sick bay.

13. That the aftermost sleeping berths on each side, with jalousied screens to separate them from the men's berths, so far as they are required, be appropriated for the soldiers' wives and their children.

14. That the remainder of the sleeping berths shall be occupied by the non-commissioned officers and privates,—one-third being constantly on deck, according to the present practice.

15. That the number of water-closets shall be as follows:—One for the Commanding Officer under the poop, on the larboard side; one for officers' ladies and children, on the starboard side; two for officers under the fore part of the poop; two for soldiers' wives, non-commissioned officers, &c., under the after part of the forecastle, and that none shall be allowed on the lower deck.

16. That the berth shall be kept about three inches from the ship's side, to prevent the bedding from being wet.

17. That no hammocks shall be used amidships.

18. That arm-racks shall be fitted between the fore and main hatchways.

Secondly, with regard to the number of troops to be conveyed when proceeding on foreign service:—

For the purpose of diminishing the inconvenience that has arisen from the crowded state of troops embarked, when proceeding abroad, it will not only be desirable that one uniform system should be established for the fitting of transports, but that the number to be embarked should be in proportion to the accommodation to be afforded by those fittings, and to the stations to which they are under orders to proceed.

After giving the most deliberate consideration to these points, their Lordships are of opinion, that the adoption of the following scheme will go far to remedy the inconvenience which has been experienced, if not entirely to remove every just cause for complaint, viz.—

That the allowance for tonnage shall be increased from one ton and three-quarters to two tons, in voyages to the following places:—All places to the southward of the line, West Indies, and Coast of Africa; from one ton and a half to one ton and three-quarters, in voyages to Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, North America, and Newfoundland; and from one ton to one ton and a half in Coastwise or other short voyages; and that this tonnage shall be calculated on the number of persons embarked, reckoning two children under ten years of age as one adult, and excluding only those persons who are accommodated under the poop.

That no ship shall be taken up as a transport that measures less than six feet four inches from deck to deck, and that for the purpose of strengthening the crews of transports, the Master and Chief Mate shall, as the Clerk is at present, be in addition to the established number of seamen and boys.

It is their Lordships' opinion that the Military authorities, both at home and abroad, should be instructed, when making requisitions for the conveyance of troops, to furnish the exact number of persons of each description, viz., of officers, their wives, and children; non-commissioned officers, their wives, and children; for whom transport accommodation may be required, distinguishing particularly the number of children under ten years of age.

A correspondent, *Veritas*, is altogether in error in designating the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, favoured corps; and even the "few facts," as he terms them, which he has produced to prove them so, are quite incorrect, as we shall show after introducing his letter:—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—It has long been a matter of surprise amongst many old officers, that whilst statements have been brought forward by other branches of the service, by which they have obtained a most unjust advantage in promotion, that this subject has never been taken up, or investigated, by any General Officer of the line in either House of Parliament. I allude to the fact of Captains of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, stepping at once from Captains to Lieut.-Colonels, over the heads of all the Majors in the army. It is not just to select men of high interest and money, and compare their promotion with men who are in a branch of the service, in which neither high interest or any sum of money can place you over the head of your senior officer. But, take for comparison, those officers of the line who cannot purchase, or I will even give you those who have money and would [illegible] but lack powerful influence to back them, [illegible] branches of [illegible] ted, and has been taken for granted without investigation.

I shall take the liberty to state a few facts, the truth of which a reference to the Army List will prove. Major Tobin, of the Rl. Artillery, of 1821, promoted to Major General, 1837*; whilst Majors of the line, same date, 1814, promoted by Brevet to Lieut.-Colonel, 1837*. Captains of Rl. Engineers, of 1812 (Oldfield, &c.), promoted to Lieut. Colonels, 1830; whilst Captains of the line, of 1810*, Brevet-Majors*, 1830. Captains of Rl. Marines, of 1828, promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 1839. Captains of the line, 1810*, 15 years' senior, Brevet-Majors, 1830.

Captains of 1810, who *purchased* Majorities in 1826, still remain Majors; and you will find Captains of the line, of 1810, 1812, 1813, &c., &c., still remaining Captains in their regiments with only the Brevet rank of Major, a rank which all other branches of the service jump over. It is not my wish to detract or lessen the high opinion so justly formed of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, but simply to state, that I believe the world have yet to learn when, where, or how, the loyalty, zeal, courage, or utility, of the troops of the line have been less conspicuous than these favoured corps. Should you think any part of this communication worthy of notice in your paper, and that you assist in drawing attention to the cause of justice, by advocating its principles, you will confer a favour upon every old and tried soldier. I have, &c.

VERITAS.

To this statement we reply,—1st, "Maj. Tobin, &c., of the Royal Artillery, of 1821, promoted to Major-General in 1837, whilst Majors of the Line, same date (1814), promoted by Brevet to Lieut.-Colonel, 1837." Major-General Tobin *is not a Major of* 1821, but of the 1st Jan. 12, and Lieut.-Colonel, 19th July 21. He is a Second Lieut. of the 1st Jan. 94, and a Major-General of the 10th Jan. 1837, after upwards of forty-three years' service; besides, he is the junior officer of the Artillery, promoted to Major-General in 1837, with the exception of that most distinguished officer, Sir Alexander Dickson, whose Second Lieutenancy is dated 6th Nov. 1794. The four senior officers then promoted are Majors of 25th Feb. 1808. According to our judgment, this promotion does not afford much grounds for the imputation of favouritism to the Royal Artillery. Neither is *Veritas* correct in stating that the "Majors of the Line of 1814 were promoted to Brevet Lieut.-Colonels in 1837." On reference, we find that thirty-four Majors of the Line, of 1814, were promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonels on the 22d July 1830; the remaining Majors of 1814 were certainly not promoted by Brevet to Lieut.-Colonels until 1837; but, at the same time, the fact should not be overlooked; that of these last only one is now serving in the Line, viz., Major and Bt.-Lt.-Col. Grierson, of the 15th Foot, who is the oldest officer now serving as a Regimental Major, having received an Ensigncy in the late 111th Foot, 31st May, 1795; a Lieutenancy in the 39th Foot, 1st Oct. 1795; and a company in the 15th Foot, 27th Aug. 1804, from which period until the present moment he has uninterruptedly belonged to the 15th. This is a single exception of unfortunate promotion to an officer who has followed the fortunes of one corps, and therefore cannot with any fairness be quoted as the rule. On the other hand, there are others who have obtained Lieut.-Colonelcies without purchase in half this time, viz., Lieut.-Colonels Deare, 21st Fusiliers, Ensign, 30th Oct. 1817; Lieut.-Colonel, 28th Dec. 1838. Maitland, 32d Foot, Ensign, 26th Feb. 1807; Lieut.-Colonel, 24th March 1816. Shelton, 44th Foot, Ensign, 21st Nov. 1805; Lieut.-Colonel, 6th Sept. 1827; Bartley, 49th Foot, Ensign, 28th Feb. 1806; Lieut.-Colonel, 25th April, 1828. Craigie, 55th Foot, Ensign, 3d June 1813; Lieut.-Colonel, 21st Nov. 1834. These are also exceptions on the bright side of the picture, and as such are quoted by us. It must not be supposed that we consider these officers too fortunate; on the contrary, we should rejoice, were it possible that all our friends of the different branches of the Army could be equally so.

2d—"Captains of Engineers of 1812, Oldfield, &c., promoted to Lieut.-Colonels, 1830, whilst Captains of the Line of 1810, Brevet-Majors 1830." Lieut.-Colonel Oldfield *is not a Captain of* 1812—but of the 1st May 1811; *nor was he promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in* 1830—but to Brevet-Major only. Lieut.-Colonel Slade is the Senior Captain of Royal Engineers, of the year 1812, and he did not obtain his promotion to Lieut.-Colonel until the General Brevet of 10th Jan. 1837. Captains of 1812, equally with those of 1810, received the Brevet of Major in 1830.

3d—"Captains of Royal Marines of 1825, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 1839." *There are no Captains of Royal Marines of* 1825. Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, *the junior Lieutenant-Colonel, is a Captain of* 14*th November*, 1823; Lieutenant-Colonel 7th November, 1838; and a Second Lieutenant of the 31st January, 1800. The senior Captain (Brevet-Major Burton) is a Captain of the 8th April, 1824; and a Second Lieutenant of the 4th August, 1800. Truly, we are not sufficiently clear-sighted to perceive any favouritism here—nay, we should rejoice to be able to announce any measure which could bring about a most extensive promotion in these gallant and distinguished corps, and in which their no less gallant comrades of the Line would participate.

There are instances of extremely rapid promotion, without purchase, in the Line, even in these piping times of peace, which cannot, by possibility, fall to the lot of the Ordnance or Royal Marines, viz., Captain Fawcett, of the 55th regiment, Ensign 6th April, 1826; Captain, without purchase, 21st November, 1834: the Captains of Marines of 1834 entered the service in 1806, twenty years prior to Captain Fawcett. On the other hand, Colonel Elrington, of the 47th, would have been a Major-General some years since had he belonged to a gradation corps.

Veritas must now perceive that he has written on a subject upon which he is totally uninformed; and amongst our numerous and even most talented correspondents we find this to be invariably the case, when they draw comparisons between their own and other branches of the service, more especially when Officers of the Navy draw comparisons from the Army, and *vice versâ*.

We always regret when this mode of elucidation is resorted to, for we generally find that the cases of greatest hardship in the one service are usually placed in juxtaposition with the very few cases of extreme good fortune in the other, which has a natural tendency to create divisions among the different branches of the service. Let us then all rather unite in one cause, and with one heart, and show up the *real hardships* under which we either individually or collectively suffer, and so give a long pull, a strong pull, and such a pull *altogether* as shall be irresistible.

Since the above was in type, a friend has favoured us with the present average length of service and age of the officers of the Royal Artillery.

In this calculation it is taken for granted that the average age of each officer on joining the Military Academy was fifteen.

—	NO.	AVERAGE. Time at Academy. Yrs.	Time at Academy. Mths.	Length of Service. Yrs.	Length of Service. Mths.	Present Age. Yrs.	Present Age. Mths.
Coll. Commandant	10	2	2	57	9	74	11
Colonels . .	26	1	9	44	—	61	—
Lieut.-Colonels .	42	2	—	39	9	56	9
First Captains .	60	2	2	33	8	50	10
Second Captains .	90	3	6	27	—	45	6
The 33 Senior Lieuts. on the List average 38 years of age .	.	—	—	—	—	38	—

Fourteen General Officers on the strength of the Army to succeed to battalions before any regimental promotion can take place in the higher ranks.

TRULY has it been said, that "discussion elicits truth," and truly does the maxim apply to the discussion which Naval matters have rather roughly and somewhat unfairly been subjected to during the Parliamentary recess, when no opportunity occurred for official contradiction to the preposterous statements so confidently advanced.

We feared, from the sudden withdrawal of Lord Hardwicke's motion, at the desire, it is rumoured, of the leaders of his party, that an opportunity would be wanting, until the Navy Estimates were moved, for refuting these statements which assumed our Naval strength to have passed away; as it would not have been altogether regular for the Government to have mooted an opportunity.

The motion of Lord Colchester, however, on Friday se'nnight afforded the First Lord of the Admiralty the desired opportunity. How he availed himself of it, his Lordship's statements in the debate, as they appeared in our last, will show; and that his vindication and exposition were complete is proved from the fact, that his political antagonists, Earl De Grey and Lord Melville, both of whom had filled the high office, and therefore knew the difficulties a First Lord of the Admiralty has to contend with,—both these noblemen acknowledged, in the most candid and honourable manner, that so far from the efficiency of our Navy in force and condition having been injured under Lord Minto's administration, they had been considerably strengthened.

So much for the calumny which has been so unceasingly heaped upon the First Lord of the Admiralty by the party press, supported, we grieve to say, by the anonymous attacks of Naval Officers under various forms; proceedings which are as discreditable as they are unworthy, knowing as they must do the true state of the Navy, as compared with foreign fleets, and with comparative periods; otherwise most presumptuous for them to put forth when ignorant of those matters.

The question has dwindled to two points; for the assertion that our force in commission is inferior or inadequate for the purposes required, can no longer be maintained in the face of facts and figures, substantiated by the official returns of the proper authorities. But it is argued, although 21 line-of-battle ships are kept in commission, they are for the most part abroad, and not instantly available for the defence of the realm; next, that these ships are on a peace establishment of men, and therefore not fit to encounter an enemy on equal terms.

To the first objection, Lord Minto very properly replied, that the country was not now, nor indeed ever had been, prepared for invasion, unless such an event was anticipated; and that the maintenance of some half dozen ships, on one or more points, would not be sufficient to prevent this, if it was intended; therefore to prepare to resist invasion would involve the expenses of war. His Lordship made it appear, that he had, disposable, a dozen ships of the line, not lying in harbour idle, but at sea exercising their crews; certainly these ships could be concentrated as soon as others would be commissioned and equipped. Besides, it has always been our plan to anticipate attack, and when this is apprehended, on the part of Russia, it is probable that a British fleet will appear in the Baltic. Rupture of a serious nature between two great nations cannot, however, occur without some previous misunderstanding; and when this arises, our Government must of course be aware of it, and it will then be time to prepare for the consequences. To collect a large armament, and station it in a position to overawe the fleet of Russia, would be a most expensive mode of exhibiting distrust, and most probably produce the very feeling which is now repudiated. There is nothing new in the practice of Russia exercising her summer fleet; she has always done so for more than a century past; sometimes even in the English Channel; and for the last 15 or 20 years the Baltic fleet has been annually equipped, during no part of which time the Naval force maintained by this country has been so great as at the present moment.

Next, as to maintaining the crews of ships in commission on a peace establishment, a practice of very ancient date. We have frequently given our opinion on this point. Not that we think the ships are inefficient—because it must be evidently easier to complete a crew to a war complement than to equip a new ship, and the more vessels maintained, even in a state of nucleus, the more forward are our preparations,—but there appears to be a disinclination on the part of seamen to enter ships weakly manned, and it is mortifying to officers to find themselves excelled at evolutions by ships of rival nations, more strongly manned.

It appears, however, that this is in the course of remedy; and whatever may be said, any one who will impartially consider what has been done of late years, in improving the form of our ships, their armament, increasing the actual force, and making that force more efficient by the alterations in the Ordinary,—to say nothing of the regeneration of our nursery for seamen, by going back to the old mode of rearing them as apprentices—any one, who considers these things, and whose mind is not absolutely blinded by prejudice, must admit that the First Lord of the Admiralty had good reason to congratulate himself on the motion of Lord Colchester, which afforded him the opportunity of justifying his conduct in the face of Parliament and of the country, and dissipating the notions which had been so falsely circulated respecting the fallen condition of the British Navy.

OUR attention has been directed to a paragraph in a contemporary paper of last week, wherein it is stated, that Captain Marryat had denounced the system of Sir W. Symonds's ship-building. Our contemporary has

ingeniously applied the *portion* of a sentence in the gallant officer's forthcoming work, which refers to the form of our *Merchant Ships*, and the reasons why they are, or rather were, badly formed to the construction of the Navy. We have reason to believe that the opinion of Captain Marryat as to the ability of Sir W. Symonds, and the non-ability of the School of Naval Architecture, remains unchanged since the period when he criticised one of the productions of the latter, in an article which the *U. S. Gazette* described as "admirable," and at the same time agreed with Captain Marryat that the "6250*l.* they (the students) already received might be well saved to the country; and that if the major part of them were dismissed, the business of the dock yard would go on quite as well as it does at present." Now, whilst we have often denied the ultra merit which these gentlemen assume to themselves, we have never advocated their "dismissal," nor even that injustice, in any form, should be done them. But our contemporary, it appears, was not always the warm advocate in their favour that he has now become. We thank a correspondent for the copy of the *United Service Gazette*, 2d November, 1833 from which the above passage is extracted. It is unnecessary to allude to the other quotations he has marked.

NEW PENAL CODE FOR INDIA.

(*Continued from page* 124)

In our last week's notice of this work we gave a few brief extracts from the notes appended to the Code, exemplifying the views taken by the Commissioners of offences affecting the various religions and castes of the natives of India, and of the crime of bribery, as a means of corrupting public servants. We now proceed to offer some remarks upon their ideas relative to general punishments. Our limits compel us to quote a few paragraphs only, as illustrative of the general reasoning, but we may observe, that the whole of the notes, and particularly the clear logical deductions drawn from the previous premises, will amply repay the entire perusal of them.

The reader cannot have made much progress in the work before he is forcibly struck with the extreme difference, in several instances, between *this* code and the *English* law; first as to the *fixed* amounts of pecuniary *fines*, attached in our statutes to certain offences, and which in almost every instance in the Indian Code is *indefinite*; we are, therefore, bound to allow the Commissioners to explain their own impressions.

"*Fine* is one of the most common punishments in every part of the world, and it is a punishment, the advantages of which are so great and obvious, that we propose to authorise the Courts to inflict it in every case, except where forfeiture of all property is necessarily part of the punishment. Yet the punishment of fine is open to some objections. Death, imprisonment, transportation, banishment, solitude, compelled labour, are not indeed equally disagreeable to all men. But they are so disagreeable to all men, that the legislature in assigning these banishments to offences may safely neglect the differences produced by temper and situation. With fine the case is different. In imposing a fine it is always necessary to have as much regard to the *pecuniary circumstances* of the offender, as to the character and magnitude of the offence. The mulct, which is ruinous to a labourer, is easily borne by a tradesman, and is absolutely unfelt by a rich zemindar!

"It is impossible to fix any limit to the amount of a fine, which will not either be so high, as to be ruinous to the poor, or so low as to be no object of terror to the rich. There are many *millions* in India who would be *utterly unable* to pay a fine of fifty rupees, there are *hundreds of thousands* from whom such a fine might be levied, but whom it would reduce to extreme distress; there are thousands to whom it would give very little uneasiness, there are hundreds to whom it would be matter of perfect indifference, and who would not cross a room to avoid it. The number of poor in every country exceeds in a very great ratio the number of the rich. The number of poor criminals exceeds the number of rich criminals in a still greater ratio. And to the poor criminal it is a matter of absolute indifference whether the fine, to which he is liable, be limited or not, unless it be so limited as to render it quite inefficient as a mode of punishing the rich. To a man who has no capital, who has laid by nothing, whose monthly wages are just sufficient to provide himself and his family with their monthly rice, it matters not whether the fine for assault be left to be settled by the discretion of the courts, or whether a hundred rupees be fixed as the maximum. There are no degrees in impossibility—he is no more able to pay a hundred rupees than to pay a lac. A just and wise judge, even if entrusted with a boundless discretion, will not, under ordinary circumstances, sentence such an offender to a fine of a hundred rupees. And the limit of a hundred rupees would leave it quite in the power of an unjust or inconsiderate judge to inflict on such an offender all the evil which can be inflicted on him by means of fine.

"Closely connected with these questions respecting the punishment of fine, is another question of the highest importance, which indeed belongs rather to the law of civil rights, and to the law of procedure, than to the penal law, but respecting which we are desirous to *place on record* the opinion which we have formed after much reflection and discussion. In a very large proportion of criminal cases there is good ground for a civil as well as a criminal proceeding. The *English law*, most erroneously in our opinion, allows no *civil claim* for reparation in cases where injury has been caused by an offence amounting to *felony*. Thus a person is entitled to reparation for what he has lost by petty fraud, but to none if he has been cheated by means of a forged bill of exchange. He is entitled to reparation if his coat has been torn, but to none if his house has been maliciously burnt down. He is entitled to reparation for a slap on the face, but to none for having his nose maliciously slit, or his ears cut off. A woman is entitled to reparation for a breach of a promise of marriage, but to none for a rape. To us it appears, that if two sufferers, he who has suffered the greater harm, has *cæteris paribus* the stronger claim to compensations; and that of two offences, that which produces the greater harm, ought to be visited with the heavier punishment; hence it follows, that in general the strongest claims to compensation will be the claims of persons who have been injured by highly penal acts; and that to refuse reparation to all sufferers, who have been injured by highly penal acts, is to refuse reparation to that very class of sufferers who have the strongest claim to it. We are decidedly of opinion, that every person who is injured by an offence, ought to be legally entitled to a compensation for the injury. That the offence is a very serious one, far from being a reason for thinking he ought to have no compensation, is, *prima facie*, a reason for thinking that the compensation ought to be very large."

The Commissioners then refer to the works of the late justly celebrated Mr. Livingston, and contrast their somewhat different opinions with that gentleman, upon the amalgamation of certain punishments, and the appropriation of fines, and express their decided objection to the adoption of degrading punishments,—such as the pillory, flogging, &c. In elucidation of which they observe,—

"An offender, who, though he has been drawn into crime by temptation, has not yet wholly given himself up to wickedness, and discarded all regard for reputation, is an offender with whom it is generally desirable to deal gently. *He may still be reclaimed.* He may still become a valuable member of society. On the other hand, the criminal, for whom disgrace has no terrors, who dreads nothing but physical suffering, restraint, and privation, and who laughs at infamy, is the very criminal against whom the whole rigour of the law ought to be put forth. To employ a punishment, which is more bitter than the bitterness of death, to the man who has still some remains of virtuous and honourable feeling, and which is mere matter of jest to the utterly abandoned villain, appears to us most unreasonable."

The laws relating to self-defence, for such an empire, have evidently presented legions of difficulties, and indeed, after describing the state of Indian society, the Commissioners are compelled to acknowledge their sense of it,—they observe,—

"We think it right, however, to say, that there is no part of the code with which we feel less satisfied than this. We cannot accuse ourselves of any want of diligence or care; no portion of our work has cost us more anxious thought, or has been more frequently re written. Yet we are compelled to own, that we leave it still in a very imperfect state; and although we do not doubt that it may be far better executed than it has been by us, we are inclined to think that it must always be one of the least exact parts of every system of criminal law."

Notwithstanding this confession and self-discouragement, on the part of the Commissioners, we cannot, as admirers of British freedom, but applaud their sentiments and reasons on the subject of slavery; and which, in justice to themselves, and for the benefit of mankind, we shall insert at length: the language carries to the mind conviction; it embodies the philanthropy of Bentham and Macintosh, with the liberal and enlightened legislation of Fox and Romilly, and sets for ever at rest the policy of human degradation.

"We have not the smallest hesitation in recommending to his Lordship in Council, that the law throughout all British India should be conformable to what, in the opinion of the Court of Nizamut Adawlut at Allahabad, is now actually the law in the Presidency of Fort William; and to what, in the opinion of the Court of Foujdarry Adawlut at Fort St. George, is now actually the practice in the Madras Presidency. That is to say,—*We recommend that no act, falling under the definition of an offence,* should be exempted from punishment, because it is committed by a *master against a slave.*

"It may perhaps be thought that by framing the law in this manner, we do in fact virtually *abolish slavery* in British India; and undoubtedly, if the law as we have framed it, should be really carried into full effect, it will at once *deprive slavery of those evils which are its essence, and will ensure the speedy and natural extinction of the whole system.* The essence of slavery, the circumstance which makes slavery the worst of all social evils, is not in our opinion this, that the master has a legal right to enforce the performance of those services from the slave, but this, that the master has a legal right to enforce the performance of those services without having recourse to the tribunals. *He is a judge in his own cause.* He is armed with the powers of a magistrate, for the protection of his own private interest against the person who owes him service. Every other judge quits the bench as soon as his own cause is called on. The judicial authority of the master begins and ends with cases in which he has a direct stake. The moment that a master is really deprived of his authority, the moment that his right to service really becomes, like his right to money, which he has lent, a mere civil right, which he can enforce only by a civil action, the peculiarly odious and malignant evils of slavery disappear at once. The name of slavery may be retained, but the thing is no longer the same. It is evidently impossible that any master can really obtain efficient service from unwilling labourers, by means of prosecution before the civil tribunals. Nor is there any instance of any country, in which the relation of master and servant is maintained by means of such actions. In some states of society the labourer works because the master makes it worth his while; practically, we believe, it will be found that there is no third way. A labourer, who has neither the motive of the freeman nor that of the slave; who is actuated neither by the hope of wages nor by the dread of stripes, will not work at all. We understand how the planter of Mauritius formerly induced his negroes to work. He applied the lash if they loitered. We understand how our grooms and bearers are induced to work at Calcutta; they are gainers by working, and by obtaining a good character; they are losers by being turned away. But in what other way servants can be induced to work we do not understand. It follows, that if the master wishes the labourer to work at all, the master must have recourse to different motives to the motives of a freeman, to the hope of reward—to the sense of reciprocal benefit. *Names are of no consequence.* It matters nothing whether the labourer be or be not called a slave; all that is of real moment is, that he should work from the motives and feelings of the freeman. We greatly doubt, whether even a law abolishing slavery would of itself effect any great practical change; our belief is, that even if slavery were expressly abolished, it might and would, in some parts of India, still continue to exist in practice. We trust, therefore, that the Governor in Council will not consider the measures we recommend as sufficient to accomplish the benevolent ends of the British Legislature, and to relieve the Indian Government from its obligation, still to watch over the interests of the slave population."—(*To be concluded in our next.*)

The Court.

On Saturday Viscount Melbourne had an audience of Her Majesty. In the evening the Queen honoured Covent Garden Theatre with her presence. On Sunday Her Majesty attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal. On Monday Viscount Melbourne had an audience. Her Majesty took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. On Tuesday Her Majesty rode out on horseback; and in the evening honoured Drury Lane with her presence. On Wednesday Her Majesty rode out on horseback in the Parks. Viscount Melbourne had an audience. The Queen rode out on horseback on Thursday. Her Majesty gave audiences to the Marquis of Hastings and Viscount Melbourne. Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday. The Right Hon. D. Boyle, Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, was re-sworn of the Privy Council. Viscount Ebrington and Sir George Grey were introduced, and sworn of the Privy Council. Viscount Ebrington had an audience to kiss hands on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. After the Council Her Majesty rode out on horseback. Her Majesty will hold her second levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next. The Hon. Col. Cavendish (Clerk-Marshal) has relieved Col. Wemyss in the duty of Equerry in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Despatches, dated 5th Oct., were received on Monday at the India Board, from the officer administering Her Majesty's Government at the presidency of Bombay. Despatches, dated 22d Sept., were received at the Colonial department from the Governor of Ceylon, and dated 21st Dec. from the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Also from Sir William Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, and from Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. Despatches were received yesterday from Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, and from Col. Reid, Governor of Bermuda.

The Marquess of Normanby has fixed Mondays and Thursdays, from twelve till four, as public days at the Colonial Office.

Prince George of Cambridge, on his return from abroad, will have an establishment at Coombe Wood, the seat of the late Earl of Liverpool, which the Duke has purchased. The young Prince will attain his majority next year.

Letters have been received from Malta, stating that the Queen Dowager is considerably improved in health, and that she has made definitive arrangements for taking her departure for Rome and Genoa on 15th March.

On Thursday a motion was made in the Vice-Chancellor's Court to remove the injunction obtained by Mr. Colburn against Captain Marryat, as notified in our last. The Vice-Chancellor, after hearing counsel, continued the injunction, but gave a direction that the extent of the operation of the agreement between the parties might be tried by an action at law.

Copyright.—In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Serjeant Talfourd moved the second reading of the Bill for the extension of the Copyright of authors in their works. His Bill last year gave well-founded cause of alarm to a number of eminent booksellers to whom copyrights had been assigned, and who saw in the reversion to authors after the expiration of the term, an obstacle to the continual improvement of books during the existence of that term, and a source of confusion and litigation afterwards; but in the new Bill, Mr. Talfourd has overcome the difficulty by contenting himself with applying the extension to the cases of authors who had retained an interest in their works, and to books hereafter to be written. In cases in which the copyright was from the beginning jointly in bookseller and author, the extension is granted to both; and with respect to future publications, the terms of the assignment can be easily arranged between the parties. On the withdrawal of the clauses subjecting publishers to certain inconvenience and probable loss, the opposition of the booksellers has ceased. The opposition of printers, type-founders, papers-makers, and others, grounded on the supposed injury their respective trades would sustain from an extension of the copyright, is not entitled to much favour.

The Queen has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following gentlemen, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten—viz., Philip Crampton, of Merrion-square, in the city of Dublin, M.D., Surgeon-General to the Forces, and Surgeon in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland; and Henry Marsh, of the city of Dublin, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland.

On Thursday evening, in consequence of Mr. Roebuck refusing to retract some offensive remarks in a speech he made at Bath, a hostile meeting took place with Lord Powerscourt, M.P., at Coombe-wood, seven miles from town. His Lordship was accompanied by the Hon. H. Fitzroy, M.P., and Mr. Roebuck by Mr.

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Trelawney. On Mr. Roebuck receiving his adversary's fire he discharged his pistol in the air, and, advancing to Lord Powerscourt, said, "Now, my Lord, I am ready to make any apology your Lordship may suggest, for certainly in my speech at Bath I did not mean to imply anything personally offensive." All parties being entirely satisfied by this frank procedure of Mr. Roebuck, returned to town.

Wellington Statue in the City.—On Saturday the general committee assembled at the Mansion-house for the purpose of completing the final arrangements with the sculptor, Sir Francis Chantry; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report from the sub-committee stated that Government had presented gun-metal taken in the victories by his Grace of the value of 1,520*l.*, which, together with about 9,000*l.* already subscribed, constituted an amount of 10,520*l.* It also stated that the sub-committee had come to an agreement, subject to the approval of the committee, to hand over to Sir F. Chantry 3,000*l.* upon signing the agreement, 2,000*l.* with the metal when the small model is finished, and the remaining 4,000*l.* upon the completion of the work. The time for the completion is fixed for the 18th June, 1843 (Waterloo day). The report concluded with recommending that the 6,000*l.* be immediately invested in the Government funds, in the names of Sir P. Laurie, Messrs. Masterman, Barclay, and R. L. Jones, as trustees. It is to be an equestrian statue of bronze, and not less than ten feet high, from the top of the pedestal, on which the horse stands, to the top of the head of the rider. The report was unanimously adopted, and the agreement signed. The committee are to provide a site, and to erect a pedestal of granite or some other stone, three months before the completion of the statue.

On Saturday a few persons met at the Crown and Anchor, when Mr. N. A. Vigors took the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was to present Mr. Hume, at a public dinner, with a service of plate, as a testimony of gratitude for his past services in Parliament. Mr. Vigors stated that he had applied to a number of his friends, English Members of Parliament, for their aid; but he was sorry to say there was a coolness among them he could not understand.

It seems that Hume, like his friend O'Connell, is to have a shilling subscription; but in one respect it is clear that Dan has the advantage of Joe, for, while the former's shillings came from *pre-cursors*, the latter's are to be wrung from *hangers-back*.

At Hatton Garden, on Monday, Captain John Tucker was brought before the Bench, on a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretences, from John Booth, Esq., No. 6, Great Coram-street, Russell-square. The prosecutor stated that he received a letter, requesting him to subscribe to the relief of some parties whose names were withheld; and, on instituting an inquiry, he ascertained that the defendant had made a false representation. The letter concluded with a list of subscribers, amongst whom were, "Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hussey Vivian, 30*l.*; Lady Vivian, 20*l.*; and Mr. Vivian, 10*l.*" Sir H. Vivian stated that he had on no occasion been solicited for money by the prisoner. He knew him as a brother soldier, in the year 1793 or 1794, but lost sight of him from that time until last year, when he called at his office, and said he was desirous of obtaining an appointment, and he told him he was too old for any situation he had at disposal. The prisoner, in his defence, said that the distress did exist with his oldest and most valued friend, but rather than expose the name he would have his right arm severed from his body. He added, that the feelings of delicacy, or rather of humanity, of Mr. Booth, ought to have dictated any other course than the present extraordinary and harsh proceeding. The defendant, who is a very gentlemanly-looking man, was then locked up, and in the course of the day conveyed to the New Prison; but was released on Thursday, at the interposition of Mr. Booth, and under the promise of going abroad.—(See 27th Foot.)

Captain Elliot, formerly of the Life Guards, a brave and distinguished soldier, who has been in the Army thirty-five years, was recently, on most improbable evidence, given by a little girl and a jobbing painter, summarily convicted and sentenced by Mr. Gregorie, the Magistrate at Queen-square, under the Vagrant Act, to three months imprisonment and hard labour at the treadmill. The Captain yesterday appealed at Westminster Sessions, when the conviction was quashed, and he most honourably acquitted by a full bench of Magistrates, one of whom, a gallant officer, assured us, before going into Court, that the charge was wholly groundless. The Chairman closed his address to Capt. Elliott with these words, "I can now, Sir, only add, that you quit this Court with your character perfectly unblemished, unstained, and without tarnish, and I wish to God that this document had never come before it."

Coroner for Middlesex.—Monday being the tenth day, terminated the election for the Coronership. The gross poll was, for Mr. Wakley, 2,015; for Mr. Adey, 582. Mr. Sheriff Johnson declared Mr. Wakley duly elected, and he was immediately sworn into office.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Houses of Parliament will take place on Monday.

A recruiting officer in the Leeds district has gone off to Gretna with the Mayor of Durham's daughter.

A female friend of the late Lieutenant-General Sir John Elley is left residuary legatee to his immense property, exclusive of 17,000*l.* he bequeathed to her by will.

Unfortunate Mistake.—On Monday an inquest was held at Charlton, on the body of John Dyneley, Esq., the brother of Major Dyneley, Royal Horse Artillery, who married the Hon. Mary Frederica Law, sister of Lord Ellenborough and the Recorder of London. It appeared that William Rivers, servant to the deceased, gave him some medicine from a wrong bottle. Verdict—"That the deceased did not come by his death by the violence of any person or persons; but in consequence of taking, by mistake, a liniment, instead of cough mixture, while labouring under a long-standing disease."

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Lord CHARLEVILLE instituted inquiry as to the supposed murderer of Lord Norbury, and as to the insinuations about the impression of a well-formed shoe or neat-heeled boot.—Lord NORMANBY said no information had ever reached the government to warrant any suspicion of the sort alluded to.—Lord LYNDHURST asked whether, when Lord Ebrington was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Melbourne was aware of a speech uttered by that noble Lord (in the Commons) on the occasion of the Tithes (Ireland) Bill, stating that, although he disapproved of such a measure, he supported it, because it was calculated to afford still more formidable opposition to the Protestant Church of Ireland.—Lord MELBOURNE said that the appointment had been recommended, because the principles and abilities of Baron Fortescue well qualified him for the office

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.—*Affair at Vera Cruz.*—Lord INGESTRIE thought that the communication of the Lieutenant with the British Consul might very properly be laid before the House. He should wish to know why, if that officer was now in England, the Admiralty did not immediately ascertain from him the whole of the circumstances of the case, and *especially what became of the Mexican pilot.*—Captain PECHELL wished to know whether the Board of Admiralty had received any communication from Lieutenant Croke? There was a certain opinion * abroad, in which he cordially concurred, that the officer commanding the packet should have bundled the *Prince de Joinville*, or whoever it was, overboard. The question was also asked, whether any written apology had been received from the French Admiral (Admiral Baudin) before the arrival of Commodore Douglas's squadron?—Mr. C. WOOD said that there was impropriety in agitating the question further, until more detailed information could be obtained; and he stated that Government had reason to believe that the next despatch from Commodore Douglas would give a much more detailed account of the transaction than had yet been received.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.—Mr. D. W. Harvey took the oaths and his seat upon his re-election for the borough of Southwark.—A new writ was ordered for North Devon, in the room of Viscount Ebrington, who had been called to the House of Peers, and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A new writ was also ordered for Wigan, in the room of Mr Potter, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—In answer to questions from Sir R. Peel, Lord J. RUSSELL stated, that if possible the bill for the future government of the Canadas would be introduced before Easter; but the second reading would not be taken until three weeks after Easter.—Mr. O'CONNELL hoped that steps would be taken to stop the effusion of blood in Canada; and Mr. LABOUCHERE stated, in reply, that the total number executed in Upper Canada was 16, and in Lower Canada 7.—Mr. Serjeant TALFOURD moved the second reading of the Copyright Bill; Mr. Daniel O'Connell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer ably supported the motion, which after some discussion was carried by a majority of 36: the numbers being, for the motion, 73; against it, 37.

THURSDAY, Feb. 28.—Mr. O'CONNELL moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to assimilate the franchises of electors in England, Wales, and Ireland, and to render the same more extensive." The motion was negatived, by 155 noes to 92 ayes.—Mr. O'CONNELL brought in a Bill to secure the liberty of the press, and to check vexatious actions for libel.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that, during Lent, no greater restrictions should be placed upon theatrical entertainments within the city of Westminster, than are placed upon the like amusements at the same period in every other part of the metropolis. The motion motion was carried, by ayes, 92; noes, 72.

* See *M. & M. G.* of last week, page 122.

FRIDAY, March 1.—The select committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances under which Mr. Wynn had accepted the office of Steward of Denbigh Hall reported—"That the office of Steward of Denbigh Hall was an office, the appointment to which was in the Crown; that the Right Hon. W. W. Wynn had been appointed to that office by her Majesty; but that he had not accepted that office from the Crown since his election."—Mr. HARVEY moved for an address to her Majesty, for copies of any appointments made by the Earl of Durham, as Lord Commissioner of the British North American Colonies, previous to his departure from England, and during his stay in Canada; the name of each person appointed, the amount of salary, if any, and the nature of the duties to be performed."—Agreed to.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

SPAIN.—"*Elisonda, Feb. 22d.*—Those brave and patriotic Generals, Guergue, Sanz, and Carmona, are no more: they are numbered with the dead, not fallen on the glorious field of action, but from the hands of those brave volunteers they have so often led to victory; their crime, a want of confidence in Marotto, a desire to march forth and face the enemy. The unfortunate beings were shot at Estella on the 18th. The next day the work of slaughter continued, and amongst the victims were the chaplain of the general staff, Don Ramon Dallo, and Colonel Ojer, a distinguished officer, cousin to General Garcia."

The Baron de Meer has not ingloriously closed his command of the Queen's forces in Catalonia by the siege and capture of the fort of Agen, defended by a garrison of 700 men, and by 3,000 Carlists without. Agen is a mountain fortress, north of Balaguer, the point of junction of the road from it and from Trempe; and important as facilitating the communication of the Catalonian, Arragonese, and Navarrese Carlists.

TURKEY.—A gun of enormous calibre was tried on 5th Feb. at Tophana, and found to be capable of carrying a marble ball of more than half-a-ton weight. This formidable piece of artillery is to be mounted at the mouth of the Dardanelles, in order to protect them against the entry of hostile vessels.

PERSIA.—Letters from Constantinople dated 30th ult., confirm previous accounts of the departure of Mr. M'Neill from Persia on 3d Jan., and that he was to return to England *via* Georgia and Russia. Lieut.-Col. Sheil and the attachés of the Legation were proceeding to the Turkish town of Erzeroum. Lieut.-Col. B. R. Shee and the other British officers in the Persian service were ordered to remove to Bagdad, and to wait there for further instructions.

HOLLAND.—His Majesty has allowed the militiamen of the levies of 1832 and 1833, who are married and have one or more children, or wives in a state of pregnancy, and to widows with one or more children, to return to their homes till the 1st May next.

Theatres.

ADELPHI.—On Monday evening an adaptation by Mr. Coyne from the popular work by Boz, *Oliver Twist*, was produced. It aimed at being nothing more than a pleasant trifle, and it hit the mark at which it aimed. It will serve to fill half an hour very agreeably, producing no great laughter, indeed, but general satisfaction. The caste, as it is professionally called, is strong. The reception was enthusiastically favourable.

OLYMPIC.—Two new pieces were produced on Thursday evening. The first, a burletta, entitled *Faint Heart never won Fair Lady*, which was followed by *Petticoat Government*, also a burletta. Both pieces were well received, and the curtain dropped amidst unanimous applause.

Mr. Adams' Lectures on Astronomy.—Mr. Adams has chosen the Haymarket Theatre as the scene of his lectures this year, and he illustrates, with his usual ability and perspicuity, the noble science of which he treats; rendering it, by means of his splendid machinery, a subject as full of entertainment and popular interest as it is of indispensable utility as a branch of popular knowledge. All our youthful friends should attend these lectures, which cannot fail to afford them as much pleasure as profit.

Two New Panoramas.—Mr. Burford has just opened to the public two new and highly interesting views, the character of which will doubtless command for them an unusual share of popularity. That which occupies the large circle is a general view of Rome, as seen from the tower of the ancient Capitol; and nothing of the kind has yet been seen, either here or on the continent, which conveys to the spectator at once so magnificent and so true a picture of the "Eternal City." The characteristic merit of this beautiful and truly artistical work is, its harmonious result as a general view,—the sober and solemn unity of effect which is preserved throughout, by

not sacrificing to those minor details which, while they appeal prettily to the mere uninstructed eye, outrage true taste at the same time that they violate nature and propriety. The prominent features of this view—the Coliseum, the Vatican, the Pantheon, the St. John Lateran, &c., &c., are quite *sufficiently* prominent to produce all their proper effect and yet not too much so to disturb the harmonious character of the whole.—The new view in the upper circle is very happily chosen in connexion with its companion. It is that of the Coliseum, as seen from within its own walls; the effect is most striking and imposing, and offers an admirable illustration of the chief individual feature of the companion picture.

Polytechnic Institution.—On Thursday evening last Mr. Macilwain commenced a series of twelve highly interesting lectures on the Physiology of Man. These lectures promise to bear some resemblance to those on a similar subject by Dr. Southwood Smith, which have recently excited so much attention at the London Institution. Those, however, of Mr. Macilwain, to judge by the introductory one of Thursday, if not so profound and recondite in their philosophical views, will be more popular in their character, and more useful and acceptable in proportion. The first lecture glanced at the philosophy of *Life*,—chiefly, however, with a view to pointing out in what it does *not* consist. Both the manner and the matter of this lecturer are clear and perspicuous, and the course is likely to prove highly satisfactory and valuable.

"THE MASTS THAT ONCE WERE CLAD WITH SAILS."

The masts that once were clad with sails—
The hulls instinct with life—
The lads who braved a thousand gales,
And twenty years of strife—
The trophied stern—the gilded prow—
What have they done? where are they now?

Struck are the masts, and stripp'd the hulls,
That once did all but speak:
His peaceful skiff the seaman sculls,
With age and service weak.
The prow and stern, all be unbedecked,
In the idle wave themselves reflect

What have they done? Unnumbered deeds,
In days but just gone by,
With trumpet-tongue, to him who reads,
And him who runs, reply—
And he the words in brass engraved—
'Twas they the British Empire saved!

From east to west, from pole to pole—
Wide o'er the waters blue,
With hearts of oak, and dauntless soul,
Unwearied still they flew.
By day, by night—blow high, blow low—
Through tropic heat, and polar snow—

Cut off from almost every tie
That soothes or sweetens life;
The tender look, the beaming eye
Of parent, child and wife;
From books—from flowers—from fragrant fields
And all the charms which nature yields.

Still—onwards still—through fire and flood—
Ye men of England, mark—
They rush'd, and freely pour'd their blood
To float thy grounding ark,
In peace and safety till it sat
Like Noah's on Mount Ararat.

U. S. Journal. ALEX. D. FORBES, Lieut., R.N.

Literary Notices.

A Winter Journey through Russia, the Caucasian Alps, and Georgia; thence across Mount Zagros, by the Pass of Xenophon and the Ten Thousand Greeks, into Koordistaun. By Captain R. Mignan, Author of "Travels in Chaldæa." 2 vols. R. Bentley.

THE most valuable part of this very interesting work is unquestionably that which treats of Koordistaun, a country little known, though in it have been transacted some of the grandest events in history. It was through the territory of the Koords that Xenophon led his ten thousand Greeks after the defeat of Cyrus; while in scriptural history, it is the scene of those events which occurred in Kir, its ancient name. Captain Mignan's researches in this region are marked by singular industry and sagacity: whether he investigates the antiquities of the Koords, their peculiar manners, the wild and fearful scenery of their country, or their religion, he is alike intelligent and interesting. Another important feature in the Captain's work will be found in the discussion it contains relative to the dreaded invasion of our Eastern possessions by Russia. The arguments of the writer appear to us to be conclusive, and will prove an admirable specific against the Russo-*phobia*.

Memoirs of the Early Life and Service of a Field-Officer of the Retired List of the Indian Army. W. H. Allen & Co.

THE Field-Officer (the late Major David Price), whose journals form the subject of this volume, was distinguished as a soldier, and as an elegant Oriental scholar. He entered the Company's Army in 1780, a Cadet, in the Bombay Establishment, and after a continued service of twenty-four years in India, he returned to England in 1806, and settling at Brecon in South Wales, completed and published some years after a Chronological Retrospect, or Memoir of the principle events of Mahomedan History, from the death of the Arabian Legislator to the death of the Emperor Akbar. The Memoirs or Journals embrace the events of a most important period of our Indian Government, and are highly interesting. The Field-Officer died in 1835, aged 73 years; and his posthumous work has been edited by his friend Major Edward Moor, F.R.S., a veteran soldier, and from long personal acquaintance, we can add, a man of the highest worth.

H.B.'s New Sketches.—One is a scene from *Oliver Twist*, and represents "Oliver introduced to the respectable old gentleman" Fagin (O'Connell), who turns from his frying-pan to stare at Oliver, with no very gracious recognition. Oliver (Lord Morpeth) evidently feels the importance of the introduction, as he advances, cap in hand, with more humility than grace to the pattern of respectability before him. The Artful Dodger is the Ex-Viceroy, who, with a significant leer, acts as master of the ceremonies.—Lords Melbourne, J. Russell, and Howick, and Mr. Spring Rice, are regaling themselves in the back ground with their pipes, and have all the appearance of living quite comfortably in their places. The next sketch, "Playing off a practical joke upon an Old Friend." The practical jokers are Lords Melbourne, Duncannon, Normanby, and Morpeth. Lord Glenelg is fast asleep: Lord Melbourne is dexterously occupied in picking his pocket of the colonial seals, and the Marquis of Normanby stands tip-toe ready to receive them. Lord Duncannon is purloining the privy seals from the table, and Lord Morpeth, at the Marquis's elbow, appears to enjoin silence, lest the fun should be spoiled. The third sketch is the sequel to the preceding, and is entitled "The Somnambulist;" Lord G., in a state of somnambulism, with the eyes wide open, stalking out of the Colonial-office, having found his way to the wrong side of the door. The characters are admirably sketched, and the caricature inimitable.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.

Continued from p. 118.—First, to increase, by judicious measures, favourable alike to shipowner and the State, the number of seamen in the trading marine; secondly, to encourage and secure their services therein during peace; thirdly, to render them available, by voluntary services in the Royal Navy, in time of war. In order to accomplish the first of these measures, it will be necessary to devise means of co-operating with and aiding the Nautical Apprenticeship Act. To obtain this end, it would be important to the State, as also beneficial to the shipowner, to introduce into the trading marine a class of young men who, from various circumstances, would most willingly avail themselves of any opportunity to become released from innumerable difficulties, distress, and poverty, by which they are oppressed on shore; and frequently rendered either a burden to their friends in the inferior scale of middle life, or a load to the parishes in the lower grades. From this description of young men, who are incessantly found thronging the densely populated towns of commercial note (particularly in the small sea-ports of Ireland, which would afford a large supply of experienced boatmen) in frightful numbers, and in a perfect state of starvation, from not being reared to any trade, (notwithstanding) are strong and athletic, and would not fail to form a body of efficient ordinary seamen in the trading marine, particularly if admitted at that age which is prohibited by the Apprenticeship Act, it would be a useful period of life to enter the above service, limiting it within the age of 27, obliging every ship to have a proportionable number to her tonnage; those men, after one voyage at the time of life they should be admitted, would not only become more useful in that time than a young boy after three, but also in a corresponding degree give more valued labour for his hire. The pay consequently may vary according to ability, and the period which the individual has served at sea. Thus would be readily formed, and kept up, a constant supply of mature ordinary seamen, previously secured to the country by those ties which the mariner never had time in early life, from the nature of his vocations, to form, or, if contracted, leisure to cherish. This portion of the proposed measures may probably be reprobated, and rejected under twofold objections. The first that arises will possibly assume that this would be an unjust burden on the shipowners, and that this class of men would never be made useful, or equal to the end desired. The second, that this body of young men would never become seamen, or be available for the Royal Navy when required. Ignorance, inexperience, or pecuniary tenacity, may indeed advance such opinions or offer such objections, but the experience such as dictates these proposals, humble as it is, can be supported by the testimony of keen observation, which can prove even that men going afloat at or after the meridian of life, frequently during a voyage, or in one year, make useful and good men on board; and although it must be admitted, as previously remarked, that the thorough seaman of England admits of no substitute, and that his perfection in the expert and bold performance of his duty arises from long-schooled habit and arduous experience, yet we find, that for the plain manual work of an ordinary seaman on deck, many are made most useful in a short time. We need only refer to the progress of that excellent and transcendent Naval Military corps of Royal Marines, who, when placed in a small vessel of war, during the first three years of sea service perform any duty on deck relative to plain seamanship, and at many other descriptions of seaman's work become perfectly *au fait*. Again, we perceive even the soldier-recruit, during a long voyage to his foreign destination, even from mere amusement becomes expert. If, under these circumstances, in ships of war, where double activity and perfection of duty is requisite, or in transports soldiers become useful and informed, what is to prevent men, who the peculiar interest of an increase of pay must encourage and stimulate, becoming equally useful and profitable in the trading marine? It again is repeated, that such a seaman as which the nation must rely on for assistance and support in war, must be a seaman from youth; but, on the other hand, it is equally evident, although possibly not so incontrovertible, that manhood often assimilates from necessity of circumstances where youth would fall short. Having answered, although possibly not refuted the beforementioned objections, it nevertheless appears evident that such an increase to the trading marine would be most unquestionably of great practicable importance to the shipowner, mariner, and nation; to the latter in a double consideration, as before stated. Hence an immediate and favourable equilibrium between the egress and ingress of trading mariners would be instituted and sustained by those measures, if placed in operation on the following scale:—

				No. of Ordinary Seamen.	
Ships of	50 tons,	and under 250		1	at the least.
—	250	—	550	2	—
—	550	—	750	3	—
—	750 and upwards			4	—

None to be under 17 years of age or over 27.

Calculating from the number of trading vessels, which amount to 19,000, and the united tonnage of 2,150,000, belonging to and sailing out of Great Britain, the number of the above class of ordinary seamen would be most important to the nation at large. While considering this arrangement, it must not be omitted to take into account the operation of the numerous steam-vessels, which it must be admitted tends materially to check the increase of perfect seamen; and as the proprietors possess a decided advantage over the owners of sailing ships—in more than the one instance of economy—of getting landsmen or inefficient seamen to serve for low wages, they should, in justice to the trading marine, be compelled to have on their books one more ordinary seaman, according to the tonnage of their sailing vessels: from the fact of there being at present 750 steam-vessels, of the united tonnage of 82,867, belonging to subjects of Great Britain. As it is morally impossible that steam-vessels of themselves, independent of sails or seamanship, can become anything but as an auxiliary to the necessities of the nautical profession, it should therefore be incumbent, to prevent any innovation on the excellency of our thorough-bred seaman. With the additional number of ordinary seamen caused to be employed on board steam-vessels, we should possess an augmentation in the trading marine of 15,00 in a short space of time; and as war would naturally tend to increase not only the number of trading vessels, but also be the cause of augmenting the Royal Navy, in the same proportion, seamen will be in demand, and will, of consequence, be found to diminish in numbers. Hence the expediency of a natured nursery to our trading marine is obvious—the method to accomplish it distinct.

(*To be Continued.*)

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Mar. 2, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 93¼. | 3½ Reduced, 101⅝ ¼.
Reduced, | New 3½, 100⅝ ⅞.
Consols for Account, 93¼ ¼.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Noble and J. Noble, Adwalton, Yorkshire, coal merchants.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED—F. P. H. Green, Tottenham-court-road, woollendraper.

BANKRUPTS—H. C. Smith, Camberwell, carver and gilder—E. Lloyd, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, printer and publisher—J. Simpson, Carlisle House, Carlisle-street, Soho square, picture dealer—J. Morris, Leominster, Herefordshire, innkeeper—T. Bennett and P. Fish, Fleetwood, Lancashire, joiners—G. Taylor, Bury, Lancashire, currier—R. Bryan, Knucklas, Radnorshire, hop-merchant—W. Rich and W. Rich, Wigan, Lancashire, joiners—R. Robinson, Hulme, Lancashire, innkeeper.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—S. Simpson, Oxford-street, Middlesex, cheesemonger and trader—J. Last, Edward-street, Hampstead-road, printer—W. Hellyer, Plymouth, painter and glazier—C. Stovin, Birmingham, coach-proprietor—J. J. Cohen, late of Manchester, goldsmith, watch-maker, and jeweller—S. Fowler, Manchester, corn, flour, and provision-dealer—J. Newton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, cotton, cotton waste, and paper-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—D. G. Campbell, Edinburgh, spirit-merchant—W. Forrest, Inverkeithing, merchant.

BIRTHS.

27th Feb., at Lincoln, the lady of H. D. Williams, Esq., 54th regt., of a daughter—At Portlon, the lady of Lieut. Baker, R.N., of a daughter—At Milford, the lady of Capt. C. J. Wrytt, of a son—At Donaghadee, the lady of Lieut. Burt, R.N., of a daughter—22d ult., at Southsea, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant M'Kellar, R.M., of a daughter—At Bangundee, 14th Dec., the lady of G. Temple, Esq., of a daughter—At Trinchinopoly, 23d Nov., the lady of Capt. G. W. Osborne, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, of a daughter—At Calcutta, 7th Dec., the lady of Capt. James Taylor, of a son—At Cool, 12th Dec., the lady of A. Ross, Esq., 4th L. C., of a daughter—Dec. 5th, the lady of Maj. C. Newport, 23d N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the residence of her father, on 8th Jan. last, by the Rev. G. Mackie, Robert Nugent Watts, Esq., of the Civil Secretary's Department of Lower Canada, to Charlotte, only daughter of the Hon. William Sheppard, of Woodfield, Quebec—28th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. H. Keppel, R.N., to Katherine Louisa, youngest daughter of General Sir John Crosbie, G.C.H.—At Gretna Green, Lieut. G. F. White, 31st regiment, to Ann, daughter of T. Greenwell, Esq., of Durham—At Mansfield Woodhouse, Col. Hodges, of Hoddersfield, Cork, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Col. Need, Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire—At St. Andrew, on 29th Dec., John Fraser, Esq., Commander H.M.S. *Nimrod*, to Catherine, daughter of J. Edwards, Esq., Receiver-General, Jamaica—At Alverstoke, Mr. E.S.F. Cheesman, R.N., to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late E. Meare, Esq., Winchester—14th ult., at St. Ann's, Lighthouse, Commander H. M. Marshall, to Anne, only daughter of the late Mr. Cole Bright, of Plaistow—At Knockbreda, Downshire, J. N. Gladstone, Esq., Lieut., R.N., to Elizabeth Honoria Bateson, second daughter of Sir R. Bateson, Bart.—At Delhi, 20th Sept., J. S. G. Ryley, Esq., 2d L.C., to Marianne, only daughter of the late Lieut. Hutton Watkins, 1st N.I.—At Calcutta, 11th Dec., Alexander Henning, Esq., Lt., R.N., and commanding E.I.C.S. *Earl of Hardwicke*, to Melina, only surviving daughter of the late E. M. Smith, Esq.—At Calcutta, 6th Dec., 1838, Lieut. M. C. Carter, 4th N I., to Miss E. C. Boreman—28th ult., R. B. Debary, Esq., to Elizabeth Letitia, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Holcombe, C.B.

DEATHS.

In the West Indies, Ebenezer Scott, M.D., Surgeon of H.M. ship *Cornwallis*—16th inst., at his house, No. 3, Bryanston-sq., Lieut.-Col. Thomas Green, H.E.I.C.S.—24th ult., at Rose Villa, near Liverpool, deeply regretted, Ann Margaret, wife of John Jones, Esq., Commander, R.N., and daughter of the late Col. C. Handfield—In Paris, C. Smith, Esq., Lieut. (h.p.), 23d regiment—7th ult., at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ellen, relict of Capt. Hemming, late of H.M. 44th regiment—At Boley-hill, Rochester, on 23d ult., of scarlet fever, Maria Katherine, eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas Baker, aged 12 years—At Southampton, William Langford Brooke, Esq., late Capt., 81st regiment—From the effects of severe wounds received at the battle of Waterloo, Lieut. T. Boyd, formerly Adjt., Inniskilling Dragoons—At Brighton, C. Troubridge, eldest son of Lieut.-General Sir C. Egerton—In Brompton-square, Elizabeth, wife of Major Verity—At Worthing, on 16th ult, Nelson Ralegh Matcham, youngest son of Commander Blanckley, R.N., who has survived its mother and birth but six months—At Liverpool, on 14th ult., aged 21 years, Harriet, wife of T. Cannon, Esq., Commander of the ship *Edward*, and daughter-in-law of —— Cannon, Esq., R.N.—At Benowen, Emily, the infant daughter of Capt. Penfield—In U. Canada, Lieut Edward Adams, late 55th regt.—At Vera Cruz, on board H.M.S. *Edinburgh*, on 1st Jan., after a few days' illness, Mr. Charles Sparshott, Mate of that ship. He was buried with military honours, and followed to the grave by Capt. Henderson, and the officers of the *Edinburgh*, and the officers of the French squadron on the station—At Archdeacon's Pen, near Spanish Town, Elizabeth, the wife of Capt. James Halthide, Paymaster, 37th regt.—At Blackrock, Cork, Lieut. F. Bate, late Royal Artillery, in his 62d year—At Leamington, Lieut.-Colonel Allen, of Inchmartin, Perthshire — At St. Alban's terrace, Lambeth, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late J. Hooper, Esq., R.N.—At Pallmanang, 15th Oct., Count C. E. Fitzgerald, late Capt. of Art. at that station, and formerly of Rhio—At Singapore, Dr. W. J. Bagge, late of the Singapore Sanitary, aged 25—At Masulipatam, 20th Nov., Capt. F. Darby, 22d N.I.—At Bombay, 17th Dec., Robert Colchester, Esq., Assist.-Surgeon Madras Establishment, aged 25—At Cape of Good Hope, Maj. J. G. Robison, 13th Madras N.I.—At Chinsurah, 20th Nov., Lieut. W. French, H.M. 9th regt.—At Moulmein, 9th Oct., Captain J. Ellis, H.M. 62d regt.—At Guntoor, 19th Nov., George Smith, Esq., Surg., 23d N.I.—At Moulmein, 12th Oct., Surg. J. Higginson, 13th N.I —At Bombay, 17th Dec., Robert Cothurst, Esq., Assist.-Surg. M. Art.—At Stonehouse, on 24th ult., Lieut. Penninston, R.N. (1814), on the Coast-Guard Service—At Torpoint, on 23d ult., Lieut. G. D. Saunders, R.N. (1827), aged 47—24th ult., Mr. Rains, Clerk *Royal Adelaide*.

Monthly Military Obituary.—Gen. Farmar, late Rl. Mar., Leamington. Lieut.-Gen. R. Earl of Carnwath, London. Colonel Hon. J. Maitland, C.B., 92d F., Canada. Majors—Laug, 13th Dr., East Indies—M'Crummin, 11th F., Chatham. Captains—Atkinson, 13th Dr., East Indies—Manly, 27th F., at sea—Vicars, R. Eng., Mullingar—O'Neill, late of R. Mar.—Jervis, h.-p. R. Mar.—Turner, late 3d R. Vet. Bn.—Bissett, late 2d R. Vet. Comp.—Crook, h.-p. 3d W. I. Reg.—W. H. L. Brooke, Unatt. Southampton. Lieutenants—Tyers, 4th Dr., Bombay—White (Adj.), 3d F.—Armstrong, 21st F., Vasse, Perth, W. Australia—M'Ewen (Adj.), 49th F, Hazareebaugh, Bengal—Surtees, 52d F., Barbadoes—Halliday, 2d W. I. Reg., at sea, on passage home from Honduras—Guyon, h.-p. R. Mar.—Harries, h.-p. Sco. Fus. Gds.—Charles Smith, h.-p. 83d F.—A. Scott, h.-p. 62d F.—Gregory, h.-p. 78th F. Second Lieut. and Ens.—Mein, 74th F., St. Lucia—Williamson, h.-p. R. Mar. Medical Depart.—Surgeons—Dr. M'Creery, 9th F.—Blake, 61st F.—Bush, h.-p. 93d F.—Law, h.-p. 3d Vet. Bn.—James Campbell, h.-p. Staff. Assist.-Surg. Hopkins, 74th F., Dominica—Dr. J. J. Hume, Staff, Windsor, Upper Canada.

Advertisements.

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and Co. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly-invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING, as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving-houses—8, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; 13, Marshall-street, Golden-square; and 46, Basinghall-street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

J. DELCROIX AND CO., Perfumers to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. &c.
No. 158, New Bond Street (opposite Stevens's Hotel).

The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co.'s Perfumery has been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobility and Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcroix and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz.

BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared expressly for her Majesty.

HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.

DELCROIX'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for cleansing Hair, &c.

POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.

VEGETABLE CREME des SULTANES, for preserving, beautifying, and whitening the skin.

DELCROIX'S celebrated POUDRE UNIQUE, for dyeing the hair, &c.

PATE D'AMANDE A LA REINE, so justly esteemed for its healing and softening quality.

The TRUE OPIATE of the Circassian Ladies, for the preservation and embellishment of the Teeth.

To Ladies.—POUDRE SUBTILE, for removing superfluous Hairs.

DELCROIX'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR and ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay, and curing the Toothache.

To Gentlemen.—For the comfort of easy shaving, they can, with every satisfaction, recommend their Vegetable Polish, Soap Paste, and Pasta del Castagna.

ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

*** J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that attention be particularly paid to the address upon their labels, No. 158, New Bond-street. No others can be warranted genuine.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"Sheffield, Oct. 11th, 1837.

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MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT & CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6*s*. per dozen; ditto, 12*s*. and 14*s*. per dozen; good ditto, 18*s*., 21*s*. 24*s*., and 30*s*. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wrist-bands, and lawn fronts, from 30*s*. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18*s*. per doz.; printed ditto 24*s*. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose 3*s*. 6*d*. per dozen, handkerchiefs 3*s*. 6*d*. per dozen; silk ditto 6*s*. per doz.; dress collars, 3*s*. 6*d*. per dozen; cotton caps 2*s*. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies chemises 9*s*. per dozen, ditto 12*s*. and 18*s*.; good ditto, 21*s*. and 24*s*. per dozen; ladies' night-caps 6*s*. per dozen; night-gowns 18*s*.; long ditto 24*s*., 30*s*., and 36*s*. per dozen; sheets 2*s*. per pair; pillow cases; linen towels 6*s*. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7*s*. 6*d*. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18*s*. and 20*s* per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c. ditto, in great variety; bedding from 9*s* 6*d*. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms, Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 30 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas; Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

OLD CRUSTED PORT, four years in Bottle, 28*s*. per dozen; Marsala, 24*s*.; Dinner Sherry, sound and genuine wine, 21*s*.; Masdeu, old and crusted, 28*s*. per doz. At NOBLE and Co.'s Foreign Wine Establishment, corner of Charlotte and Windmill streets, Fitzroy-square. Orders, per post or otherwise, punctually attended to.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c. To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

They are strongly recommended to all who may have occasion for a number of Beds on a sudden emergency; as, from their folding ... they can be put aside when out of use in less than one ... part of the room occupied by the common French ...

Prices ... £6. 16*s*. 6*d*. and upwards.

An inspection ... at the Patentees', is with confidence solicited, where these may be had, together with every article of Camp or Cabin Furniture.

Passages ... Baggage shipped, and Cabins fitted up by ... silver vase, made by Dudley of Portsmouth, which ... been presented to Dr. Mortimer, of Haslar Hospital, with the following inscription: ... by the Officers of the Coast Guard serving in the Ryde, Lymington, Yarmouth, and Swansea Districts, to ..., of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, as a trifling token ... entertained by them of his ... and skilful advice, ... ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, at THRESHER & GLENNY'S, ... Strand, ... Necessary Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application. Also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c.

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N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON. ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l*. 6*s*.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3*l*. 16*s*. 6*d*. Coloured Frocks, 4*l*. 4*s*.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l*. 14*s*. Vests from 18*s*. 6*d*. Trousers from 21*s*.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

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ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane. Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38*s*.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYNE, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

MILITARY, NAVAL, AND GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 203, REGENT STREET, Corner of Conduit Street.

THOS. HUGHES & CO. supply expeditiously the following Articles for FOREIGN & HOME USE—IRISH LINEN and SUPERFINE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Gloves, Hosiery, and Under-Clothing, India Bandanas, French Cambrics, Military Stocks, &c. DRESSING GOWNS, SHOOTING-COATS and HUNTING-DRAWERS. Also one Drill Jackets and Trowsers, PILOT COATS and TROWSERS, Sheets, Towels, and Table Linen, ...

N.B.—A SEPARATE DEPARTMENT AND ENTRANCE for Ladies' Outfits, superintended by the most competent Females.

Orders for SHIRTS from Foreign Stations should specify the measure round the Collar, Chest, Wrists, length of Arm, and height of Individual. For Drawers ditto, round Waist and Length. For MILITARY & NAVAL CLOAKS, in which a great saving may be effected, the length and general figure only are required.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships fo India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE's, Oxford street, opposite Harewood-place, (two doors west of Holles-street.)

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 4*l*. 5*s*.; with German Silver Keys, &c., 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. FENTUM, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

INDIAN ARMY OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT for Writers, Cadets, and Passengers to India, Sydney, &c., under the management of MR. ALEXANDER and CAPTAIN KERR (late Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, Bengal), No. 6, Leadenhall street. At this Establishment every description of Outfit suited for India, is provided upon any scale of estimate desired. Patent Swing Beds, Iron Camp Bedsteads, Military Canteens, and every variety of Cabin Furniture to be had.

CONTRACTS for SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HAIR FOR BEDS, &c.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 16th Feb. 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 14th March next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, all or any of the undermentioned Articles, viz --

Blue Cloth for Jackets, No. 1	11,000 yards
Do. for Jackets, No 2	10,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 1	12,000 do.
Do. for Trousers, No. 2	12,000 do.
Do. Trousers, No. 2	5,000 pairs
Duck	350,000 yards
Flannel	100,000 do.
Worsted Caps	2,000 No.
Blankets	30,000 do.
Shirts	25,000 do.
Shoes (No. 2, grained)	14 000 pairs
Do. for Boys (No. 2, grained)	1,500 do.
Flushing Jackets	500 No.
Do. for Jackets	5,000 yards
Do. Trousers	500 pairs
Do. for Trousers	6,000 yards
Hessen, 40 inches wide	5,000 do.
Do. 30 do.	6,000 do
Hair (curled) for Beds	100,000 lbs.
Bed Cases	17,000 No.
Calico	15,000 yards
Osnaburgh	1,000 do.
White Serge	15,000 do.
Sheeting	1 200 do
Black Linen	1,000 do.
Do Shalloon	6,000 do
Royal Canvas	3,000 do.
Padding Cloth	2,000 do
Blue Baize	5,000 do.
Black Silk	25,000 skeins
Do. Twist	40,000 yards
Do. Worsted	400 lbs
White Tape	100,000 yards
Black Stay Tape	25,000 do
White Thread	1,000 lbs.
White a Brown Thread	4 000 do
Black Thread	600 do.
Pearl Buttons	1,100 gross
Silk Wove	600 do
Horn Shank	1,100 do
Iron Shank	1,000 do
Iron 4-hole	500 do.
Black Horn (large)	500 do
Horn (small)	6,000 do
Cotton	500 do.

Tenders will not be received for a less quantity than 50,000 yards of Duck, 15,000 yards of Flannel, and 5,000 yards of Blue Cloth.

Samples of the Articles, and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for ," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £15 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

CONTRACT FOR RUSSIAN HEMP.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 6th March, 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 4th of April next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying RIGA and PETERSBURGH HEMP.

To be delivered at Her Majesty's Dock yards, according to a Distribution, which, with a Form of the Tender, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Hemp," and must also be delivered at Somerset place.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Edward Harwood to be Lieut., vice Trevor, resigned—William Ashford Sandford, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Blake, promoted—Charles Winter, Gent., to be ditto, v. Warren, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-office, March 8.

1st Drag Guards—Lieut. Alfred Scott to be Capt by p., v. Irby, who retires—Cornet Thomas Richard Mills to be Lieut. by p., v. Scott—Ens. Cornelius Powell, from 68th Ft., to be Cornet by p., v. Mills.

7th Foot—Capt. Charles Ramsden, from h. p. 68th Foot, to be Capt., v. Daniel Barton, who exchanges—Lieut. Catesby Paget to be Capt. by p., v. Ramsden, who retires—Ens. Rich. Maunsell from 45th Ft., to be Lieut. by p., v. Paget.

20th—Ens. Edmund Durbin to be Lieut. by p., v. Parker, who retires—Thomas Edward Wilbraham, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Durbin.

30th—Paget Bayly, Gent., to be Ens by p., v. Cavan, prom.

32d—Major Thomas Henry Wingfield to be Lt. Col without p., v. Maitland, dec.—Brev.-Major John Birtwhistle to be Major, v. Wingfield—Lieut. Alex. Gardiner to be Capt., v. Birtwhistle—Ens. John Laidlay [illegible] Inglis to be Lieut., v. Gardiner—Jan. 19. [illegible] Wm. Dillon, from h. p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. Inglis, whose [illegible] has not taken place—Feb. 16. W. [illegible] to be Ens. without p., v. Dillon, promoted. [illegible] Fletcher [illegible]ston, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Burke, [illegible]ter. Ens. Wm. Burns to be Quartermaster [illegible]—Aug. 16, 1838.

43d—Lieut. Daniel Gardnet Freer to be Adjut., v. Paget, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

45th—Henry Woodbine Parish, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Maunsell, promoted in 7th Ft.—Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Ferguson to be Surg., v. Arthur Hamilton, who retires upon h. p.

49th—Ens. Lachlan Hector Gilbert Maclean to be Lieut. without p., v. O'Callaghan, appointed Adjutant—Aug. 31, 1838. Serj. Major George Rand to be Ens., v. Maclean—March 8. Lieut. Cornelius O'Callaghan to be Adjutant, v. M'Ewen, deceased—Aug. 31, 1838.

57th—Second Lieut. Henry Braddel Croker, from Ceylon Rifle Reg., to be Ens. by p., v. Steele, appointed to 66th Ft.—March 6.

68th—Charles Orlando Bridgman, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Powell, appointed to 1st Drag. Guards.

Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Simon Pepper Joyce, Gent., to be Second Lieut by p., v. Croker, appointed to 57th Foot.

Unattached—Lieut. John Edwards, from 19th Ft., to be Capt. without p. Ens. Wm. Dillon, from 32d Ft., to be Lieut. by p., v. Inglis, whose promotion has not taken place—Feb. 15.

Royal Military Asylum—Wm Henry Brownson, Esq., late a Captain in 95th Ft., to be Quartermaster, v. Pittyfer, removed from that situation.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ensign Monck, 84th reg., are John Willington, and not John Winnington, as stated in the Gazette of 28th Dec., 1838.

The promotion of Ens Postlethwaite, 86th Foot, to be Lieut. in that corps, and the appointment of Mr. Wallace to be Ens. in succession, as stated in the Gazette of the 22d February, 1839, has not taken place.

CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Gds.—Move from Ipswich to Birmingham.

1st Dragoons—One non-com. officer, 1 r. and f., 2 horses, from Cork, to embark about 15th or 16th March, for Bristol—to arrive at the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, by 1st of April.

2d Dragoons—A troop from Longford to New Bridge, Mar. 6th to 10th, until the barrack at Longford is repaired.

6th Dragoons—The squadron from Limerick to Cahir, on 1st and 2d March; 1 Sub., 1 Serjt., 21 r. and f., from Cahir to Clonmel, on 2d March.

8th Hussars—One non-com.-officer, 1 r. and f., 2 horses, from Dundalk to Dublin, 7th to 9th March, to embark on the 11th inst., for Liverpool—to arrive at the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, by 1st April.

10th Hussars Move from Hounslow to Dorchester.

14th Lt. Drags.—Move from Birmingham to Hounslow.

—Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

"In this useful treatise, we find well-conceived observations on the subject of labour and exercise."—Chambers's Edinb. Journal.

"We have no hesitation in recommending this work in the warmest terms; it has only to be known, to become more extensively popular."—Glasgow Scots Times.

"Mr. Curtis is an able aurist and oculist; his little volume is a well-arranged mass of facts, establishing the point that the great secret of keeping or getting health is [illegible]

from Dublin, 7th to 9th March, to embark on 11th inst., for Liverpool—to arrive at the Cavalry depot, Maidstone, by 1st April.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.—from St. John's Wood to St. George's Barracks

Grenadier Guards, 3d Batt.—from St. George's Barracks to St. John's Wood.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—from Portman-st. to Wellington barracks.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Batt.—Capt. Romilly is appointed Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Scotch Fusilier Guards, 2d Batt.—From Wellington Barracks to Portman-st Barracks.—On Friday morning, the 1st inst., the proceedings of a district Court-Martial, held upon Corporal Smith, were read before the battalion, at the Wellington Barracks. The crime of the man was that he had acted in an unsoldierlike manner towards his Commanding Officer, Colonel Scott, by requesting him, in consequence of annoyances he had received, to be again reduced to the ranks. Upon his resignation being refused, he tore the stripes from his arm, and trampled them under his feet. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and then to serve in the ranks. During the last three months three corporals have, upon their own petition, been sent to the ranks.

3d—Ensign Clarke has arrived in this country.

7th—See our leading remarks. Capt. Barton is about to exchange to half-pay with an officer, who goes into the corps to sell out.

10th—Major Power has rejoined from leave.

18th—4 cos. at Colombo, Col. Burrell; 2 cos. at Galle.

31st—Quartermaster Palmer is expected from India per *Malabar*.

42d—See our leading remarks.

58th—Head qrs. at Trincomalee, Col. Frith, Commandant.

61st—Kandy, Major Simmonds commanding; Lieut.-Col. M'Pherson, Commandant.

66th Depot—Major Wingfield has taken the command.

88th—Major Eden has joined from leave. Private C. Bresencher was last week tried by a General Court-Martial, for striking a Sergeant in the execution of his duty.

90th—Colombo, Lt.-Col. Peddie commanding.

91st—See our leading remarks.

97th—Lieut. M'Caskill, Superintending Officer, is ordered from Tralee to Scotland.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—A portion have arrived, and the remainder follows immediately from Windsor to the North of England, on account of the disturbances, and the arming of the Chartists.

Ceylon Rifle Corps—Hd.-quarters, Ham Island, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher commanding; one comp. at Galle.

Royal Artillery—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of Lieut. Low being posted to Capt. Stevens's company, and Lieut. Smith to Major Lock's company, 5th batt. Major Willis's company [illegible] batt., is under orders to embark on the [illegible] Devonport, to relieve Major Hanwell's company [illegible]th batt., which will join the garrison of Woolwich.

Royal Engineers—Lieut.-Col. Graydon, K[illegible] removed from Portsmouth Garrison to be Commanding [illegible] at Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands. Col. J. R. Arnold, K.H., will succeed Col. Graydon as Commanding Engineer at Portsmouth.

Disturbance among the Military.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night, the inhabitants of Northgate, in this city, were thrown into considerable consternation by a sudden outbreak among the military. For some time past angry feelings have been fomented between the Horse and Foot soldiers now stationed in our barracks, and various single-handed encounters have taken place. These angry feelings are supposed to have originated in the Cavalry calling the 45th "body-snatchers," which appellation they gained from a groundless story that was current in the city a short time ago; and the Cavalry, in return, have been honoured with the title of "cherry pickers," which has a military reminiscence for its foundation. On Friday night a rough rider of the 11th was much beaten by some of the 45th, but this affair was allowed to pass over. On the following night (Saturday), about tattooing time, a number of the 45th—we should say from thirty to forty—assembled in and about some yards in Northgate, awaiting the return of the Cavalry to barracks. The cause of this waylaying the Cavalry was stated to be, that a few of the latter had, in the early part of the evening, interrupted and ill used some of the 45th without any provocation However this may be, the Dragoons, on making their appearance, were assailed and violently beaten with sticks, collected from bavins which had been purchased by the 45th. A general row ensued; the Cavalry made a regular stand up fight in defence, and succeeded in disarming several of their antagonists. The fight lasted about half an hour, during which the Infantry were sadly beaten, and much blood was shed, though not from any serious wounds. A few of the Dragoons likewise received some severe blows, and one or two have since lain in the hospital from the effects. A Corporal's wife, who took part in the riot in defence of her husband, was knocked down, and much hurt. The sticks were flying in all directions, and the inhabitants felt the greatest alarm, as well for personal safety as for their windows. Two policemen were present during the skirmish, but they did not attempt to interfere with such preponderating numbers. Several parties of the piquet were quickly ordered out, and they with some little difficulty succeeded in quelling the disturbance, by taking many of the offenders to the barracks. In some cases they had to resort to violence to accomplish their purpose. By way of punishment, the regiments were confined to barracks next day, and ordered to parade. The Cavalry have been confined since Saturday, but the Infantry were let out on Tuesday. A Court of Inquiry sat in both barracks on Monday and Tuesday, and, we understand, that Major Armstrong, of the Infantry, congratulated his men upon the satisfactory result, and exonerated them from all blame. We have not heard of the result of the inquiry in the Cavalry barracks. Whatever it may be, it is generally believed that one of the regiments will shortly be removed from Canterbury.—*Kentish Observer*.

The members of the Naval and Military Commission held a meeting on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, at Lord Melbourne's office. There were present the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Lord Hill, Sir H. Vivian, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir A. Dickson, and Sir G. Cockburn. The meeting broke up at three o'clock.

The anniversary of the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt will be celebrated by the surviving officers on the 21st inst. at the United Service Club, as usual. The only invited guests are the Duke of Cambridge and the Turkish Ambassador.

The drafts from the depots at Chatham and Maidstone embarked for Bengal in the *Thames*, on the 6th inst.; and those for Madras in the *General Kyd*, on the 8th instant. The embarkation for Bombay in the *Glenelg* will take place on the 18th instant.

General William Burnett.—The death of this gallant officer took place at his seat, Banchory Lodge, in Kincardineshire, on 26th Feb., in the 78th year of his age. General Burnett was many years in the 14th Foot, both in home and foreign service, and long commanded that corps, and was universally respected, both as a military man and in private life. He was one of the Aides-de-Camp of King George III.

General Lord Lynedoch gave his annual dinner on Tuesday, to commemorate the victory at Barrosa on 5th March, 1811, to the following officers, who fought on that memorable day:—Sir J. Hope, Col. Hare, Col. Calvert, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir R. Gardiner, Sir H. Townshend, Col. Lambert, Capt. Brereton Trelawney, Sir A. Murray, Cols. Jones, Wells, Campbell, Cato, Petre, &c.; also to Mr. Hume, Surgeon of the Staff.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—John Keenan (1812), out-pension Greenwich Hospital, v. Williams, dec.

Lieuts.—Rob. Tryon (1834) to *Pantaloon*, v. Bevan. W. F. Glanville (1827), from *Dido*, to *Princess Charlotte*. George Rose (1832) to command *Curlew*. Henry J. Matson (1836) to command *Waterwitch*. Jos. Taylor (1815) to Coast Guard, vice Watson.

Mate—G. Berens to *Implacable*.

Midshipman—D. Miller Cole to *Implacable*.

Assistant-Surgeons—Moorhead and — West, from *Britannia*, to *Cornwallis*. Daniel O'Callaghan (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Vol., 1st class—John Hallowes to *Powerful*. W. H. Eliot to *Acorn*.

Clerk—Edward Wood (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Royal Marines—Sec. Lieut. A. R. Savage, from the R.M.A., to be First Lieut. at Woolwich, v. Dwyer.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Kennedy (1815), sailed from Gibraltar, for Malta, Feb 1[illegible].

DAPHNE, 18, Capt. J. W. Dalling (1826), arrived at Lisbon, from Portsmouth, Feb. 18.

ELECTRA, 18, Com. W. Preston (1833), sailed from Lisbon, for South America, Feb. 19.

GANGES, 84, Capt. H. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), arrived at Lisbon, from England, Feb. 19.

LEVRET, 10, Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1831), arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from Port Natal, Dec. 27.

TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1822), arrived at Lisbon, from a cruise, Feb. 23.

WOLVERINE, 16, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), sailed from Gibraltar, on a cruise, Feb. 18.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

[illegible] term it, with the [illegible] ensis, yet my heart still beats strong, and my blood flows channels, for my country. Annoyed, beyond measure, present helpless and cruelly-neglected state of our co Navy, I appeal to your Grace on behalf of England, greatest warrior, and only refuge in the day of trial.

The abortive motions of the two young Naval Peers hav upset me; not that I expected complete success from eit that one should conclude with a few insignificant remark the Naval College, and the other by calling for papers interest, is not what ought to have been expected. Lord C ter's movement, at all events, produced some observati which I cannot fail to touch, as they twitch me most confou I allude, in the first place, my Lord Duke, to the *cool* ad of Lord Minto, that there is but *one* line-of-battle ship home station (and she is ordered to an ulterior dest [illegible] directly she is fit for sea): not a frigate, not another line

LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, towards. guard ships
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 4.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes (1818),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Mar. 3. d. May 19.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

PENGUIN, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
PETREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Mar. 23.
SPY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d May 9.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.

PORTSMOUTH, March 8th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Wolf* was ordered to proceed to Plymouth to be paid off, and has sailed thither accordingly. *Zebra* arrived from the eastward on Sunday, and is under orders to go to the Mediterranean; she is a few men short, and unless she gets volunteers, will have supernumeraries sent from the flag-ship. *Waterwitch* was commissioned on Monday by Lieut. H. J. Matson, late of the *Pearl*; a draft from the flag ship was immediately put on board, and she has already made considerable progress in her equipment. *Curlew* is lying alongside the *Waterwitch*; Lieut. Rose is appointed to her, and some men having also been discharged into her, the work of rigging and drawing stores has commenced; one of these vessels will go to South America, and the other to the coast of Africa. *Snipe* is next for commission; she is masted and in the basin, and ready for officers and men. *Revenge* is preparing for commission; most likely she will be reported ready next week. *Childers* and *Cleo* are in dock, and orders are down to hurry them out; their masts and yards are ready, and, doubtless, they will be in commission before the end of the month. It is determined to launch the *Indus* on Saturday week, the 16th inst.; the tides answer well for the purpose, and everything is prepared. *Royal Frederick* is to be launched on the 16th April, and then both ships are to undergo repair, and the ships fitted for ordinary. No time is yet fixed for *Stromboli*. Little is doing to *Magicienne* or *Sapphire*, the shipwrights being hard at work on the foregoing ships repairing and building. It is probable the present flag will come down the last day of the month, and the *Britannia* be paid off. *Barham*, *Victor*, *Pelican*, and *Pylades*, are daily expected. *Ætna* is in the Basin fitting, and will be able to go out next week. Ships in Port—*Zebra* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Ætna*, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Messenger*, in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, March 8th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—March 1st—*Malabar*, 74, was shifted from the North to the Stern Dock, to have her repairs completed. 2d—Arrived the *Braganza*, peninsular steam-packet, from the Eastward, took on board her coals, and proceeded for Falmouth, to take the Lisbon mail. The *Rhadamanthus* steam-frigate, Com. A. Wakefield, was taken into dock; on examining her bottom, it was found that she had carried away her false, and part of her main keel, and damaged her copper in several places, but these defects will be repaired in a few days. Arrived the *Marquis of Camden* Indiaman, outward bound, it is said she is leaky in upper works, and will be caulked before she proceeds on her voyage. 3d—Arrived *Wolf*, 18, Capt. E. Stanley, from Spithead, and came into harbour the next day to be paid off. Arrived *Gorgon* steam-frigate, from the North Coast of Spain; also *Swale* tender, to Astræa, from Falmouth. 4th—*Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, came into harbour to refit, and to be caulked; she is to have the new armament of a 36 gun frigate. 5th—Arrived *Royal Tar* peninsular steam-packet from Falmouth, where she landed the Lisbon mail, and sailed the same day to the Eastward. 6th—*Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was towed into the Sound by *Gorgon*, where she waits for orders. *Acorn*, 16, Com. J. Adams, was paid wages in advance, and it is reported will sail for the Brazils in a few days. The *Drake*, lighter, sailed for Portsmouth with stores. 8th—*Gorgon*, steam-frigate, will sail for Pembroke this day, with *Windsor Castle*, 74, under her charge. In Harbour,—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Wolf*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound,—*Implacable*, *Acorn*.

PORTSMOUTH, *March* 6th.—The appointment of Admiral the Hon. Elphinstone Fleeming, as Commander-in-Chief of this port, has been officially announced this day; as also the appointment of Capt. Alexander Ellice, M.P., to be Flag Captain, with Mr. Chimmo, Secretary.

SURVEY OF PORT ADELAIDE.—An immediate and most elaborate survey of this port is making by Col. Light, assisted by Captain Field.

The *Indus* is to be launched this day. The *Royal Frederick* is ordered to be ready for launching by April 16th, and her name is to be changed to *Royal Sovereign* (not *Queen*, as has been erroneously stated), and the latter to *Royal Frederick*.—The stern-frame of *Warspite* is up, as also her bow. The former will be very handsome, exactly like *Pique's*, the timbers all brought round.—The convicts are damming up the pier close to the *Royal Frederick*, preparatory to the ship (which is very unsound and defective) being repaired as soon as the ship is off.—*Barham* is daily looked for, but these winds keep her back.

It is intended, when Adm. Fleeming assumes the command at Portsmouth, that his flag-ship shall go to Spithead with 800 men, there to remain all the summer, and to cruise occasionally. This will be a most excellent plan; the men will then soon know their duties, and become *seamen*, which they cannot as long as the ships remain rotting in harbour. From the repairs *Britannia* requires, it is understood that the *Neptune* will be commissioned to take her place: this will be *right*, she has been launched now seven years.

We have been favoured with the sight of an elegant and massive silver vase, made by Dudley of Portsmouth, which has just been presented to Dr. Mortimer, of Haslar Hospital, with the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Officers of the Coast Guard serving in the Coastguard Hyde, Lymington, Yarmouth, and Swanage Districts, to Dr. Mortimer, of the Royal Hospital, Haslar, as a trifling token of the sense entertained by them of his [illegible] and skilful advice, so disinterestedly given to their brother officer, Lieut. T. S. M. Watson, on the recent occasion of his receiving a dangerous wound at Hurst Castle.—*March* 1, 1839."

Messrs. Page and Hankey, Midshipmen, passed their examination in seamanship on board the *Royal Adelaide* on the 7th inst.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]—The packets at Hobbs' Point are decidedly of too little power. If the Board of Admiralty would but allow Sir W. Symonds to build four vessels at Pembroke yard, of a size and power he may deem efficient, I am quite sure the regular transmission of the mail would be insured—the line of communication better patronized—and the station become a lucrative affair to the Government. I went to the dry-dock, while in the Dock-yard, and saw a beautiful steamer, on his plans, built there for the Liverpool station. She is quite a model; and, judging from her what he could produce, I do not hesitate to say it would be to the interest of the Admiralty, and truly advantageous to the nation, if he were to be ordered to provide new ones for Milford.

DEPTFORD, March 5.—Sailed *Marquis of Hastings* convict ship, for Woolwich and Portsmouth. Arrived, *Isabella*, to load for Cape of Good Hope, Simmonds Bay, &c. The *Vanguard* is fitting for Jamaica; the *Bussorah* and *Egyptian* for convict ships; and *Alonzo* transport, Lieut. Spencer, for service.

At the request of a correspondent, we publish the names and stations of the eleven ships of the line alluded to by Lord Ingestrie, in the debate of Wednesday, as being in commission in October 1792. We also give the total amount of line-of-battle ships belonging to the several Maritime Powers at the same period—being on the eve of the French revolutionary war.

Alfred, 74, John Bayly, with Lord Hood.
Bedford, 74, Sir A. S. Hammond, Bart., Spithead
Brunswick, 74, Sir R. Curtis, with Lord Hood.
Duke, 98, Vice Adm. Lord Hood, Capt. John Knight, cruising in Channel.
Edgar, 74 (G.S.), A. Bertie, Portsmouth.
Hannibal, 74, J. Colpoys, with Lord Hood
Hector, 74 (G.S.), G. Montague, Portsmouth.
Lion, 64, Sir E. Gower, Portsmouth, for China.
Orion, 74, J. T. Duckworth, with Lord Hood.
St. George, 98 (G.S.), Rear Adm. F. Cosby, Captain T. Hicks, Plymouth.
Vengeance, 74 (G.S.), T. Pasley, Blackstakes.
Those marked "G.S." were stationary guard ships; but whether fit to go to sea or not we cannot say.

At the same period the French had in *commission* twenty-seven sail of the line.

The Navies of European Powers in 1792.
Total Ships of the Line:—

Great Britain*	113	Turkey	39
France	86	Sweden	30
Spain	74	Denmark	26
Russia	60	Portugal	10
Holland	30	Sicily	4

Total—British, 113, other Maritime Powers, 359.

* Thirty-nine of these were of 64 guns.

NUMBER OF MEN VOTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE NAVY.

		Seamen.	Boys Voted Separately.	Marines.
Years	1818	11,000	—	6,000
	1823	16,500	—	8,700
	1828	21,000	—	9,000
	1833	18,000	—	9,000
	1834	17,500	1,000	9,000
	1835	15,500	2,000	9,000
	1836	22,700*	2,000	9,000
	1837	23,165†	2,000	9,000
	1838	23,165†	2,000	9,000

* Of this number, 2,200 were borne in the guard-ships of the ordinaries, though available for sea service if wanted, and occasionally drafted into sea-going ships. In former years the men in the ordinaries were not available for sea service.

† Of this number, 2,200 are employed in the ordinaries as above, and 455 are employed in the mail steam packets on the home stations.

Disposition of the Ships of the Rl. Navy in Commission on 1st Dec. 1828 and 1838, with the Number of Officers and Men allowed in the Complements of the Ships serving on the Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Stations On 1st Dec. 1838.	1st Rates.	2nd Rates.	3rd Rates.	4th Rates.	5th Rates.	6th Rates.	Sloops.	Steam Vessels.	Gun Brigs, &c.	Packet Brigs.	Survey. Vessels.	Yachts.	Stationary Ships.	Total.
East Indies				1		8*	3							7
Cape of Good Hope					1	1	5							7
South America		1			4	3	3							11
West Indies				1	1	1	8		6					17
North America					1	1	2		2					6
Mediterranean		2	1	1	3	3	14		4					31
Coast of Africa					1	1	2		2					6
Cork					1		6		1					8
Plymouth	1		1				3	1	3					9
Portsmouth	1						1		4				1	7
Chatham	1		2				1	1	4					9
Particular Service			1		2	1	4							8
Surveying Service											8			8
Packet Service										22			1	23
Unappropriated and Fitting out				1	4	8	2							18
Under Orders to be paid off				1										1
Stationary Ships, Yachts, &c.												5	2	7
	3	3	8	3	19	18	58	4	22	22	8	5	4	181

The number of Officers and Men allowed to the complements of His Majesty's ships serving on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland 9,639

STATIONS, On 1st Dec. 1838.	1st Rates.	2nd Rates.	3rd Rates.	4th Rates.	5th Rates.	6th Rates.	Sloops.	Steam Vessels.	Gun Brigs, &c.	Packet Brigs.	Survey. Ves.	Yachts.	Stationary Ships.	Total.
East Indies				1		4	7		2					14
Cape and Africa				1			5		12					18
East Coast of S. America					1	2	1		5					9
Pacific				1		2	4		1					8
West Indies and N. America			3		4	3	13	8	6	1			2	40
Mediterranean	1	1	4	1	1	4	5	7	2				1	30
Lisbon			2			1	2		1					6
N. Coast of Spain						1	1	1	1					4
Plymouth	1												1	2
Portsmouth	1								6				2	9
Sheerness	1								2				2	5
Particular Serv.			1						1					2
Surveying Serv.								3			9			12
Packet Service								26		24			1	51
Unappropriated and fitting out		1			1	4	3	4	1					13
Under orders to be paid off														
Stationary Ships, Yachts, &c.												3		8
	4	5	*10 add 2	*4	7	20	41	49	40	25	9		12	226

The Number of Officers and Men allowed to the complements of H. M.'s Ships serving on the coast of Great Britain and Ireland 5254

* There are two 74's inserted under 4th Rates, being so rated, although line of battle ships.

Number of Marines on Shore on 1st Dec. 1818, 1823, 1828, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, and 1838:—

Month and Year	Commds.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieuts. First.	Lieuts. Second.	Staff Sergeants.	Barrack Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Drummers.	Privates and Gunners.
1 Dec 1818	4	8	9	83	82	68	14	5	275	173	18	153	2324
— 1823	4	9	9	86	88	59	14	5	324	204	18	191	2652
— 1828	4	9	9	99	72	68	14	5	302	231	20	195	2744
— 1833	4	12	8	94	85	56	13	5	344	317	1	194	2757
— 1834	4	12	8	85	82	57	12	5	330	352	5	211	3421
— 1835	4	12	8	84	87	58	12	5	378	85	4	217	3160
— 1836	4	12	6	66	48	19	11	5	279	279	2	160	1721
— 1837	8	16	5	51	45	23	13	5	285	250	3	161	2091
— 1838	7	14	5	53	48	19	13	5	259	226	2	131	2069

Royal Marine Office, Feb. 22, 1839.

Captain Marryat's work on the American Navy contains little or nothing that is new. The gallant novelist asserts that the whole American Navy is manned by Englishmen, and that there are 30,000 British seamen in the merchant and Naval service of the United States. This may be true, though we believe the number to be exaggerated; but true or false, what is there alarming in the fact? The Americans entice our seamen by high wages because they cannot rear sailors of their own in any numbers, owing to the high value of labour in the new world.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—The 18th anniversary of this institution was celebrated on Saturday last at the London Tavern, when about 160 friends of the society sat down to an excellent dinner, under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge, who was supported by Viscount Melville, Lord Colville, Lord Radstock, Sir J. L. Lushington, Lord Bexley, Lord Ingestrie, Lord A. Fitzclarence, and Sir F. Commancey. Among the company were also Sir R. Carnac, Adm. Young, Capts. Alsager, Bowles, Freemantle, Sotheby, Col. Galloway, Col. Forman, Capt. Petty, &c., &c. It appeared from the report that since its establishment in 1821, the society has been the means of administering medical and surgical assistance to 45,458 seamen of all nations, 4,000 of whom were during the last year. From a table extracted from the registry of merchant seamen at the Custom-house, showing the average ages of 5,000 seamen employed in the merchant service, it appears that there were under 15 years of age, 59 persons; 15 and under 20 years, 474; 20 and under 30 years, 2,376; 30 and under 40 years, 1,130; 40 and under 50 years, 672; 50 and under 60 years, 234; 60 and under 70 years, 49; 70 and upwards, 6. So that, out of 5,000 seamen, only 55 are in employment at the age of 60 years. The Chairman announced Her Majesty's donation of 100 guineas. On the toast of prosperity to the institution being drunk, Capt. Bowles made a forcible appeal to the company in aid of the funds, the result of which was that donations to the amount of nearly 1,200*l.* were announced.

At a divisional court-martial held this week at the Rl. Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, two Captains were obliged to sit as the substitutes of Lieutenants, there being so few of the latter rank at quarters. The three Captains and senior Subaltern comprising the court, counted a servitude of 136 years. We understand the fact is without a parallel, and shows the inconvenience the late reduction has led to. We hear also that there is a considerable deficiency of non-commissioned officers and drummers, so that the privates have to perform these duties without pay, in order that the service may be carried on.—*Devonport Chronicle.*

The Hon. East India Company have, with their usual munificence, lately presented a very valuable and handsome sword to Capt. Chads, for his services in the suppression of piracy in the Straits of Malacca.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]—There is no longer any doubt of the Coast-Guard Service undergoing a complete modification, and the Secretary of the Admiralty, on moving the Navy Estimates, stated, a commission would have sat ere now, to revise this service, but for the indisposition of the Assistant Admiralty Secretary. The Coast-Blockade Service will, no doubt, be re-established; and the *Russell*, fitting for Steamers, it is expected will lay in the Downs on this service.

Officers and Seamen employed Jan. 1, 1838, and Jan. 1, 1839.

	1838.	1839.		1838.	1839.
Flag Officers	15	12	Masters' Assistants	315	195
Commodores	4	3	Mates	471	487
Captains	59	57	Midshipmen	381	375
Commanders	67	68	Volunteers	451	295
Lieutenants	405	393	Warrant Officers	669	666
Masters	109	105	Engineers	41	61
Secretaries	12	9	Schoolmasters, or Naval Instructors	51	47
Clerks	314	285	Petty Officers	4799	3918
Chaplains	35	33	Able & Ordinary Seamen, Landsmen, & Boys, (including Ercomen)	11694	12946
Surgeons	133	127			
Assistant Surgeons	175	182			
Pursers	106	101			
Second Masters	113	116			

The half-pay is required for the following Officers, and we compare the numbers with

	1837	1838.	1839.		1837	1838.	1839
Flag Officers	150	136	144	Do. retired	40	38	78
Do. retired	62	57	58	Pursers	470	442	438
Captains	614	607	599	ROYAL MARINES.			
Do. retired	9	5	5	General Officers	3	4	5
Commanders	696	674	681	Colonels	2	5	7
Do. retired	283	274	276	Lieut. Cols.	4	8	7
Lieutenants	2212	2095	2038	Majors	4	4	5
Do. retired	7	7	7	Captains	115	134	136
Masters	242	241	318	Lieutenants	359	318	339
Do. retired	9	9	9	Assist.-Surg.	1	1	1
Chaplains	32	31	36	Total Off. of all			
Medical Gent.	[illegible]	567	527	descriptions	5986	5770	5793

Bribery.—"That San Juan d'Ulloa was gained partly by money I most potently believe. The present men are great imitators. Napoleon paid old Somariva, the father of the Marquis of that name, an enormous sum for the surrender of Mantua—but not more than the place was worth, and this capture of San Juan d'Ulloa was of a piece with it. It is an ungrateful task to 'pick the gold off the gingerbread,' or I could and would lay bare the secret means by which were won many of the trophies of the republic and the empire." For the correctness of this story I do not vouch, but it comes from a source so respectable that I myself do not question it.—*Paris Letter*

East India Intelligence.

The Jhansee Affair.—This affair appears one of greater magnitude than it was at first supposed to be. For the reduction of the fort, occupied, it is said, by 15,000 fighting men, it has been thought necessary to organize a force of five regiments of Native Infantry, one of Cavalry, a detachment of Artillery, and the entire Scindiah contingent. The whole will be commanded by Sir T. Auburey. There are two opposite parties at Jhansee, and as Mr. Fraser has declared in favour of neither, they are united in the determination to oppose us, under the impression that our object is to annex the disputed territory to our own. The troops to be engaged are as follows:—Cavalry—The 6th L.C., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Harriott; Cav. regt., Scindiah's contingent, Capt. Minto. Infantry—25th N.I., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hewitt; 33d N.I., 60th N.I., Lieut.-Col. Tulloch; 63d N.I., Major Smith; 72d N.I., Lieut.-Col. Salmon; Scindiah's reformed contingent, Capt. Mitchell.

The following statement relative to the Southern Division Staff of the Bombay Army, may be relied on as accurate. The troops of the Madras Presidency are for the present to occupy the stations in the Southern Division, which, as a division, continues under the Bombay Presidency. Major.-Gen. Salter remains with his Dep.-Assist. Adjt.-Gen., and Dep.-Assist. Quartermaster-Gen., to conduct the duties of the division, while the whole Sholapoor Brigade Staff, and the Ordnance Paymaster, and the Divisional and Local Commissariat and Medical Staff, have been transferred to the Madras Army. The Staff appointments held by Madras officers are, 1 Brigadier, 1 Brigade-Major, and 1 Commissary at Sholapoor, 1 Paymaster, 1 Ordnance-Commissary, 2 Commissaries, 1 Superintending-Surgeon, and 1 Staff-Surgeon.—*Bombay Times, 29th Dec.*

By the retirements of Drs. Smyttan and Stuart from the Bombay Medical service (both of which will, we understand, take place from the 31st Dec.), Surgeons Furnell and Bell will be promoted to the rank of Superintending Surgeons, and Assist.-Surgs. Montgomery and Gibb to that of Surgeon. We are glad to learn that the professional friends of Dr. Smyttan have voted a handsome piece of plate to that officer on his retirement.—*Ibid.*

Ameers of Scinde.—The goodwill of the Ameers of Scinde to the passage of our troops through their territory, seems to be very dubious, and if they really do make a resistance, we need not expect to work out a passage without much trouble. The Beloochees are a hardy, persevering race; they will constitute a greater part of the Scindian Army, and their dogged and obstinate resistance, in a country abounding neither in water nor provision, may be the means of bringing the Bengal forces to our rescue instead of our reinforcing them.—*Bombay Gazette, Nov. 7th.*

An additional force of 4,000 men is ordered to proceed, as early as practicable, from Bengal to Scinde as a subsidiary. We also learn that a large increase is to be made to our Army, to the extent of one regiment of Cavalry, and five of Infantry.—*Bombay Gazette, Dec. 5th.*

Major.-Gen. Salter is about to visit the Presidency, on sick certificate.—*Bombay Times, Dec. 29th.*

By the latest accounts from Ferozepore, Major-Gen. Duncan had resumed command of the Sutlud Division, whose head-quarters are now fixed at Ferozepore. The station of Kurnaul is however to be increased beyond its present strength, and H.M.'s 44th Foot is accordingly on its way thither.

The recruiting at Kurnaul, and the drilling of the recruits under Capt. Mapleton, of the 60th N.I. proceeds with great activity.

Lieut. Hammersley, 41st, has been appointed A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Nott; Lieut. Gerrard, A.D.C. to Brig. Roberts, Brig. Arnold had not by the last account named his A.D.C.; but it was said that Capt. Mitchell, of the Buffs, would have the appointment.

The 5th L.C. has reached Delhi. Col. Kennedy, of this regiment, has been appointed Brig. at Nusseerabad. Brig. Burgh goes to the Presidency command. Major. Gen. Thackwell reached Ferozepore on the 9th inst., and took the command of the Cavalry Division of the Army of the Indus.—*Bombay Times, 29th Dec.*

Capt. M'Kean, 42d, has been pronounced by a Committee of Medical Officers unfit to continue with the Army of the Indus. He had made every effort, though sorely afflicted at Kurnaul, to proceed with the Army; but (as in the case of Major Boudieu) has been found quite incapable of going further.

A public notice has been issued at Calcutta by Capt. Birch, Superintendent of Police, that no further permits will be granted for the embarkation of Indian labourers, under contract to serve in any of H. M.'s Colonies, thus virtually putting a stop to the Coolie trade at Bengal.

Strenuous efforts are in progress in Ceylon, backed by all the influence of the Governor, to establish a regular steam communication between that island and Bombay. All the intermediate ports, Quilon, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Goa, are to participate in the benefits of the proposed establishment. A steamer of about 200 tons burthen is to be built in the dockyard of this Presidency, for the use of the Ceylon Government.

A writ of habeas corpus was moved for in the Supreme Court by the Advocate-General, directed to the Keeper of Her Majesty's Gaol, ordering him to bring up the body of Lieut. Stokes, late of 4th N.I., who, it will be remembered had been condemned by sentence of a Court-Martial to two years and six months' imprisonment, for the manslaughter of a Sepoy. The Advocate-Gen. grounded his application upon irregularities in the commitment; but chiefly on the absence of any power in the Court to award execution of a sentence not passed by themselves. The Chief Justice allowed the latter objection, and the consequence has been, the discharge of Lieut. Stokes from custody.—*Madras Spectator, 10th*

[illegible] ed in the Cavalry calling the 45th "body-snatchers," [illegible] ppellation they gained from a groundless story that was [illegible] in the city a short time ago; and the Cavalry, in return, [illegible] n honoured with the title of "cherry pickers," which [illegible] litary reminiscence for its foundation. On Friday night [illegible] rider of the 11th was much beaten by some of the 45th, [illegible] affair was allowed to pass over. On the following [illegible] Saturday), about tattooing time, a number of the 45th [illegible] uld say from thirty to forty—assembled in and about [illegible] ds in Northgate, awaiting the return of the Cavalry [illegible] cks. The cause of this waylaying the Cavalry was [illegible] be, that a few of the latter had, in the early part of [illegible] ning, interrupted and ill used some of the 45th with [illegible] provocation. However this may be, the Dragoons, [illegible] ng their appearance, were assailed and violently beaten [illegible] oks, collected from bawlns which had been purchased [illegible] 45th. A general row [illegible]

BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Dec. 1, 1838—Mr. F. Gubbins to off. as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Pancepur, during the absence on leave of Mr. Ravenshaw. Mr. D. M. Fraser to be a third class Postmaster at Gya. Jas. Young, Esq., one of the gentlemen nominated by H.M.'s Judges of the Supreme Court, to be Sheriff of Calcutta during the ensuing year. Mr. J. P. Grant to off. as Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Legislative, Jud., and Rev. Departments, v. Mr. T. H. Maddock, who has been ordered to proceed to the N. W. Provinces. Mr. N. Campbell is appointed to the situation of Superint. of the Customs' Preventive Service, v. Mr. John Bell, dec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Dec. 1, 1838—Maj.-Gen. H. Oglander, H.M.'s service, to the command of a div. on the Gen. Staff of the Army, from 1st inst., during the absence on field service of Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, C.B. and K.C.H., or until further orders. Brig. W. Burgh to the Gen. Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brig.-Gen., from 7th inst., in succ. to Maj.-Gen. Sir Robt. Stevenson, K.C.B., whose tour expired on that date. Capt. R. Codrington, and a Dep. Assist. in the 2d, to be a Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. of the 1st class, v. Kewney, dec. Ens. A. M. Becher, 61st N.I., and Assist. in the office of the Quartermat.-Gen., to be a Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. of the 2d class, v. Codrington.

INVALIDINGS AND RETIREMENTS.—G.O., Dec. 3, 1838—Capt. Gloss Kennaway, 5th L.C., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the Inv. Est. Capt. J. S. Winfield, 47th N.I., and commanding reformed Bhopaul contingent, is permitted to retire from the service, from the 15th inst., on the pension of a Major, in conformity with the Reg. 29, Dec. 1837.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, March 4th—LADY RAFFLES, *Biles*, from Bengal, Oct. 5—St. Helena, Jan. 5. AUGUSTINE, *Perry*, from Mauritius, Nov. 25. HEREFORDSHIRE, *Isaacson*, from Bengal, Nov. 8. DUNCAN, *Wardle*, from Java, Oct. 18. Liverpool, March 4th—QUEEN MAB, *Ainley*, from Bengal, Oct. 15. London, March 5th—SELINA, *Luckie*, from China, Sept. 1. WILLIAM PITT, *Palmer*, from Mauritius, Nov. 19. 6th—SUNDA, *Greig*, from Bengal, Nov. 14. SIR JOHN RAE REID, *Cumming*, from Mauritius, Nov. 23.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per HEREFORDSHIRE—Mrs. Isaacson, Mr. and Mrs. Flinsep, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Willis, Mrs. and Miss McClintock, Lieut and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Foulton, Major Cox, Lieut. O'Grady (H.M.'s 16th Lancers), Lieut. Baldwin, Dr. Carruthers, and Ens. Clarke. Mrs. Kemp and Mr. Heritage died at sea Dec. 9.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Gravesend, March 6th—MARQUESS HASTINGS, *Naylor*, for Hobart Town.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan. 7th—LORD LOWTHER, *Yates*, London to Madras, Lat. 3. N. Jan. 16th—GOLCONDA, *Bell*, London to Bombay, Lat. 8. S., Lon. 22. W.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per MALABAR—Major and Mrs. Worthy and two children, Lady Keith Jackson and two do., Mrs. Peat and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Goslin, Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigge and child, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Owen, Lieut. Dight, Lord Cecil Gordon. For the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurier and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hartley, Capt. and Mrs. Jamieson and child.

Per ISABELLA COOPER, from Calcutta—Mrs. Le Fevre, Quarmaster and Mrs. Palmer and child, H.M.'s 31st.

Per FAVORITE, from Bengal—Mrs. Robinson, Miss Morris, and Lieut. Farrant, H.M.'s 9th reg.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

TRISTRAM'S DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BLOCKADE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR—From demonstrating the system of the Blockade to be *detrimental* to the Navy in general, as it nurses seamen to shore life and pursuits, and weans them from their ships and the ocean, I will proceed to demonstrate that it is *imperfect* for the prevention of smuggling. The Coast Guard force is composed of *three* lines, revenue cruizers, boatmen, and riding officers; the Blockade of *one* line only, the beach, the tenders being but occasionally employed cruizing. The riding officers were those of the several divisions, Lieutenants, Surgeons, and Pursers, who merely attended to their departments. The Coast Guard is

STATE OF THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

A Flag-Officer of some standing, who is now, from gout, unable to write, begs, through his amanuensis, the favour of the inclosed letter being published in that highly valuable and truly respectable Paper, the *Naval and Military Gazette*. The subject is one all-important, and calling for immediate consideration, which it is hoped will plead the Flag-officer's excuse for this intrusion.

London, 1st March, 1839.

[Strictly independent of all party, we cannot refuse the publication of this letter, although the debates in both Houses of Parliament during the week should set at rest the question of the State of the Navy.—Ed.]

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., &c.

London, 1st March, 1839.

My Lord Duke,—Although laid on my beam ends, as sailors term it, with the gout, so as to be obliged to employ an amanuensis, yet my heart still beats strong, and my blood flows in true channels, for my country. Annoyed, beyond measure, at the present helpless and cruelly-neglected state of our country's Navy, I appeal to your Grace on behalf of England, as her greatest warrior, and only refuge in the day of trial.

The abortive motions of the two young Naval Peers have quite upset me, not that I expected complete success from either, but that one should conclude with a few insignificant remarks about the Naval College, and the other by calling for papers of no interest, is not what ought to have been expected. Lord Colchester's movement, at all events, produced some observations, on which I cannot fail to touch, as they twitch me most confoundedly. I allude, in the first place, my Lord Duke, to the *cool* admission of Lord Minto, that there is but *one* line-of battle ship on the home station (and she is ordered to an ulterior destination, directly she is fit for sea), not a frigate, not another liner, have we to protect our harbours, dock-yards, guard ships in ordinary, with foreign and coasting-trade which covers the ocean. Surely the lethargy preceding death has overspread our country. Lord Minto states a case of justification from the number of ships commissioned in 1792, 1821, 23, and 28, and compares those times with the number in 1837, 38, and 39, and it does appear (although the resource for seamen, from the coast blockade, has been shamefully destroyed) still that this country (it is truly gratifying to state it, and reflect on such energy) has now one or two ships more in commission than at those periods!!! But his Lordship failed to remember, or to name, and no other noble Peer did so, that even at the periods selected (at all of which the Navy was reduced far too much), then the crews were more efficient, more numerous; and we had always a squadron of ships of war, to guard our coasts and trade, in case of sudden surprise. As the First Lord is so fond of comparison, why did he not state what was the extent of our colonies and trade, at the period selected, 1792, compared with the present; and the number of ships, at that time, which Russia and France had in commission. Had the former Power ever before 29 sail of the *largest* line of-battle ships in the world, carrying from 84 to 130 guns each, and manned with from 900 to 1,000 men, and 14 large frigates, with sixty 32-pounders, and 660 men in each; which fully efficient force in men is only landed in barracks when the ships are laid up in winter, and ready for sea in one week, and all this within a few days' sail of our coasts, and this formidable force at the disposal of such a suspicious Power as Russia? My Lord Duke, the case of England is truly alarming, in a very few weeks these ships will be released from their frozen harbour; and how is England prepared? I did expect that a direct motion would have been made by Lord Hardwicke, or Lord Colchester, for at this instant commissioning of from 25 to 30 sail of the line of our largest ships. It is slaughtering the men to put them in our miserable seventy-fours against such a disparity of force. Then the case would have come to an issue at once—Whether this great country is yet to hold up her head, or for ever submit to degradation, insult, and slavery. Your Grace may think I feel warmly: so I do; but not more so, depend on it, than the extreme urgency of our case ought to excite in the bosom of one who has often triumphed under that flag he now fears is about to be lowered, never to be again hoisted as a conqueror, on as lords of the ocean. The proposition of Lord Melville to strengthen the Navy, by expending one additional 100,000*l.* per annum was truly farcical. It is little to be wondered the state of destitution the country has arrived at under such hands. The country, my Lord Duke, would cheerfully pay *any* sum to uphold our national honour and safety, both of which are now, I fear, irretrievably lost. The only means of keeping up the number of men appears to have been, by every act of ingenuity, destroyed. From Sir Francis Head's statement, we have much reason to fear that there has been treachery in high places. Sailors, whilst they keep out of the service, are allowed their pensions; but the moment they re-enter they are stopped. Thus we have the benefit of a *bad* for a *good* man; (was ever such egregious folly practised?) and that, too, when only a limited number of men are to be had altogether! We have now, I think, 75,000 Seamen and Marines as pensioners; call them all in, and let such as are able (perhaps 20,000 may yet be capable of service) be put into ships, being allowed to keep their pensions, subject to increase from further service, and you would thus obtain a nucleus at once on which to man your fleet. Of what avail would it be to save two or three millions, and lose hundreds of millions, and our country's honour and independence? A victorious fleet would soon take more in value from us than an extended Naval war for years would expend. I will fancy many persons may think an addition to our present Naval force of *thirty* sail of the line a great many; but let it be recollected we should want nearly that number to cope with the fleet of Russia alone. One battle lost, and, without a strong reserve, all would fall before the victor. It must be recollected we are the defendants, fighting to support ships, colonies, and commerce. The case is far different with Russia and other Powers; they have no colonies, and but trifling commerce; and if we defeated their fleet, it would avail very little, except to preserve our present benefits: it would be a barren victory compared to what they would reap against England, who has so much to lose, with colonies multiplied in all parts of the world, and an extent of trade never before heard or dreamt. We have everything to lose in a Naval battle: all sailors know that much depends on accidents;—the most gallant and distinguished of Commanders may lose a battle against every common chance in his favour—accidental shots, cutting away the masts, accidents by explosion, fire, &c., will decide a battle most unexpectedly. Hence, when we have all at stake, how prudent, how indispensably necessary it is to have ships ready in reserve; and yet now we have the proud, the safe protecting force of only one line-of battle ship, about to proceed directly to a destination already assigned her! Oh! fatal insensibility and indifference, what evil lurks beneath thy sway! Sir F. B. Head's late publication proves the infamous, the traitorous objects that man always had in view who is the great brawler for economy. I could add much more to prove the lamentable state in which this country is now placed; but I will refrain for the present, trusting that what I have said, with sincerity and from the bottom of my heart, may induce your Grace, who is considered to preside alike over both our national Naval and Military defences, to take steps to put the country in a proper state of defence to guard against impending dangers of the most appalling nature. The thing, to be done well, or with success, must be done on a large scale, and effectually. To commission ten or fifteen ships will do nothing to meet the exigencies of our present deplorable, debilitated state. One ship-of-the-line, not even a frigate in addition (unless one should accidentally arrive from abroad), be it remembered, is all that is now officially stated as the total means of defence for the whole kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The ships abroad cannot be withdrawn. If the squadron were recalled from the Mediterranean, the Russian Fleet from the Black Sea would forthwith come through, and seize that of Turkey. No, not one ship must be drawn from abroad, but a fleet of *thirty sail-of-the-line*, at least, ought to be commissioned for home service. Economy, it is pleaded, has brought us, to this helpless state. Point out to me the man in England, except Joseph Hume, that would not call for a sufficient protecting force for our trade coasts, and every thing that is dear to us as Britons. Excuse, my Lord Duke, this home-spun yarn; but I feel deeply for my country's prospects of degradation. I have witnessed and contributed to her glory, and now I see her, in the enjoyment of all her blessings, thus laid powerless at the mercy of her envious and hateful rivals, and to witness the general inattention to her sunk and lost state, cuts me to the heart. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

An Old Flag Officer.

MILITARY COSTUME.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As this appears to be the age of improvement in our Military costume, strategy, and tactics, if we may judge from the many able writers who from time to time indulge your readers with their ideas, I may, without being able to do much good, perhaps be permitted to take a partial glance at the first named as it is, and afterwards endeavour to point out how, in my humble opinion, some improvements may be made. Changes do not always insure improvement; the reason, I suspect, is a want of sufficient consideration and trial being given before adoption; and as *I* am not wedded to any measure I propose, but simply take advantage of your kindness in throwing open your columns to the suggestions of those who may be desirous of availing themselves of so good an opportunity of gaining attention, I am desirous of courting remarks which I am not less assured will be good-naturedly bestowed upon what appears to me deserving consideration.

The knapsack, to begin, you are aware, has been the subject, from time to time, of much talk, many changes, and some improvement; it having at last reached to what it seems capable of being made—the latest improvement appears to be in the manner of slinging it, and a trifling reduction in its size; it is now sixteen inches and a half long (*i. e.* from shoulder to shoulder), twelve inches wide, and four and a half deep, capable, with a little trouble, of containing a shell jacket, two shirts, two pairs of white trousers, one pair of cloth, one pair of shoes, hold-all, two towels, and brushes. It is still too large and too formal; it is also too expensive for the quality. A more equitable and better way than at present, of providing them for the soldier, would be, I presume, to have them made up in some Government establishment, under proper superintendence, of such canvas as ships' sails are made of, to be afterwards painted, varnished, and numbered; we might then expect uniformity—an article that would wear in any climate twelve or fifteen years, and in all probability less expensive than those now supplied. As it is, they are furnished by tradesmen in London and Dublin, who, knowing little more about them than their outward appearance, and the profit which follows their sale, truly imagining the shorter time they last, the sooner a fresh order. Again, the love for neat appearance has done much to spoil the pack, by which I mean the introduction of the wooden frame, which not only adds to the weight and lessens the inside space, but is a source of annoyance to the soldier on a long day's march; if it were well put together of the material here proposed, and properly packed, it would always retain its shape.

The great coat being now intended to be carried after one fashion only (rolled and on the top of the knapsack), the great eyesore, and most inconvenient article to carry, is the mess-tin, slung as it is on the back of the pack; it is, under every situation, of march or manœuvre, very much in the way; and it is that article, of all others, I am most anxious to stow away, or have carried without inconvenience. It can be done thus:—The diameter of the great coat when folded is six inches; *two* tins made to fit on each end—say four inches and a half deep each and six inches in diameter, to fit to each other (when required for use as cooking utensils), would certainly do away with the inconvenience complained of, as they could be made to fit on both ends of the coat—the edges under the outer coat-strap.

The great coat, as at present supplied by the Ordnance, appears to me to call for material alteration; it is too long, too loose, and too comfortless. If it were made of what is called pilot-cloth (you may retain the present colour), to fit the body, and warmly lined, with a better fitting collar and sleeves—something like, but larger than, the surtout as worn by the officers, but with large double-breasts, adding to its warmth, it would be rendered a more generally useful garment. Instead of the stiff unmeaning things called epaulettes, now worn by the soldier, a strap with loose, longer, and more abundant fringe, similar to those worn by the French troops, to be occasionally worn on the great coat, would be an improvement. The great coat might then be worn in the severe winter weather on all occasions of parade, drill, marches, and on guard—at night, when necessary, the coattee under.

The shell jacket is *not* a dress for the soldier; he is now one part of the twenty-four hours wearing an article which covers and keeps his loins warm—the other portion bare, subjecting him to frequent colds. If a great coat such as I propose were given to the soldier every two years, with a coattee yearly as at present (doing away with the shell jacket altogether), I do conceive we should be materially benefitting the condition of the soldier at a trifling expense, and at the same time giving him one garment less to carry.

I will conclude my observations with the three linen shirts, which I should be delighted to see replaced by two of flannel, with *sleeves*, or Guernsey frocks. Soldiers, we know, more frequently take cold, and so lay up the seeds of future disease and death, by sudden checks of perspiration, while partially undressed after returning to their barrack-room or proceeding to their billet; a flannel shirt, whether within or without the tropics, would, in the end, go further to keep the troops in health than all the care bestowed upon them by the medical department.

J. C.

SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—On my return to England, about eighteen months' since, I became a subscriber to your Paper, and have been *generally* satisfied with its politics, arrangement, and correspondence; not so, however, with the tone of two letters which have appeared in the Numbers for the 12th and 19th of January, which roundly assert that the officers of the Dock-yards who come from the School of Naval Architecture are "*deficient of the skill and energy*" necessary to "*conduct the practical duties of building our ships.*"—Now, Sir, if this be true, the natural and necessary inference to be drawn is, that *education* must unfit a man for the duties of a Dock-yard; for no other reason can be assigned why those gentlemen should not be at least *as well* qualified as the persons whose gross ignorance the Board of Revision declared rendered it necessary to introduce into the service a class of superiorly-educated officers. But not to depend entirely on the conclusions drawn from the absurdity of such an assertion as that of your correspondent Z., I visited the Dock-yard of this port to ascertain who are the persons deemed most qualified by the heads of the department to conduct ship-building, and the result of my inquiry was, that I found all (yes, Mr. Editor, *all!*) the ships on the stocks under the superintendence of *two* of the much aspersed members of the School, and these not persons new to their duties, but men of many years' experience, in this and other *yards*, in the same practical branch of their business. That those persons who have made it their study to annoy the Surveyor of the Navy by their petty squibs and pamphlets are to be justified, I am far from asserting, on the contrary, I think they should be held up to the contempt they merit; but I do contend that you are wrong in giving the countenance of your publication, and the wide spread of its circulation, to so gross a libel on diligent and deserving men—a libel which will be credited because *you* advance it, but which (if I judge rightly) you will lose no time in contradicting.

Some time since, in the course of a perambulation round the Dock-yard, I fell into conversation with an officer of the establishment, of very superior manner and address, and in order to ascertain the opinion entertained here on the Surveyor's system, I led our discourse to that subject, when I received a clear, intelligible, and convincing statement of *why* his ships are so superior to those of his predecessors in office? I then asked this question,—If you are right, and I do not hesitate to believe that you are so, why do *all* the members of the School of Naval Architecture maintain an opinion so contrary? His reply was—I can only speak decisively respecting the opinions of *one* of that body—*I myself having been a pupil at the School*—and I can say that I am, from conviction and not from party spirit, a maintainer of the superiority of Sir Wm. Symonds's system of construction. As I have no wish to sound a trumpet either for a body of men or for individuals, I shall mention no names, nor do I think I am authorised to do so; my intention is to disprove the assertion that, after the immense sums spent by the country in the establishment of that School, it has proved a total failure, and that after *twenty-eight* years of study and experience, none of the students could be found capable of doing that duty which previously to 1811 seven years' employment in a mould-loft, or at manual labour, were deemed sufficient to qualify a man to undertake.

C. H.

[It is not long since we published a table to show, that in the appropriation of patronage the members of the School of Naval Architecture have had a fair share. It would be most unjust, however, to advance them over the heads of others of equal merit and longer claims. They are eligible for the higher situations, but we never heard that it was intended they should appropriate them exclusively. We are glad to hear that they have the grace to avow conviction—that they have felt it long ago we are sure.—Ed.]

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

We had intended, at great inconvenience, to have given a very full memoir of Sir John Devonshire, but the party who supplied us with the same having most ungraciously sent a copy to a Port Paper, and in which the memoir has appeared, we consider the double publication to be unnecessary.

In reply to "Perseus," the Duke of Buccleuch's yacht is commanded by a Lieutenant, R.N: the Pantaloon *is not a schooner, but a brig, and carries 10 guns: she is 323 tons.*

The "Weekly Dispatch," in its Number of last Sunday, has indulged in its wonted rancour against the officers of the Army generally, in the particular case of the Blues. Without entering into the matter of dispute, we must yet observe that the language and drift of the "Weekly Dispatch" writer are alike scandalous. But the writer is beneath notice,—"En un mot, c'est un homme d'esprit pour les sots qui l'admirent, c'est un fat pour les gens sensés qui l'évitent."

We are requested to contradict the reports which have appeared in some of the morning papers, that a man of the Artillery had been taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Charlotte Rees, who was shot at Woolwich on Monday last. The person who thoughtlessly fired the shot, which caused the death of the young woman, is a civilian, of the name of Whooley, and who has been committed to Newgate for "Manslaughter." No soldier was concerned in this unfortunate affair.

The arguments of "A True Briton," on the New Armament for the Navy, shall have attention. We are glad again to hear from an old correspondent, and hope he will favour us with Naval news as formerly.—The letters of another esteemed old correspondent, "Silenus," shall appear next week. The tables showing the rapid promotion of some Lieut.-Colonels and Majors; the tardy promotion of Captains: and the tedious promotion of Subaltern (the working portion of the Army), had engaged our attention when our correspondent's letter arrived, and we therefore, in publishing his able exposé, shall offer a few remarks.—The letter of "James," in reply to "Arthur," arrived too late for this week: we do not object to publish his letter, but should feel personally obliged if he would expunge passages that are irrelevant to the controversy, and may tend to create an ill-feeling between two very distinguished officers.

To "Querist."—Three shipwrights and two blacksmiths can easily convert a spar into a top-sail yard for a ship of the line in a day's work.

*** Letters in type,—"An Advocate for Peace," "One of 1200," and "Fact."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1839.

The Army Estimates for 1839-40 have been lately printed, and we much regret to observe, that a *very small* increase (only 791 men) over the number voted for 1838-39, has been estimated for. The total of all ranks for the last military year was 109,027, and the total for the coming year is 109,818. The difference in the numbers estimated for, does not, however, exhibit the *actual* increase of the Army; for in the past year credit was taken for nearly 10,000 men, who only existed *on paper then*, but who have very lately been raised. We have about 10,000 more effectives at present than at this period last year; and we understand that the numbers of them are nearly complete. The recruiting has been ably and successfully conducted under the orders of the Deputy Adjutant-General; and, without any increase of bounty, men have been raised with wonderful celerity. We have in this fact convincing proof that bounty has but trivial influence in persuading men to enlist, unless that bounty be 20*l.* or 25*l.*, as in the war-days. We contend, however, that a soldier should receive sufficient to supply his necessaries, and that he should not find himself *in debt* on his first joining his regiment or depot. The state of debt into which every soldier is thrown by the supply of his necessaries (the final portion of the bounty not being adequate to furnish them, and the first of it being spent in drinking and debauchery at the place of enlistment) causes the young and easily-tempted recruit to sell these necessaries to some of the dealers in stolen goods who abound in every town. We venture to affirm that, if the recruits received sufficient for the supply of their *kits*, and consequently were placed on a footing with the old soldiers as to their daily balance of pay, we should have few desertions, and few instances of men selling their necessaries—these two offences being *now* those which chiefly prevail in the British Army. We rejoice to learn that drunkenness is rapidly on the decrease; and ere long this vice, it may be hoped, will be rare among soldiers of *all* classes, and at *all* stations, as it now is among our *English* soldiers, and at stations in *England*. The numbers of our Army are consequently much augmented in efficient soldiers, for soldierly sobriety is military efficiency.

Last week we recorded the Names and Services of the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who have within the last twelve months received the Pensions for Good and Meritorious Service; and we now present those of the Army. As in the case of the Navy, the Officers of the Army previously on the Good Pension List appeared in our volume for 1838.

Rewards for Distinguished Service previously conferred.

	£	s.	d.
General John Mackenzie	190	0	0
James Robertson	190	0	0
Thomas Scott	300	0	0
William Wilkinson	200	0	0
Lieut.-General John M'Nair	175	0	0
Sir David Latimer Tuthing Waddrington	175	0	0
Sir Thomas Browne	400	0	0
John Granby Clay	150	0	0
James Cuming	150	0	0
Benjamin Gordon	200	0	0
Sir Alexander Halkett	200	0	0
Major-Gen. Sir Andrew Pilkington, K.C.B.	200	0	0
Sir Dugald L. Gilmour, K.C.B.	200	0	0
Sir Thomas Pearson	200	0	0
Sir William Maclean, K.C.B.	200	0	0
Dennis Herbert	200	0	0
(Remaining to be appropriated in Estimate 1838-9)	352	0	0

The Garrison Appointments which have become vacant are—

Governor of Galway	348	18	8
Deputy Governor of South Sea Castle	86	13	9
Surgeon of Sheerness	44	2	1
Captain of Deal Castle	47	1	4
Various small Appointments in the Cinque Ports and Isle of Wight	101	2	5
Lieut.-Governor of Scilly Islands (Staff Estimate, 1838-9)	333	7	6
	961	5	9
Three-fifths of this sum would be, say	580	0	0
Unappropriated in Estimate of 1838-9	352	0	0
	932	0	0

Of which 800*l.* have been thus appropriated:

Lieut.-General Henry Elliot—Ens., 22 May, 1786; Lieut., 14 Mar. 1789; Capt., 23 May, 1794; Major, 9 Aug. 1799; Brev. Lieut.-Col., 1 Jan. 1805; Lt.-Col., 25 Nov. 1808, Brev. Col., 4 June 1813; Col., 5th Veteran Battalion, 1 Nov. 1819; Major-Gen., 12 Aug. 1819; Lieut.-Gen., 10 Jan. 1837	200	0	0
Thirty-three years constantly employed, and nearly the whole period in the West Indies.			
General William Eden—Ens., 26 Aug 1786; Lieut., 1 May 1790; Capt., 3 June 1795; Major, 16 Dec. 1795; Lt.-Col., 15 August, 1798; Col., 25 Apr. 1808; Major-General, 4 June 1811; Lieut.-Gen., 19 July 1821, Gen., 28 June 1838	200	0	0
Gibraltar in 1792 and 1793; Assistant Quartermast.-General in Flanders in 1794, and in Holland in 1795. Quartermaster-General in the East Indies from Sept. 1807 to June 1811. Capture of Java in 1811, and received the medal as a Major-General.			
Lieut.-Gen. John Montagu Mainwaring—Ens., 31 May 1784; Lieut., 11 Oct. 1789; Capt., 8 Oct. 1794; Major, 22 June 1801; Lt.-Col., 23 Nov. 1804; Col., 4 June 1813; Major-Gen., 12 Aug. 1819; Lt.-General, 10 Jan. 1837	200	0	0
At the reduction of Martinique and other French West India Islands. Jamaica in 1800 and 1801; Walcheren, 1809, where he took two 8-pounders, and many prisoners. Fuentes d'Honor, 1811; second siege of Badajoz. Staff at home from June 1811 to Aug. 1819. Staff in the West Indies, Governor of St. Lucia, 1825.			
Lieut.-General Samuel Huskisson—Cornet, 17 May 1799; Lieut., 27 Jan. 1801; Capt., 24 Feb. 1803; Major, 4 July 1805; Lt.-Col., 28 May 1807; Col., 4 June 1814; Major-Gen., 19 July 1821; Lieut.-General, 10 Jan. 1837	200	0	0
Served in the field in India under Lord Lake. India: at the siege of Ry-Ghur, and at the capture of several towns and forts. In Oct. 1818, commanded in Candeish, at the taking of Behauderpore and Amuineir.			
Remaining to be appropriated	132	0	0

Deprecating everything personal in our remarks, we cannot pass over the late extraordinary promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Hankey, from the Majority of the 8th Hussars, to an Unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy, *without purchase*. This promotion has caused universal astonishment among soldiers of all ranks, and deep indignation among the hundreds of Majors who have long served, been severely wounded, and been refused even, after thirty years of distinguished service, that very step in rank by purchase which Major Hankey has obtained without purchase, after sixteen years of peace campaigning. Major Hankey entered the service in 1823, purchased a Lieutenancy in 1825, a company in 1826, and a Majority in 1833. What possible cause can be assigned for having conferred on this very fortunate Major *a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, Unattached, without purchase?* Promotion Commissions are perfectly useless! The Duke of Wellington must feel that his exertions are vain, when the hand of power can thus elevate a young Major over the heads of his old companions in arms, for whom he is now labouring as President of the Promotion Commission. This promotion is said to have been *forced* on Lord Hill. So little claim on the service had Major Hankey, in the general opinion of the Army at least, that officers would not have been more astounded had they read in the Gazette, "Poulett Thomson, M.P., Gent., to be Lieut.-Col., Unatt." We beg Lieut.-Col. Hankey to excuse our free mention of his name, which is unavoidable.

Hitherto, these military favours have been conferred with some *show* of justice; but if extraordinary merit exists in the present instance, it is certainly not *known* merit. This promotion of an officer, of only sixteen years' peace service, to the *highest* regimental rank, and *without purchase*, has roused the most apathetic from their stupor. The old and distinguished officers of the Peninsula and Waterloo may now bid adieu to hope. "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick." From this sickness of heart they need no longer suffer. In the words of Napoleon, "They have ceased to exist," or, more classically, "*vixerunt!*" The final act of the whimsical farce, "Promotion," has been concluded, and the curtain has dropped, leaving the spectators in astonishment. Can the actors say, "*Plaudite?*" They may yet have an answer to that—in Parliament, where we trust *their* acting may meet all the applause it merits. We would wager a round sum that some of the economic clique have been the chief performers.

During the week the attention of Parliament has been almost wholly occupied with the discussion of Naval affairs. In the Lords on Monday, the Earl of Minto complained, on the part of Admiral Sir Philip Durham and other officers, of the statement made by the Earl of Hardwicke, that they had furnished false returns; and produced official documents to prove, that at the very time the gallant Earl asserted, upon the authority of his own personal inspection, that not a single topsail was in store in Plymouth Dock-yard, no ess than 66 of these sails were ready. On Thurslay evening Lord Hardwicke admitted his error, ut not, in our opinion, in a manner to satisfy the arties. On the same evening the Duke of Wellingon delivered his opinion, that, under present cir:umstances, a considerable increase of both Navy nd Army was called for.

In the Commons, on Monday, after some preliminary conversation respecting pensions, the Secretary to the Admiralty brought forward the Navy Estimates, and, in a speech of great power nd perspicuity, entered upon an explanation of very matter pertaining to our present Naval establishment, contrasting it with former periods, and roving incontestibly, that, whether in respect to ctual force, efficiency, or in available resources, ie Navy was never in so good a state in time of eace as at the present moment.

Mr. Wood's statement was frequently cheered y both sides of the House, which plainly shows, oupled with the Duke of Wellington's conduct in e Lords, that the more respectable and influential the Conservative party do not countenance the oceedings of those who have been so industriously nployed, for the last six months, in depreciating ir Naval resources, whilst many are of opinion at, owing to the state of Canada and affairs in e East, an increase of force should take place.

The discussion of the subject was continued the subsequent evenings, and all parties have mitted the very able manner in which Mr ood made his statement, and the gratification it calculated to afford to the country. The princi difference of opinion appears to exist on the o points to which we adverted last week, namely, peace complements of the ships and the stations ereon they are kept, so as to be most available ould occasion demand their services.

As the Mediterranean fleet does not consist of re than eight or nine sail of the line, l three others on foreign stations, as flagps, may be considered as out of reach, the estion which arises is (supposing no increase to e place) whether the remainder are best kept at , or at Lisbon, or on experimental cruises, hin reach and available, as they have lately ved for the conveyance of troops to Canada, or g in harbour as guard ships for the defence of coasts. This, it appears to us, is a question to letermined by the nature of our relations with ign powers, and of which the Government t be the best judges. We recollect, that in), when, on the change of Ministry, it was deed impossible to maintain the peace of Europe twelve months, we had not such resources as present available, although the effective force considerably increased by Sir James Graham. he summer of that year, just after St. Vin had sailed with Sir Henry Hotham's flag for Mediterranean, the *Ganges* having preceded the *Victory* (a ship not fit for sea) was the ship of the line in Portsmouth harbour; and at that time, and for several years prior, when it will be admitted a rupture with Russia was quite as probable as at present, the Baltic fleet was cruising about in very nearly its present force.

We must refer our readers to our Parliamentary report of the proceedings, which, owing to their great interest, we have given at more than ordinary length.

very strongly asserts that Maroto has ... will obtain the execution of Teijeiro. The Bishop was even said to have secreted himself at Lesaca, watching an opportunity of escaping!

A letter from Madrid states that Cabrera had discovered a conspiracy at Morella to deliver up the place to General Van Halen, and had, in consequence, shot 450 persons, consisting partly of soldiers and partly of inhabitants of the town.

MISAPPREHENSIONS FOR THE FATE OF POOR ENGLAND, IN THE EVENT OF A WAR, IN THE PRESENT INEFFICIENT STATE OF HER NAVY.

With Louis Philippe the First
We would come off the worst,
The Emperor Nicholas
Would pepper and pickle us;
By the Porte most *Sublime*
We'd be thrashed in no time,
A war with the Dutch
We'd repent very much.
I've an awful opinion
Of the navy Sardinian;
But I don't think we need
Dread the Dane or the Swede,
'Twould be shocking indeed,
And we'd justly complain,
If by Naples or Spain,
Or the fleet of Old Egypt,
Britain's feathers could be clipt.
Still Jonathan Yankee
Would "wop" us and thank ye.

PEGASUS.

The letter of a gallant Officer of Cavalry, in reference to our observations of last week on the Purchasing of Discharges by Young Soldiers, being marked private, we can only avail ourselves of an extract. His opinions are those of a practical soldier, and will, therefore, assist our recommendation of the matter to the attention of the Authorities:—

"Among the very many excellent remarks I am constantly in the habit of reading in your Paper, I do not recollect one that I have seen that has afforded me greater interest, or one more deserving, as in your words, the 'close consideration of the Horse Guards,' than that in your Gazette of the 2d inst., relating to the Purchase of Discharge by Young Soldiers.

"I have frequently wished to have written to you on this very subject; and my proposal would have been generally as yours, excepting that I should have recommended a fixed period of service, extending to five years. As you truly remark, many valuable soldiers have been lost to the service by allowing them to purchase at any period after enlistment. The drills of the Cavalry soldier require months of instruction, and the constant attention of the recruit this is the period, no doubt, most trying to him; once get over this, and he is reconciled to, and generally likes, the profession he has chosen. I have been an every-day observer of the ill effects of the present system. The pride that the non-commissioned officer feels in his squad turning out well, receives a severe check in witnessing his most promising lads taken away on the eve of their joining the ranks, this also tends to dishearten those left, who may not have the same means of purchasing, and I am perfectly sure causes many desertions. I know many cases of parents purchasing their sons' discharge before they have been long enough in the service to be habituated to it, and the same again re enlisting, and again purchased out. In one instance a father said to me, with tears in his eyes, 'My little saving of years' hard work has been swallowed up by the thoughtless behaviour of an only son,—yes, Sir, this is the second time I have bought him off.' A widowed mother addressed herself to me, saying, 'Sir, I place in your hands 30*l.* for the discharge of my son—do, pray, Sir, ease it to me this is the second time I have bought him off; it is nearly all I have in the world.'

"I shall say no more, though many reasons I know exist for the alteration of the system of purchase. It is in good hands; they should be made to repent of their folly by serving a certain period; it would much benefit the service, and save many a parent hours of grief, and their hard carned savings of years would remain undisturbed by the follies of an ungrateful son."

We have heard from good authority that the Militia, under a system very different from the former, will be soon embodied. Lord John Russell has laboured indefatigably to bring the details into as perfect a state as possible, before submitting the measure to Parliament. Rumour states that, after Easter, the bill will be laid before the House. We hope that one of its effects may be the introduction of Volunteers from the Militia to the Line. From 1805 to 1815, the Line received from the Militia 113,409 ready-drilled soldiers!!

We understand that Lord Hill has it in contemplation to introduce into the Army a system of gymnastics and manly games, which will tend to the instruction and amusement of the soldiers in garrison, and fit them by increased activity and strength for the arduous duties of the field. Some trials of this system have lately taken place among the Guards, and we believe with great success. Gymnastics and manly games having been constantly advocated in this Paper, we are not a little gratified at the determination of the General Commanding-in Chief, and we earnestly ask that gallant and noble Lord to order that the system of the Baron de Berenger shall have a fair trial.

varied and available talents, ... to which they are allied. "The Idler in Italy" is neither more nor less than a Journal—we verily believe little, if at all, altered or embellished from the original tracings of the fair journalist's band—kept during a tour through France to Italy, and a residence of some months in the most attractive localities of the latter country, namely, Rome and Naples. The materials of which it is made up—so far at least as regards their "complement exterh"—may readily be guessed at; but the manner of attiring those materials, and the points of view in which they are set forth, can only be appreciated by a perusal of the book itself, to which, therefore, we heartily commend our readers.

We have been informed that the Barrack Department at Maidstone is to undergo an investigation similar to that lately entered into at Chatham, that the ordered distribution of Quarters (much encroached upon to the inconvenience of juniors) will be enforced, and that the present extra allowances of fuel, &c. &c. &c., issued *there*, on the plea of being issues to the Staff, &c. &c. &c., will be assimilated to the issues to corresponding ranks and situations at Chatham.

... and other remains of the ancient Incas ... attracted Dr. Smith's curiosity; and they are described by him with very graphic effect. But, perhaps, the most popular parts of his volumes are those relating to the mines, wherein are shown the mode of working them, their products, the expense for labour, the number of productive mines, and their different qualities. The whole book, indeed, is of as much utility as amusement, and it is rich in both.

The Aldine Magazine of Biography, Bibliography, Criticism, and the Arts. March, 1839.

Originating in a weekly sheet, this Magazine, on an enlarged and improved plan, now takes its stand with the regular *monthly* periodicals. The first Paper in the present Number is of a startling character, affirmatory of the existence of Louis XVII., the orphan of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and peremptorily appealing to the French Noblesse now in London, to investigate his claims. "Letters to my Son at Rome" illustrate the history and character of the leading booksellers of the past generation, ... *fac similia* autographs of about sixteen ... of the work.

The unfortunate retirement of the Honourable Captain Berkeley from the Admiralty is infinitely to be regretted, he being one ever happy to receive from experienced officers of the respective departments over which, as a member of the Board, he more immediately presided, any feasible suggestions tending to the general benefit of the service. In the Marine branch he caused to be carried into effect the following propositions (emanating with an old officer of the corps, who had the honour, as well as the very great pleasure, of serving under his command). First, the obtaining an order for the Pursers of all ships fitting for foreign stations to be furnished with a stated number of forage caps and pairs of cloth trousers; and, secondly, for the contractor to supply with the future annual clothing (in lieu of the old issue of an unfinished waistcoat, and pair of black gaiters), a *neat* and *completely-made* white cloth jacket, to be worn in warm climates; both being desideratums which every Commanding Marine Officer embarked will know full well how highly to appreciate.

There were other contemplated improvements, which, had it not been for his premature resignation, would have received his able support and recommendation.

Among the many projects for nurturing seamen, we do not see any which dwells with sufficient force (if indeed any allusion at all be made to it) on the most important nursery which Great Britain possesses, in an eminent degree, above all other countries—"our fisheries." It would seem as though, because adventurous men are found upon our coasts to embark in this line of life to procure a subsistence, the individuals should be left to their own resources, under all circumstances, and in all weathers, even to the contention with foreigners for the maintenance of their just rights, and their individual protection from aggression. Every succeeding winter furnishes us with the most melancholy details of the destruction of boats and the loss of life among this valuable class of men, ruin to survivors, and abject poverty to the families of the

...without entering into the matter of dispute, we must yet observe that the language and drift of the "Weekly Dispatch" writer are alike scandalous. But the writer is beneath notice—'Un sot, c'est un homme d'esprit pour les sots qui l'admirent; c'est un fat pour les gens sensés qui l'écrivent.'

We are requested to contradict the reports which have appeared in some of the morning papers, that a man of the Artillery had been taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the death of Charlotte Rees, who was shot at Woolwich on Monday last. The person who thoughtlessly fired the shot, which caused the death of the young woman, is a civilian, of the name of Whooley and who has been committed to Newgate for "Manslaughter." No soldier was concerned in this unfortunate affair.

greatest use in towing ... sisting to preserve their nets, and, in case of the worst, saving the crews. It is true, they cannot afford to lose seamen of any kind, and hence, perhaps, their guardianship, independent of the principles of humanity, which no Government ought ever to lose sight of; but neither can we afford to lose men whose pursuits are maritime; and if there be a class of men meriting the protection of the Legislature more than another, that class is the fishermen of our coasts—a hardy, bold, and daring body of seafarers, who bring up their sons, from infancy, to the same life of enterprise

...and hazard, and ... he should feel personally obliged if he would expunge passages that are irrelevant to the controversy, and may tend to create an ill feeling between two very distinguished officers.

To "Querist."—Three shipwrights and two blacksmiths can easily convert a spar into a top sail yard for a ship of the line in a day's work.

*** Letters in type,—"An Advocate for Peace," "One of 1200," and "Fact."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1839.

The Army Estimates for 1839-40 have been lately printed, and we much regret to observe, that a *very small* increase (only 791 men) over the number voted for 1838-39, has been estimated for. The total of all ranks for the last military year was 109,027, and the total for the

...ries are contracted, as also the settled boundaries of each nation. We do this in regard to the oyster dredgers of the Channel Islands, and as the host of home fishermen is so transcendently numerous, little doubt can exist as to the expediency of a similar arrangement nearer head-quarters. The average numbers annually lost in winter gales can be easily ascertained; and very sure are we that the detail would amply justify Government for any expense attendant on the proposed measure which might be incurred. A redundant fishing population would be a prolific source from whence to draw supplies for the Navy; and since we are at no cost for feeding or initiating them, we may well dedicate a few small craft to watch over and shield them from disaster. A good boatman is more than half a sailor, and is certainly a first-rate ordinary, and may prove highly valuable at times as a pilot in his own district. This last is a consideration of magnitude, in conjunction with steam navigation in narrow waters; for it is not possible that the Master can be conversant with every harbour, bay, or inlet; and occasions may arise when it might be requisite to go in, and no pilot to be procured. And be it remembered furthermore, that boys forced into the workhouse through the untimely death of their adventurous fathers will be alienated from a seafaring life, their fathers' fate will be a warning, and their own fate (of parish incarceration) cannot but render the impression indelible. Hence, from want of protecting aid, we not only lose many valuable members of the community, and considerable amount of property every succeeding winter, but likewise deter vast numbers of young lads, the sons of the sufferers, from embarking in a pursuit so nationally important. Money

...to the old soldiers as to their daily balance of pay, we should have few desertions, and few instances of men selling their necessaries—these two offences being *now* those which chiefly prevail in the British Army. We rejoice to learn that drunkenness is rapidly on the decrease, and ere long this vice, it may be hoped, will be rare among soldiers of *all* classes, and at *all* stations, as it now is among our *English* soldiers, and at stations in *England*. The numbers of our Army are consequently much augmented in efficient soldiers, for soldierly sobriety is military efficiency.

Last week we recorded the Names and Services of the Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines who have within the last twelve months received the Pensions for Good and Meritorious Service, and we now present those of the Army ... in the case of the Navy, the Officers of the ... ny previously on the Good Pension List appeared in our volume for 1838.

...ing upon Sir C. Napier's celebrated supplementary chapter to the Life of Lord Anson and reiterating his plan for increasing our Naval force, or rather affording the means of doing so expeditiously, by keeping the ships in commission manned up to the full war complement, and then, should occasion require it, turning over one watch, with half the officers, to a sister ship, and filling up the old one with volunteers. There is one objection to this plan, which probably the gallant officer has overlooked, that men who have entered for the *Powerful*, for instance, on the faith of serving under his command, might not be very willing to be turned over to another ship, and another Captain, under whom they would not have entered. As to Captain Napier's proposal for all merchant seamen to serve three years of their apprenticeship in the Royal Navy, we think we recollect dealing with this suggestion (which, by the by, is as old as the reign of Queen Anne) a year or two ago. It is impossible in time of peace, because the system would entirely denude our ships of *men*, leaving nothing but a continued influx of novices. The apprentices are now brought into the merchant service in the proportion of about 4,000 annually. It therefore follows, that 15,000 would, under the gallant Captain's plan, be always serving in the Navy, leaving, according to the present vote, a residue of eight or nine thousand for officers, petty officers, seamen and boys altogether, independent of these transitory draughts. This objection is quite sufficient even did no others arise, for although this number of lads might be passed through without inconvenience when upwards of 100,000 men are employed in war, it could not be done in peace, when not one fourth of that number are voted, without sacrificing all the effective portion of the crew. We are sorry to hear, from various quarters, that the gallant Captain has experienced great disappointment in manning his ship, and that so numerous were the desertions of the seamen entered at Sheerness, that the *Powerful* has been ordered round to Portsmouth to complete her complement. The reason for this, is, we have heard, that a prejudice has arisen amongst the seamen in the river on account of some hasty expression that the gallant officer is reported (perhaps falsely) to have used respecting the quality of the men lately paid off from the *Russell*; and also, that an impression prevails, that he has a tread-mill on board, in the shape of a propelling apparatus. The seamen do not relish the idea of propelling an 80 gun ship by manual labour, and they are so extremely fickle in disposition, that a prejudice is very easily created, and prejudice it must be in the case of Captain Napier, than whom a more gallant and kind Commander does not exist.

It is with infinite pleasure that we lay before our readers the copy of a letter from the principal inhabitants of Travancore, to their no less highly than justly-esteemed Resident, Colonel J. S. Fraser, together with his reply. Colonel Fraser's eminent talents are too well known to need newspaper comment, but we should be neglecting a duty were we to omit mentioning that the high qualifications of this able public servant, which at last met a fitting field at the Court of Hyderabad, have been already successfully exerted, and productive of good there, and that his arrangements hold forth a promise of general improvement, which we trust may be permanent in that long misgoverned country.

To Col. J. S. Fraser, British Resident of Travancore & Cochin.

Trevandrum, August 31st, 1838.

Dear Sir,—Your departure from Travancore was too sudden to admit of our obeying before you left us, that which was the immediate impulse of our hearts, to express to you unitedly our sentiments on the loss we were about to sustain; but although on account of our distant residence from each other, we were unable to unite in this joint expression of our feelings immediately on the occasion, we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of conveying to you in this manner, the assurance of the profound respect and heartfelt affection with which your high talents and your amiable qualities have inspired us. Our regret at your removal from us would be deep indeed, did we not foresee that the intellectual and moral qualities which we have been accustomed to admire, are about to find a still more ample field for their exercise, and one which we anticipate will be fruitful in honour to yourself and advantage to the public service. It is not for us to dwell upon the great benefits conferred on this country by the various measures you have recommended, and the improvements you have fostered; but we will venture to say, that the name of Fraser will long be remembered in it with gratitude by all, from the prince to the peasant.

For ourselves we will only further add, that in foregoing the privilege and pleasure of your society, we have the consolation of reflecting that our loss will be conducive to your own and your country's good. In the hope that you will accept this imperfect expression of our feelings on the occasion of your separation from us, and with the sincerest good wishes for your continued health and happiness, we beg to subscribe ourselves, dear Sir, your very faithful friends and servants,

(Signed) R. N. Campbell, J. Laton, Jas. Hulenaboy, H. W. Daly, I. Roberts, Garret Man, C. Miller, John Abbs, Arch. Ramsay, Jas. Russell, E. B. Stevenson, H. Baker, J. Peel, L. O. Munro, W. Anderson, D. D. Slaiz, W. H. Horsley, John Cox, John Callicott, C. Mead, C. Mault, I. N. Clark, Bn. Baily Clerk, S. Vemede, I. Vemede, A. Allardice, Assist.-Surgeon, S. Ridsdale Clerk, Thos. Crawford, D'Albchdhell.

Hyderabad, 19th November, 1838.

Dear Sirs,—I have just had the honour to receive your letter of 31st August last, and am deeply sensible of the kindness which has prompted you to address me. I fear you have attached more value to my personal services than they deserve, though I will not affect to depreciate the advantages which have attended our joint efforts to benefit Travancore. I am as far from desiring as it would be arrogant in me to claim an exclusive merit for any measure of public utility that may have been effected while I was in that country. I endeavoured to do my duty, and your friendly aid enabled me to fulfil it in the manner which you have deemed worthy of approval.

I am happy to take this opportunity of acknowledging the support which I received from you during the time I exercised the office of Resident in Travancore. No measures of useful policy, or plans for the improvement of the country and for the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants, ever occurred to me that I did not meet with your immediate and hearty co-operation, and the advantage of your judicious counsels. If the projects that were undertaken, with a view to the public good, have either already success, or promise success hereafter, I refer this result primarily to the countenance and encouragement of the enlightened prince who reigns in Travancore, but in a high degree also to the zeal and energy with which you have all, in your several offices, fulfilled your duty, and carried out into decisive and determined effect the various interests that have been committed to your charge.

I rely on your continued watchfulness over the several departments with which you are entrusted. You are well acquainted with my wishes and the particular objects to which they are directed, while I have learnt by experience that you possess both the desire and power of essentially serving Travancore and contributing to an honourable name and distinguished rank among the states of India for that beautiful and highly favoured land.

To the gentlemen who are not in the service of the Travancore state, or whose avocations have not brought them so immediately into official connexion with myself, but who have done me the honour of expressing a favourable opinion of the manner in which I executed the duties of my office, I beg to return also my warmest thanks. The worth and high character of those who have united in conferring this distinction upon me invest it with peculiar value. If ever circumstances lead to my resuming my office in Travancore, I shall return to the court of a native prince for whom I entertain the highest respect, and to the society of valued friends, from whom it has been painful to me to separate. But if the commands of the British Government give a different direction to my services, it will always be a source of the sincerest pleasure to me to reflect that my conduct has met with your approbation. I have the honour to be, dear Sirs, your faithful and obedient friend and servant,

J. S. Fraser.

NEW PENAL CODE FOR INDIA.

(*Concluded from page* 140.)

The second chapter upon punishments, the fifth on offences against the state, and the seventh relating to offences against public tranquillity, present so many novel features in the science of jurisprudence, and embrace numerous enactments of so much weight and importance, that our columns will only permit us to offer some very brief remarks upon these momentous subjects, which demand the deliberate and profound meditation of the ablest and most enlightened legislators. The punishments are arranged under the following six classes:—"death, transportation, rigorous and simple imprisonment, banishment, forfeiture of property, fine." The enactment No. 109, Chap. 5, on offences against the state, declares, that—

"Whoever wages war against the government of any part of the territories of the East India Company, or attempts to wage such war, or by instigation, conspiracy, or aid, previously abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with *death*, or *transportation for life*, or imprisonment of either description for life, and shall forfeit *all* his property."

Whether the organization of our Indian empire requires

seamen, for most of them were always employed in foreign parts, and these remained, comparatively speaking, very few at home available to the service of the Royal Navy in the event of any sudden emergency, so that it would be necessary in such a case to resort to press warrants, and take every seaman found in our ports. The way to render impressment unnecessary would be, to keep up a greater force in our ports ready for service. He complained that the demonstration ships were utterly unprepared with masts or stores, so that a considerable time must elapse before they could be in readiness for any emergency. He vindicated the Earl of Hardwicke, and gave Capt. Berkeley the merit of having at length roused the vigilance of the Admiralty. The Board had exceeded their powers in altering the rating of ships. He thought the Admiralty would promote the interests of the country by a different disposition of the force.—Admiral Sir C. ADAM said that the three line-of-battle ships in the three ports could be made effective in a very short space of time; and, besides them, there were in the Tagus, within a few days' sail of our shores, and constantly sailing backwards and forwards—the *Hercules*, the *Edinburgh*, the *Minden*, and the *Hastings*, and the two large frigates *Pique* and *Inconstant*, and some other vessels. He contrasted the former mode of keeping vessels in a state of readiness for sea and the present mode, and argued that, so far from being in a greater state of preparation from what they had been previously, time was absolutely lost in the unrigging and re-rigging. The Duke of Wellington's speech had had no effect whatever on the system adopted in supplying the arsenal: that speech had merely had the effect of producing a pamphlet from a Flag Officer, full of innumerable mis-statements and wilful misrepresentations. The employing small seventy-fours, instead of frigates, so much objected to as being in contravention to an Order in Council, was an arrangement determined on when Earl de Grey was at the head of the Admiralty. With respect to Capt. Berkeley's pamphlet, he was sorry that that officer had so far forgotten himself as to take a step unjustifiable in any member of a Board—at a time, too, when the subject of his pamphlet was under the consideration of his colleagues.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that the force which a Government ought to ask for, should be the smallest that would be sufficient for the purposes of the country. After stating the circumstances under which the Coast Guard had been appointed, and that the Government should think twice before they put down that force, he went into a variety of details to show the advantage of the system laid down by him with regard to demonstration ships, which he was glad to find was not to be departed from. He instituted a comparison between the ships of France, America, Russia, and Great Britain, and contended that unless a certain number of ships were launched every year, our fleet would dwindle away, and at last require a great effort to restore it at all. With the advice and concurrence of Sir T. Hardy and Adm. Dundas, he proposed launching three new vessels-of-the-line, three new frigates, and repairing three old ships worth the trouble and expense, and 195,000*l.* would be required for this purpose; which sum would be the full amount required satisfactorily to dispose of the question between safety and danger.—Sir E. CODRINGTON observed, that many ignorant people supposed that it was the fear of flogging which deterred men from joining the Navy. So far from this being the case, were one Captain to announce that under no circumstances would he allow of flogging, and another to declare that he would punish every one who did not do his duty, and encourage those who did their duty, the ship of the latter would be the best and quickest manned. He repelled the accusation that sailors were as ready to fight under foreign states as for their own country. He sincerely believed they only wanted encouragement and reward in return for their services. In the Army, men were wheedled and bribed to join it; but in the Navy they had to steal men, because they would not give them the worth of their service.—Mr. H. BERKELEY, so far from allowing that Capt Berkeley had forgotten himself, thought he had never better recollected what was due to himself and to the service to which he belonged.—Lord INGESTRIE complained of the tone of party spirit introduced into the subject by the Secretary to the Admiralty. He agreed in all the opinions with respect to the complaints of ships, lately advanced by Capt. Berkeley, and adverted to various grievances felt by the Navy.—The debate was adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Sir J. HOBHOUSE, upon laying on the table certain treaties connected with India, said that he would take this opportunity of correcting a mis statement which had been made in the other House of Parliament by an illustrious Duke (Wellington). He had great satisfaction in informing the House that instead of the Military force in India being lower, it was, in fact, higher than it had been for some preceding years, and there had been a considerable augmentation. He had transmitted to Lord Auckland, in Nov., a decided declaration that, should any augmentation of the European forces be required, the home authorities would be willing to grant it.

The late Sir Robert Spencer, in Her Majesty's ship *Naiad*, being sent to Algiers, owing to some infringement of the Exmouth Treaty, and not obtaining the satisfaction required, withdrew the British Consul, but had not cleared the bay before he had to commence hostility in a small way; for, falling in with an Algerine three-masted felucca of about 150 tons, a shot was fired to bring her to, and several times repeated, which the spirited little craft returned by a shot through the heel of the *Naiad's* main-top-gallant mast; then, sending all but one hand below, continued her route under all sail, within musket-shot and under the heavy fire of the frigate, until every stick was literally knocked out of her, when a 10-gun brig in company was signaled to take possession. Some twenty Spanish prisoners were taken out of her, and thus rescued from impending slavery, and the Turkish Captain became a prisoner on board the *Naiad*. Our friend Ali Cutti, the Captain, though a gallant fellow, became very much "down in the mouth;" and though, for a Turk, he took largely of wine (of course medicinally, as the temperance people do brandy), all would not do; he became a very sorry fellow; when it was discovered that he had a wife (and but one), with several children who must be living all this time "six upon four"—in short, in absolute distress, owing to his non-arrival. The *Naiad* shortly after returning off Algiers, Captain Spencer, with noble generosity, availed himself of a flag of truce to furnish Mrs. Ali Cutti with a plentiful bag of Spanish dollars, and continued a liberal allowance until her loving husband was restored to her by the cessation of hostilities.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* announces the arrival of the Prince de Joinville, in the *Creole* corvette, on the 27th ult., from the Havannah.

SPAIN.—A decree of Don Carlos sanctions and applauds General Maroto's recent sanguinary conduct at Estella, and continues that officer in the command of the army. The Bishop of Leon, M. Anais Teijeiro, and Labandero, have been dismissed from their offices; Senor Ramirez de la Piscina has been nominated Foreign Secretary by Don Carlos. It was supposed that they would be escorted to France and suffered to escape, but report very strongly asserts that Maroto has demanded and will obtain the execution of Teijeiro. The Bishop was even said to have secreted himself at Lesaca, watching an opportunity of escaping!

A letter from Madrid states that Cabrera had discovered a conspiracy at Morella to deliver up the place to General Van Halen, and had, in consequence, shot 450 persons, consisting partly of soldiers and partly of inhabitants of the town.

MISAPPREHENSIONS FOR THE FATE OF POOR ENGLAND, IN THE EVENT OF A WAR, IN THE PRESENT INEFFICIENT STATE OF HER NAVY.

With Louis Philippe the First
We would come off the worst,
The Emperor Nicholas
Would pepper and pickle us;
By the Porte most *Sublime*
We'd be thrashed in no time,
A war with the Dutch
We'd repent very much.
I've an awful opinion
Of the navy Sardinian:
But I don't think we need
Dread the Dane or the Swede;
'Twould be shocking indeed,
And we'd justly complain,
If by Naples or Spain,
Or the fleet of Old Egypt,
Britain's feathers could be clipt,
Still Jonathan Yankee
Would "wop" us and thank ye. PEGASUS.

Theatres.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Sir Lytton Bulwer's new play, *Richelieu, or the Conspiracy*, was on Thursday night produced before one of the most crowded audiences ever assembled within the walls of a theatre. The house was in every part full to overflowing, and the play was received with an enthusiasm of applause alike merited by the rich and picturesque scenery, the power of the acting, and the dramatic skill, pleasant humour, fine discrimination, and poetical beauty of the composition. Its success was most triumphant, but we have not space this week for a detail of the plot, and to do justice to its merits.

ADELPHI.—On Monday evening some half dozen monkeys, who have been remarkably well drilled, performed an interlude. First one appeared in front of the curtain, and apparently made some communication to the leader of the orchestra. Then the curtain rising, discovered two of them, who danced, playing upon a tambourine. Then a lady monkey of distinction, attended by a page, walked across the stage and back with all the airs and graces of a lady of fashion. Next they enjoyed themselves in a *petit souper*, being waited upon by a monkey footman. The whole affair caused roars of laughter.

ST. JAMES'S.—A new burletta in one act, entitled *The Rear-Admiral*, was produced on Monday night. Its success was complete. The plot, without any pretension to novelty, is sufficiently dramatic, and the dialogue is spirited and smart. The scenery is very beautiful, and gives evident indications that Mr. Hooper's Olympic education has not been lost upon him.

Literary Notices.

The Idler in Italy. 2 vols. By the Countess of Blessington. H. Colburn.

WOULD that we could make this charming book review itself, by taking from it into our columns a few characteristic examples of the various attractions of which its pages consist: its easy and graceful, yet animated and brilliant style—its shrewd and sagacious spirit of observation—its just and natural tone of sentiment—its picturesque descriptions—its racy and original views of character, national as well as individual—its perfectly true yet piquant sketches of manners and society in the countries visited—its high and pure, yet perfectly unaffected, tone of moral feeling:—in short, all the points and features which go to make this book one of the most delightful and acceptable of its class that we have had for many a day. Would—we say—that our space would allow us to set forth all these qualities in their own proper *forms*, instead of tantalising the reader by a mere verbal and vapid description of what cannot be described; seeing that its peculiar qualities and characteristics are—as those of all *Journals* should be—purely personal and individual. To describe how Lady Blessington writes on occasions of this kind, when she writes from the actual impulse of the moment, and seeks to do no more (nor less) than impart to her readers the immediate feelings and reflections called forth by the occasion treated of, were only to describe the personal character and constitution of Lady Blessington's mind and heart, and their respective capacities and attributes; and *this* were a task beside our office, even if we were capable of fulfilling it. In the absence, however, of the means of conveying a due impression to our readers of the many merits of this work, we have the consolation of knowing, that all we could in any case effect in the matter—even if we could quote half the book—would be a work of supererogation; seeing that the book itself will be in the hands of all the reading world as soon probably as our notice could reach them. It does not, however, the less behove us to in some sort pay this charming writer for the pleasure she has afforded us, by recording, as we now do, our unmixed admiration of the uses to which she has in this instance—as, indeed, she does in every other—turned her varied and available talents, and the happy temperament to which they are allied. "The Idler in Italy" is neither more nor less than a Journal—we verily believe little, if at all, altered or embellished from the original tracings of the fair journalist's hand—kept during a tour through France to Italy, and a residence of some months in the most attractive localities of the latter country, namely, Rome and Naples. The materials of which it is made up—so far at least as regards their "complement external"—may readily be guessed at; but the manner of attiring those materials, and the points of view in which they are set forth, can only be appreciated by a perusal of the book itself, to which, therefore, we heartily commend our readers.

Peru as as it is: a Residence in Lima, and other parts of the Peruvian Republic; comprising an Account of the Social and Physical Features of that Country. By Archibald Smith, M.D. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

A TEN years' residence in Peru has enabled the very intelligent and observant author of the present work to amass a valuable fund of information respecting Peruvian society, the external aspect of the country, the operation of its new form of government, its agriculture, its general trade, and particularly the present state of its mining districts. The portion of the work which treats of the diseases peculiar to Peru is exceedingly interesting, and developes a series of facts of considerable importance to the medical science, and dietetics. The architectural and other remains of the ancient Incas seem to have attracted Dr. Smith's curiosity; and they are described by him with very graphic effect. But, perhaps, the most popular parts of his volumes are those relating to the mines, wherein are shown the mode of working them, their products, the expense for labour, the number of productive mines, and their different qualities. The whole book, indeed, is of as much utility as amusement, and it is rich in both.

The Aldine Magazine of Biography, Bibliography, Criticism, and the Arts. March, 1839.

ORIGINATING in a weekly sheet, this Magazine, on an enlarged and improved plan, now takes its stand with the regular *monthly* periodicals. The first Paper in the present Number is of a startling character, affirmatory of the existence of Louis XVII., the orphan of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, and peremptorily appealing to the French Noblesse now in London, to investigate his claims. "Letters to my Son at Rome" illustrate the history and character of the leading booksellers of the past generation, and a plate of *fac similia* autographs of about sixteen bibliopolists of the present day, patrons of the work, impart to it a novel species of interest. Amongst the literary contributors to the *Aldine Magazine*, we find Miss Pardoe, Delta, the author of "The Siege of Zaragoza," and other popular writers. The critical notices of new books, the Fine Arts, &c., evince much soundness of judgment and purity of taste.

Home Service. By Benson E. Hill, Author of "Recollections of an Artillery Officer." H. Colburn.

THIS writer's first work was very generally and most favourably reviewed; it teemed with interesting details, of foreign and warlike matters, interspersed with droll scenes, characters, anecdotes, and jests. Its successor, though more British and pacific, is still sufficiently Military to content our Artilleryman's former brother soldiers, with whom his gentlemanly habits have kept him in high favour, though some of them may regret that he ever left the Army.

Those familiar with the "Head-Quarters" of his corps, and with such "Out-Quarters" as Dover, Shorncliffe, &c., will recognize the authenticity of his sketches; not, however, confined to those localities. The Engineer, whose Kentish road he praises, also furnished him with ludicrous tales, from far distant lands. His memory and

imagination have gleaned rich material from Egypt, Minorca, Genoa, Gibraltar, and other "realms remote," where our officer never *was* quartered.

Royal and noble chiefs figure in his lively pages. His own Yorkshire servant, Gunner Samuel Turner, is a rough diamond, well worthy of careful examination. Mr. Hill seems to have admired great persons, and observed diverting ones, with a spirit of frank impartiality, whether Whig or Tory, prince or poet, player or parson, Major-General or master tailor, dwarf or fortune-teller, smuggler or boatman, Irish, Scotch, French, or West-country, chambermaid or "lady with the light hair." His unprejudiced accounts ought to conciliate liberal readers, of all parties, especially as there is no wavering in his fair play; he professes the political bias in which he was trained for the service, and from which he has never swerved; though this prevents him not from dealing justly by honest leaders on the other side, while he sports with the simile of one among his own idols, and with the symmetry of another. In his theatrical portraits, from the highly coloured full length, to the pen and ink profile, he has brought forward good points, throwing "eye-offending blots" as much in the shade as any artist can do, who desires to preserve fidelity of likeness. In private allusions a forgiving tone pervades his most comic passages, doing credit to his heart and head.

Judicious comments on literature and the fine arts, lend value and variety to these volumes, which are calculated to create a sensation, and diffuse entertainment, through many contrasted circles of social life, metropolitan and provincial.

Mr. Hill's originality and humour are never immodest, still less immoral or irreligious, yet sometimes evinced in traits that will be *best* appreciated by *masculine* readers. But, if nautical authors may be naughty with impunity, in a gross coarse way, surely a *land* blue-jacket, who can delicately imply "a bit of fun," need dread no squeamish censure. 'Tis a mad wag, my masters! Two or three gems of nature's pathos, however, redeem the whole from any charge of useless levity; rendering it a case of "sweet and bitter" liqueurs, all enlivening, and of the purest quality. The few chapters which have before appeared are corrected and amplified, so that they can scarcely be termed reprints, and form not a sixth of the total quantity.

Mr. Hill trusts that he has improved; *we* pronounce "Home Service" superior, both in matter and manner, to the "Recollections." "Practice makes perfect," experience alone can teach talent how to excel in its favourite arts, how to arrange its own stores, and give due effect to its own powers.

Clear and correct style is requisite to the lightest essays of the pen. This Mr. Hill has acquired, by care, pains, time; it cannot otherwise be attained. His first literary attempt promised much, his second has amply redeemed that pledge, we hope for a *third*.

Nothing can be more manly than is his dedication. Its "unflattering brotherhood" proves that its theme merits "more than is set down for him." By the way, Mr. George Raymond so shines in his friend's adventures, that *he*, we imagine, will not complain of personality.

We must now conclude our notice of "Home Service," and cordially recommend it to our readers. As leisure and space may serve, we shall endeavour to give them a few extracts, as specimens of Mr. Hill's versatility, good temper, and wit. We congratulate Mr. Colburn on this venture, which, we predict, will answer the purpose of all concerned, a consummation devoutly to be wished, as the ex-artillery officer confesses himself "one of the *poor and proud*." To the mentally industrious and economical, a lack of lucre *should* enhance pride, we wish our author's humbled by nothing, but *very* full pay, for *all* his services.

Russian Soldiers.—The Russians make good soldiers, yielding an implicit obedience to their superiors, and undergoing the basest punishment, frequently inflicted unjustly, without a murmur. Until very recently there existed in the Russian military code seventy-three cases in which the punishment of death might be inflicted; and that punishment in six different modes—by quartering, by the wheel, by fire, by decapitation, generally accompanied by the previous burning of the tongue with a red hot iron, by hanging, and by running the gauntlet, the late military code has abolished all these modes except the last. The more *lenient* punishments were—the knout, which indeed frequently caused death, tearing away the nostrils, mutilation of the ears, nose, hands, or fingers, and nailing the hands to the pillory. The incendiary, the forger, the *magician*, and the *sorcerer*, were to be burned alive.* Blasphemy and defamation of the Emperor or any of the imperial family were punished by decapitation. The theft of a sum above twenty silver roubles, about 8*l* 10*s*., entailed death. "A Russian soldier," observes a native writer, "knows but that which is read to him; a maxim which should be repeated and inculcated as often as the word of God." And such were the military laws as established by Peter the Great.—*London Monthly Miscellany.*

Peninsula Anecdotes.—Lord Charles Manners, when surprised in Spain by a squadron of French Lancers, and desired to surrender, determined upon a struggle for his liberty, replied only by such a start as he would have taken at the sound of "gone away!" from a furze covert, quickly applying spurs to the side of his charger, a thorough-bred mare—luckily the second which he had mounted after the fatigue of a general action, a mare distinguished in Leicestershire—he led chase, fearlessly steering his course, indifferent to a volley of *sacres* and threats, accompanied by the display of weapons in his rear, straight towards a ravine in front of him, charging it at a point somewhat broader than the full breadth of the Whissendine, and, clearing it, landed in safety on the opposite bank, to the infinite amazement of all, *les Messieurs braves des braves*, not one of whom could regard it otherwise than as the most un-negociable *ne plus ultra* of pursuit. The same kind of activity, added to coolness, self-possession, and that dependence upon his own resources, which are generally combined in the constitution of a true sportsman, were also available in another instance, lately related to me, as having occurred to one no less distinguished throughout the army of the Peninsula, or regarded by his comrades, than Colonel (now General) W——s, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, better known by the familiar appellation of Billy W——s. Upon one of those occasions to be met with in the catalogue of the chances of war, the Colonel found himself in the situation of many brave men before and since,—a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. The circumstance being reported, as a matter of course, to the Commander in-Chief, his Grace's reply, couched in his usual style of brevity, plainly demonstrated his knowledge of character:—"Ha! W——s taken, is he? got W——s, have they? well, they won't keep *him* long." The result was according to the Duke's general discrimination concerning all with whom he had to deal. That W——s was taken, was too true; true he was on his route to incarceration, or the shadow of liberty, a limited freedom on parole; but, instead of yielding to despair, his wits were directed, from the moment of his capture, to the means of escape, the way to effect which is not invariably in such cases manifest as accompanying the will. It might not appear particularly feasible to any one riding unarmed in the centre of a corps of well-armed and well-mounted dragoons, each taking an especial interest in his security, while under their charge; but as the pigmy driver of a celebrated coach observed, "What big uns does by strength, I does by hartifiz,"—so did our good Colonel resort to that stratagem which alone could serve his purpose in such a strait. Affecting the utmost unconcern for the consequences of such an event, he jogged merrily and, to all seeming, willingly along with his escort, merely lamenting *le sort de la guerre*, remarking upon the expediency of resignation to fate, taking a *prise de tabac* with one, a sip of *eau de vie* with another, and conversing with a degree of good humour and indifference, which completely disarmed all suspicion of his object. He was pronounced a *bon camarade*, and regarded in the light of what an Englishman, for want of more expressive phraseology, must have termed a d—d good fellow. After a march of some miles upon these terms, a halt was proposed; the Colonel, not requiring any hint to dismount, was the first to quit the saddle, taking care, however, to remain close within the reach of his horse. The day was sultry, and the soldiers perceiving their prisoner apparently intent upon the solace of the Indian weed, attempting to obtain a light for the Meerschaum, with which he affected to be exclusively occupied, one by one had abandoned their horses, and were seated smoking or reposing upon the ground, when Colonel W——s, mounting quicker than thought, was at least a hundred yards distant from the group before any exertions could follow the ejaculations which so unexpected a proceeding had produced.—[From the *New Sporting Review*, a publication under the management of "Craven," and we worthy the fame of that clever writer.]

* It may be observed that the *sorcerer* and *interpreter of dreams* are *still* punished under Russian criminal law.

THE WRECK.

FROM THE "ATHENÆUM MAGAZINE."

They are gone, they are gone, to the unseen caves
Of the wide and trackless deep,
And of them no relic remains to show
Where they lie in their lonely sleep

The sea weed clings to their matted hair,
And the coral rock is their quiet bed;
No sigh breathes above their darksome bier,
No dirge is sung o'er the ocean dead,

Save that of the mad and howling wave,
As it speeds on its swift and reckless way,
O'er the wailing voice of the winter wind
At the boding close of a stormy day.

Their thoughts—their prayers—and their last wild words,
Not one of the living may ever know:—
They are buried where rocks the shark his prey
In the cold and fathomless depths below.

Their loves—their hatreds, where are they now?
In the gulf where rests all love and hate;
No voice of the past is heard to tell
Their name, their lineage, their former fate.

What lips have smiled, and what eyes have wept
For those who lie 'neath the briny wave,
Is hidden with many an untold tale
That sleeps in many an unknown grave.

The step of the Wreck's now profaneness
That deck where the feet of the dying trod;
And his oath takes place of the frantic shriek
That in life's last gurgle called upon God.

A drifted spar, and a broken mast,
And a board where their last sad meal was spread,
Are all that remain to the wistful eye
Of those the unshrouded—the nameless dead. L. S. S.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p.* 142.)

To secure the strength and efficiency of that service, once increased, is a matter of paramount interest; and as it is generally admitted to be found more difficult to retain than to possess, so the importance of this part of the subject demands more consideration and patience than the former. This is the second measure, and resolves itself into the branches of justice—due *encouragement* and provision for the mariner, which will finally be found to accomplish the last. Justice can only be rendered to him by assimilating his condition to the seaman of the Royal Navy. In attempting to accomplish this end, which must promise the most beneficial results, we can only hope it will operate most favourably on the mariner, from the natural conclusion that every class of men will not fail, in proportion to the inducements held out for their provision in old age, and the advantages offered of immediate support, to continue faithful to their employers, and devoted to that country in which they are rewarded for their industry in an equal scale to that of other occupations, and a superior consideration to that which is given in other nations. To achieve this measure, there is ample ground to operate on, without in the least infringing the interest of the shipowner or by any other means that would not ultimately repay him *tenfold*. A natural and just conclusion must have its weight in this as on a variety of points, the spectator is invariably capable of perceiving the merits of any occurrence, or the errors of action, with more disinterested feelings, and through the medium of purer sentiments, than those which form a portion of the moving scene. In reference to the establishment of a class of ordinary seamen in the trading marine, it might be deemed arbitrary to insist on such a measure. But who is there that, being intimate with the present state of the maritime service, can assert the possibility, if required, of furnishing the trading marine with an increase * of able seamen? No, it would be found totally impossible. Therefore, under the undeniable fact of there being so great a scarcity of seamen, and the not less notorious proof of the trading ships not being efficiently manned in numbers, there could not be any injustice in the aforesaid measure of augmentation. In fact, on the score of humanity, it should be urged, if not from other motives.

As the present short-handed † state in which the trading ships proceed to sea, coupled with other circumstances before alluded to, are the prevailing causes of the incessant destruction of property, loss of life, and consequently the immense annual sacrifice of seamen. So in an eminent degree do these palpable facts require notice. The community at large would be served by the introduction of an increase of hands, particularly of the former description, into the trading marine—without imposing on the shipowner the expense of additional able seamen (the pay of the ordinary one probably would not exceed or vary, for the first three years, from 5*s*. to 10*s*.) per month. With disinterested feelings of zealous concern for the welfare of both nautical services, it is to be hoped that adequate measures will be adopted, in order to accomplish the foregoing purpose—followed up by, and united to, such steps as will tend to retain the important services of our valuable mariners.

With a view to obtain this result, and arrive at the means of achieving so great and desirable an arrangement, the inabilities and innovations on the mariner's privileges must be removed, and a just remuneration offered; with a due encouragement manifested by abolishing those petty and injurious transactions so seriously interfering with the nature and duration of his engagements, at the same time securing to the shipowner and him reciprocal benefits. Hence, as the minute duty of the seaman is not only founded but also dependent on, in many points, scientific principles, and one which requires, even in its most secure preparation, more than ordinary boldness, the injustice of allowing any interference with his avocation, or depriving him of his due employment while in port at home, becomes more striking,—the inroad on his industry more unjust, and as disgraceful to his employers as it is singularly prejudicial to the state. This circumstance, as before but only generally adverted to, arises from the practice of dismissing the mariner immediately on his arrival in England, and instantly employing landsmen riggers to discharge the cargo and dismantle the ship. After which, on the vessel being brought forward again for freight, the before-mentioned riggers are re-engaged to equip and rig it. It cannot fail to afford a correct opinion on the evil tendency of this system, not only as refers to its impropriety of justice to the mariner, but also in a more palpable form by the effect it has on the number of seamen,—in so much that the number of those riggers, of whom few have ever been out of harbour, particularly the younger men, when we find they amount, according to a calculation that there cannot be less than 4,000 in the port of London, 2,200 in Liverpool, 950 in Glasgow, 1,000 in Hull, and in Dublin, Cork and Liverpool, 870, and throughout other ports of Great Britain and Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, they are 980, showing a total of 10,000 men which are unavailable to the state in the event of war, and not more than one-third of whom have been at sea. It must not be advanced that the greater portion of those men are old and disabled; not so; they are chiefly able-bodied, and as equal to perform laborious duty as the seaman—as proved by the circumstance of being employed by the shipowner, who, it is to be presumed, in justice to himself, would not engage an invalid labourer. This is an alarming deduction from the strength of our trading marine, in addition to other evils of which it is productive.—(*To be continued.*)

* Several ships were detained last summer for hands, although the pay rose to 2*l*. 15*s*. per month.

† The author came home from Portugal in a ship that, in a moderate gale, was obliged to cut away from the yard a foretop sail, which could not be furled from having only three men and two boys in a vessel of 250 tons.

THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN FERRIS DEVONSHIRE, K.C.H.

This veteran, whose death was notified in our Paper of the 23d ultimo, entered the Naval Service in 1789, as a Volunteer, on board the *Cumberland*, 74, and served on the Halifax station as Midshipman in the *Penelope*, Captain J. Lindsay; and on the W. India station in the *Trusty*, 50, bearing the flag of Adm. Sir J. Laforey; in the *Queen*, 98, under the flag of R.-Adm. Sir A. Gardiner; and in the *Derbine* schooner. Subsequently Lord St. Vincent appointed Lieut. D. to the *Terpsichore*, 32, which ship was employed in the defence of Fort Matilda, Guadaloupe, when be-

sieged by the French in Nov. and Dec. 1794. During the siege, which lasted nearly two months, Lieut. D. commanded the *Terpsichore's* boats, by which supplies were conveyed day and night to the garrison, under a heavy cross fire from the enemy. Early in October, 1796, the *Terpsichore* was despatched from Gibraltar to inform the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron under Rear-Admiral Mann having been chased thither by the Spanish fleet. On her return she fell in with, and captured an enemy's frigate of far superior force—the *Mahonesa*, a Spanish frigate, carrying on the main deck twenty-six Spanish 12-pounders, weighing 18 ounces more than ours, 8 Spanish sixes on the quarter deck, and a number of brass coborns, swivels, &c., had on board 275 men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn. The despatch of the gallant Commander of the *Terpsichore*, Captain Richard Bowen, contained the following notice of Lieut. Devonshire's conduct:—"I am unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the officers; but the talents displayed by the First Lieut. Devonshire, who was but just out of the sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitle him to this distinction, and prove him highly deserving of the recommendation you gave him with his appointment in the West Indies." In consequence of this well-merited commendation, the Admiralty promoted Lieut. Devonshire to the rank of Commander. His post commission, dated April 27, 1801, was given him as a reward for his gallant conduct when commanding the *Dart* sloop-of-war, attached to Lord Nelson's division, in the battle off Copenhagen. The *Dart* on that occasion had a Lieutenant and 2 men killed, and 1 man wounded. During the late war he commanded several line-of-battle-ships, and, at the promotion in July, 1830, he was made a Rear-Admiral, and placed on the Retired List. Sir John was in the 65th year of his age. The ardent zeal, gallantry, and ability, that marked his long and distinguished professional career, obtained for him the friendship and esteem of his late Majesty, as well as of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Nelson. In his native county (Devonshire), the firm, upright, and unflinching integrity of the magistrate, the benevolent, hospitable, and urbane manners of the man, placed him high in the respect of his neighbourhood, and in the esteem and regard of a large circle of friends. His private worth and domestic virtues are consecrated in grateful and affectionate remembrance by his afflicted widow and family.

CLIMATE ON THE HAIR.—The effect of climate upon the hair is very great. Extreme cold is apt to dry and wither the roots; and, on the contrary, extreme heat to enervate and weaken this important integument of the head. The most extraordinary thing connected with the preceding fact is, that *one counteracting agent* should be endowed with the singular virtues of preserving the hair in health and beauty, in either the torrid or frigid zone; and it is a question, whether ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is most used in warm or cold countries. At the Court of Russia, the above delightful conservator of the hair is lauded with extraordinary encomiums; while in India the consumption of Rowland's Macassar is immense!

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, MAR. 9, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 93¾ ⅞. | 3½ Reduced,
Reduced, | New 3½, 100⅜ ½.
Consols for Account,

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.—F. Blake, of Ealing, Middlesex, tea-dealer—H. Rowe, of Great Tower-street, London, wine-merchant—J. Kirkby, J. Gregory, and W. K. Gregory, of Sheffield, silver platers—H. E. Thompson, of the Marlborough Brewery, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, brewer—R. Clark, late of Wallington Mills, Surrey, horsehair and seating manufacturer, but now of Grove Cottage, Carshalton, Surrey.

BANKRUPTS—T. Watkinson the younger, and H. Watkinson, late of Meredith-street, Clerkenwell, tea-dealers—R. N. Jenkins, of New Windsor, Berkshire, butcher—W. J. D. Arnold, late of Norway-wharf, Westminster, and of Norwood, Surrey, but now of Lisson-grove, and T. H. Johnson, of Norway-wharf and Holywell-street, Westminster, coal merchants—W. Swan[illegible], of Fore-street, Cripplegate, London, linen-draper—J. Lumley, of Leeds and Knaresborough, flax-spinner—F. H. Maw, of Morton, Lincolnshire, mustard manufacturer—J. Batt, late of Torquay, Devonshire, hotel-keeper—W. W. Wheeler, of Liverpool, ale and porter-dealer—J. Marshall and T. Collier, of Manchester, merchants.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—A. Pink, late of Paul-street, Finsbury, and now of Somerset-place, Little Chelsea, brewer.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—R. Turley, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmaster.

BANKRUPTS—J. S. Maidstone, ironmonger—J. Marrow, Thatto-heath, and T. Frodsham, Toxteth-park, Lancashire, brewers—J. Cartlitch, Whitecross street, victualler—G. Howes, Milton, Kent, tavern-keeper—F. James, Bideford, Devonshire, grocer, tea-dealer, and paper-seller.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS—J. Rowatt, of Whiteshawgate, Hamilton, dealer in wood—A. M'Pherson, of Glasgow, insurance broker—P. Garson, J. Garson, and C. Spence, of Stromness.

BIRTHS.

At Dublin, the lady of Brev.-Maj. RIACH, 79th, of a son—At Sonning, the lady of Lieut.-Col. BOWYER, C.B., of a son—At Bath, the lady of Major-Gen. SWINEY, of a daughter—3d inst., at No. 10, Clarence-crescent, Windsor, the lady of Lieut. MUNRO, Royal Horse Guards (Blue), of a daughter—At Newbridge, the lady of Surgeon WINTERSCALE, Scots Greys, of a son—MARIARET, wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Bowen, K.L.C.S., of a son—At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. JOHNSTON, of a son—At Fort George, the lady of Captain MACPHERSON, 78th Highlanders, of a son—At Falmouth, the lady of Lieut. GRIFFITH, of the *Magnet* packet, of a son—5th inst., in Park-place, St. James's, the Lady ARTHUR LENNOX, of a daughter—Dec. 1st, at Terhoot, the lady of Dr. MACKINNON, of a daughter—4th, at Moradabad, the lady of Capt. E. J. WATSON, 59th N.I., of a son—7th, at Calcutta, the lady of Captain J. TAYLOR, of a son—Nov. 7th, at Kamptee, the lady of Capt. H. GRIFFITH, 11th N.I., of a son—16th, at Quilon, the lady of Major LAWRIE, 9th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

7th inst., at Ham, the Rev. C. O. SKINNER, A.M., to EMMA, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. T. Gray, R.N., and granddaughter of General Blachford—March 3d, J. J. W. PETTON, Esq., Lieut. 2d Life Guards, to MARIANNE, eldest daughter of Sir E. C. East—At Gourock-house, Renfrewshire, on 16th ult., G. RAINY, Esq., of Liverpool, to MARGARET, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Darroch—At Turlough, L. F. SEMPLE, of Foxford, Esq., son of the late Captain Semple, to FRANCES, daughter of the late J. Acton, Esq., M.D., and Surg., R.N.—At St. Luke's, Old street, W. H. WARTON, Esq., to CATHERINE JANE, only surviving child of the late Capt. J. Baker, E.I.C.S.—At Derry, J. CRAWFORD, Esq., to MARY ANNE, daughter of the late J. Stevenson, Esq., Capt. 81st regiment—Dec. 18th, Lieut. W. G. WHEATLEY, 4th N.I., to LOUISA M. A., daughter of the late F. Lugrin, Esq.—19th, Assistant-Surg. W. A. GREEN, to MARY LYDIA, second daughter of the late Hugh W. Stalkartt, Esq., of Gussry.

DEATHS.

At Orenane Cottage, Tipperary, Capt. R. MANSERGH—At Bath, on 21st ult., in her 89th year, JANE, wife of Alderman P. Smyth, and mother of Col. Smyth, late 62d regt.—At Glentyan, Mrs. STERLING, wife of Capt. James Sterling, R.N.—At Carrickmacross, JANE MARY, wife of W. Moore, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. John Burke, 16th Lancers—At Sydney, on 28th August, FRANCIS BURN MONCUR, Esq., only son of the late Capt. John Moncur, Royal Navy, Greenwich—In the Hills, 12th November, Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR WARDE, 3d B.L.C.—22d Nov., his Excellency Monsieur F. NIEL, the Governor of the French settlement of Chandernagore—24th, at Khyouk Phyoo, EILEN ANNE, the wife of Lieut Price, 67th N.I., aged 19—Feb. 25, ELIZA, daughter of Rear-Admiral Holland—2d inst., R. H. STANHOPE, Com., R.N., and Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in Ireland, only surviving son of the late Colonel Hon. H. F. Stanhope—21st Jan., at Demerara, Captain C. A. DEAN, 67th regt., eldest son of R. B. Dean, Esq.—Mr. R. H. RICHARDS, R.N., aged 29—At Portsea, on 23d ult., Mr. D. FORMAN, R.N., aged 71—23d ult., at Craven-place, Old Kent road, G. L. SPINLUFF, Esq., of the Treasury, only son of Major Spinluff—At Dover, Major W. RAMSAY, retired list Rl. Marines—Lately, Capt. A. JERVIS, h.-p. Royal Marines—In Ireland, Capt. G. O'NEILL, retired list Rl. Marines—Feb. 22d, aged 17 months, MARY, sixth daughter of Lieut R. Holman, R.N.—At Bognor, Mrs. H. TEESDALE, relict of the late H. Teesdale, Esq., formerly Lieut.-Colonel 4th Drag. Guards—Near Bray, COLIN, son of the late C. Johnstone, Esq., of Drum, Monaghan, h.-p. 21st Lt. Dragoons—At Listowell, on 19th Feb., EMILY, wife of Commander T. Mathias, R.N.—At Naples, Capt. J. MELLIS, late 69th regiment—At Woodfield, near Penryn, on 28th ult., in his 57th year, Lieut.-Colonel HODGE, formerly of the 29th Foot. Col. H. entered the Army in 1799, as an Ensign in the 29th, and served in that corps for nearly 30 years, during their successive campaigns in Holland, West Indies, Peninsula, and America—At Deal, in her 16th year, ELIZA BELL, eldest daughter of Captain E. Boys, R.N.—At Clontarf, Capt. F. DUNDAS, h.-p. 81st regt.—At Rossmanaher Cottage, Clare, in his 66th year, Lieut.-Col. W. O'BRIEN, formerly 5th regiment.

Advertisements.

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ENVELOPES, 1s. 6d. per 100, warranted to be the best that are made. An extensive and elegant assortment of Envelope Cases, filled with Envelopes, from 8s. 6d. Name Plate elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine Cards printed, for 5s. Printed Invitation and Return-Thank Notes, with gilt edges, 1s. 8d per quire. Writing Papers of every-description at wholesale prices. Superfine Bath Post, 9s. 6d. per ream, or 6d. per quire; Note ditto, 6s. per ream, or 4d. per quire. An elegant assortment of Dressing Cases, from 8s 6d. (including Razor, Comb, Shaving Brush, and Strop) to 50 Guineas. Hair and Tooth Brushes, Toilet Bottles, &c. Travelling Writing-cases, Despatch Boxes, Wellington Cases, in Russia and other leather, from 15s. 6d. Blotting Books, at 1s. 6d.; do., with locks, 4s. 6d. The most choice selection of Bibles and Prayer Books in London. To be had at STOCKEN'S, 53, Quadrant, Regent-street, two doors from Swan and Edgar's. Observe Name and Number.

BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY, 432, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade.—The Directors of this Company invite the attention of the public to the following report, received from the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Force, addressed to H. C. Moreton Dyer, Esq., one of the Directors of this Company:—

"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall place, 23rd February, 1839.—SIR,—The Commissioners of Police beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, requesting to be informed of the reports made by the police constables who have been wearing the clothing prepared and waterproofed by the British Waterproofing Company. The Commissioners have to acquaint you in reply, that one suit has been in the use of a constable, whose beat is situate on Blackheath. He reports that frequently during the month of January he was out in six hours' successive rain, without getting the least damp underneath the clothing; that on the night of the 8th instant it rained the whole nine hours he was on duty, and that when he took off his great coat, in the presence of the sergeant at the station, it was found as dry inside as when he put it on, that since he wore the waterproofed clothing he has been out in as much wet as at one time would have saturated three suits of the ordinary clothing. The other police constable is situate at Kingsland. He reports that he has worn the waterproofed clothing night and day, and has been under severe rain and snow storms, none of which penetrated any part of his clothing, except a little wet through one of the legs of the trousers on the first day he put them on, but since then he has observed nothing more of it. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, "C. ROWAN."

Agents continue to be appointed to all parts of the kingdom.

DRESS COATS, cut in the first style of fashion 30s; superfine, 40s to 50s., frock coats, silk facing, 35s to 47s, superfine, silk velvet collar and silk facing, 50s.; milled cloth great coats, 40s to 60s, trousers, 6s. 6d. to 12s., fashionable doeskin and kerseymere, 15s. to 25s.; waistcoats, 5s 6d to 12s. 6d.; Petersham great coats, 25s. and 30s.; pilot coats, 16s, 21s, and 30s; cloth cloaks, 30s. to 63s.; shooting jackets, 18s., dressing gowns, 10s. 6d., boys' and youths' clothing, cloth tunic dresses, 30s. to 42s.; a suit of clothes, 2l. 17s superfine black, 3l. 5s.—At FISHER and CO.'s, Tailors, 13, King William-street, City, ten doors from London Bridge.

RAPER'S PATENT WATERPROOF.—patronised by the Queen, the Nobility, and several public establishments.—Messrs. RAPER and Co. beg respectfully to inform the public, that they are now carrying out Mr. Raper's newly invented PROCESS of WATERPROOFING of all sorts of FABRICS used in CLOTHING, as well as leather, with increased and extensive machinery. Receiving houses—8, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; 12, Marshall-street, Golden-square, and 40, Basinghall street. Messrs. Raper and Co. beg unequivocally to state that they have no connexion whatever with any public company, and that theirs is the only Patent Waterproof.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.—FAMILIES in WANT of really good SERVANTS, of every description, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, 120, Oxford-street, corner of Regent-circus, (removed from 134, Oxford street—established in 1830), than through the adoption of any other method whatever, as domestics are waiting to be hired from Ten to Five o'clock. Convenient rooms are appropriated to engagements, which prevents unnecessary trouble at home through promiscuous applications. Many persons are prejudiced against an establishment for hiring servants, but if the servants possess good characters, it must certainly be obviously absurd to suppose that they can be injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure situations. Fee for obtaining a servant, 2s. 6d; as many as may be required in a family per annum, 14s.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO,

Is now EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant artificial light; constantly illuminated from Two o'clock in the afternoon, and throughout the day in dark or unfavourable weather.

Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening, without intermission.—Admission, One Shilling.

T. COX SAVORY, &c., 47, Cornhill, London (Seven Doors from Gracechurch-street), informs the Public, that he offers SILVER WATCHES, on the celebrated PATENT LEVER CONSTRUCTION (the most accurate on which a Watch can be made), for Six Guineas each, with the latest improvements, i. e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up.

N.B. If in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. Second-hand Watches purchased in Exchange.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES. Mr. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Walham Green, Fulham.

BARFIELD'S DIAMOND PLATE POWDER, warranted not to wear the Plate.

It instantly clears tarnish and dirt, and magically produces a most inimitable polish upon Gold, Silver, Plated Goods, Brass, Tin, Copper, and makes British Plate Zinc, and Pewter, look as white as the best Silver.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Hallet and Co.'s British Plate Factory, 46, Ludgate-street, Bateman, Chemist to the Queen, No. 8, Castle-street, Leicester-square; S Chapell, 84, Lombard street; Wilson, 87, Fenchurch-street; Thomas and Co., Old Kent-road; Russell, 67, Whitechapel road; and at the Manufactory, 92, Fenchurch-street.

AGENTS WANTED for every Town in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Plate cleaned with this Powder will not again tarnish.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Mr. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET STREET, begs to introduce an entirely NEW DESCRIPTION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures, at STRICTLY MODERATE CHARGES. They so perfectly resemble Natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will NEVER CHANGE COLOUR OR DECAY, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will give support, and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and in order that Mr. Howard's improvements may be within reach of the most economical, he has reduced his charges to the lowest scale possible. Tooth-ache instantly cured, and decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from Ten till Five. All consultations free.

TEETH.

MR. R. CLARK, Surgeon Dentist, late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, brother and successor to the late J. Clark, formerly of 3, Keppel street, Russell-square, and lately of 44, Sackville-street, respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the profession on the most modern and scientific principles. In consequence of the long and severe illness of Mr C.'s brother, he has had numerous complaints from parties wearing ARTIFICIAL TEETH, owing to neglect, bad arrangement, &c., he therefore begs to inform those who have the slightest complaint, that he will, at any time, make the necessary alteration, *without any further charge.*

23, Sackville street, Piccadilly; and E. Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

TROTTER'S ASIATIC TOOTH POWDER, established upwards of eighty years, so long been a general favourite of the Nobility and Gentry of this and foreign countries, conspicuous for its virtues in cleaning and preserving the Teeth. The Proprietor of this most excellent and invaluable Dentifrice having served as an Officer in his late Majesty's Navy the whole of last War, most respectfully solicits the patronage of the Officers of the United Service. Sold wholesale, and by the single box, at the Manufactory, 2, Arundel street, Strand; and by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Mar. 9, 1839.

THE NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE
AND
East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 321. SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839. Price 8d.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Docks on the [illegible] April, and embark Passengers on the [illegible], the new teak [illegible] ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, Capt. [illegible], lying in the West India Docks. This Ship is 8 feet 8 inches between decks, is elegantly fitted for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. R. Thomson, Esq., 8, King's Arms Yard, or to T. Haviside and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA (with leave to land Passengers only at MADRAS). Will positively leave Gravesend on the 23rd March, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 2nd of April, the river-built ship MALCOLM, 550 Tons, Captain W. Bell, (late of the Cornwall), lying in the East India Docks. Carries an experienced Surgeon. For light Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. W. Bell, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Capt. Evans, or Mr. T. Heath, 154, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Lyall, Brothers, and Co., Great St. Helen's Passage, or to T. Haviside and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

N.B.—Last Shipping Day 21st instant. This ship does not carry Troops.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Leave the Docks on the 4th and Portsmouth on the 18th of May, the fine teak ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burthen, George Ireland, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Import Dock. This Ship was well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. Ireland, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Latham, Great St. Helen's; or to Allan, Steele, and [illegible], Lime Street-square.

To Leave Gravesend on the 15th of April,

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—The teak Ship [illegible] Tons, John Furney, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Furney, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. Walkinshaw and Co., 101, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. Lyall, Brothers and Co., 6 Great St. Helen's Passage; or to John Pirie and Co., 4, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

To Leave Gravesend on the 8th of April,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine new Ship ESSEX, burthen 800 Tons, E. Foord, H.C.S., Commander. This Vessel has superior accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Foord, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. Small, Colquhoun, & Co., 8, Old Jewry; Captain James Barber, White-lion-court; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—Thomas Hodges & Co., 283, Regent-street, corner of Conduit street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, bandanas, and stocks. In the tailoring department complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FAMILIES &c.

PILOT, Petersham, Beaver, and Milled Cloth Great Coats, Cloaks, and every other article of Gentlemen's Dress, cut and made to fit in the most improved style, for Cash, 25 per Cent. under the usual charge for Garments of the best quality, which is the [illegible], at J. ALBERT'S, Tailor and Draper, 52, King William-street, City. The Garments are made Waterproof if necessary, upon the recent important discovery, PATRONIZED by Her Majesty, of rendering Cloth of every description impervious to rain, without any glutinous or resinous matter, is free from any smell or other disagreeable property, the texture of the cloth remains unaltered, and free perspiration unimpeded.

52 King William-street, City.

INDIAN ARMY OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT for Writers, Cadets, and Passengers to India, Sydney, &c. under the management of Mr. ALEXANDER and CAPTAIN [illegible], late Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, Bengal, No. 3, Leadenhall street. At this Establishment every description of Outfit suited for India is provided upon any scale of economy desired. Patent Swing Beds, Iron Camp Bedsteads, Military Canteens, and every variety of Cabin Furniture to be had.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA DUBLIN STOUT, [illegible] per dozen quarts, [illegible] per dozen pints, London Stout, [illegible] per dozen quarts, [illegible] per dozen. [illegible] and Co.'s Foreign Wine [illegible], [illegible] Street and Windmill-street, [illegible]. [illegible] orders, punctually attended to.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING [illegible] BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.

To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages for warm climates, they possess the invaluable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

They are strongly recommended to all who may have occasion for a number of Beds on a sudden emergency, as, from their folding perfectly flat, they can be put aside when out of use in less than one-twentieth part of the room occupied by the common French Bedsteads.

Prices—£3 3s., £4, the [illegible], £5, 15s. 6d. and upwards.

An inspection of the above at the Warehouse, is with confidence solicited, where alone they may be had, together with every article of Camp or Cabin Furniture.

Passages engaged, Baggage shipped, and Cabins fitted up by experienced workmen. Drawings, with Estimates, forwarded into the country by the post, on addressing, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, 145, Leadenhall-street, near the East India House.

MILITARY OUTFITS TO INDIA.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, at THRESHER AND GLENNY'S, [illegible] next door to Somerset-house, Strand, where Lists of Necessary Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on Application; also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c.

N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will have immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and custom ers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 25 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T S respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, Dress Caps, Forage Caps, Epaulettes, of all ranks, Sashes, Belts, Swords, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N B—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors and Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Officers, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent, for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l 5s; of Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 10s. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 4s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 14s.; Vests from 18s., and Trowsers from 21s.

The New Victoria Cloth, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, durability, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Regimental Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers' Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—Copy the Address.

[illegible] MILITARY & [illegible] EQUIPMENTS. [illegible] Successor to [illegible] Levy, [illegible]

[illegible] and Army, [illegible] EVERY article of Naval and Military [illegible] Bedsteads, Canteens, [illegible]

Officers' and others' travelling Trunks and [illegible] supplied with every article required.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 33, [illegible], [illegible] to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of [illegible] to the Army and Navy [illegible] NEW PATENT BEDSTEADS, [illegible]

[illegible]

An [illegible]

MILITARY and NAVAL [illegible] [illegible] Officers [illegible] vided [illegible] and General Outfitters [illegible] wholesale price. [illegible] shirts, 18s. and upwards [illegible] per dozen; also, superfine collars, [illegible] from 30s per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped ditto, 18s. per doz.; printed ditto 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose 6s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto 2s. per doz.; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton drawers, per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies chemises 2s. per dozen; ditto 12s and 18s; good ditto, 21s and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps 6s per dozen; night-gowns 18s.; long ditto 24s. 30s., and 36s per dozen; sheets 9s. per pair; pillow cases; linen towels 8s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s 6d. per suit, superior ditto, made to measure, 12s and 30s per suit, duck, drill, kerseymere, &c. ditto, in great variety; bedding from 8s 6d each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and [illegible] in a manner combining real utility with economy and [illegible], by CHRISTIAN & CO. 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N.B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships to India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms, Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 30 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 40 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 70 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 75 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas; Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas. Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 8 guineas.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented Brush for cleaning velvet, with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at Metcalfe's, 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 4th March, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply

MEAT, BREAD, OATS, and FORAGE,

To Her Majesty's Land Forces (Bread and Meat for the Foot Guards generally, and for the Household Cavalry in Middlesex excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks, in the Counties of England severally; in Wales, in North Britain, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands, for Three Months, from the 1st May next, inclusive;—

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside Tender for Army Supplies, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Thursday the Eleventh Day of April next; but none will be received after 11 o'clock on that day.

Persons, who make Tenders, are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall; and of the Barrack-Masters in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, *Secretary.*

CONTRACT FOR RUSSIAN HEMP.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 6th March, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 4th of April next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying RIGA and PETERSBURGH HEMP.

To be delivered at Her Majesty's Dock-yards, according to a Distribution, which, with a Form of the Tender, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Hemp," and must also be delivered at Somerset place.

CONTRACT for STAVES.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 13th March, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 21st instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the undermentioned quantities of

NEW STAVES, viz.:—

	Mille.
Baltic Pipe	80 great tale.
Quebec Pipe	50 "

Half of each to be delivered by the 30th of September next, and the remainder by the 31st January, 1840.

Samples of the Baltic Staves will be exhibited at the Victualling Yard at Deptford, and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Staves," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—H. J. Wellington (1834) to *Hazard*. Thomas Baldock (1813) to command *Snipe*, cutter.
Masters—F. J. Gruzelier (Second Master) to *Curlew*, v. Moulle, appointment cancelled. T. F. Cheeseman (Master's Assistant) to *Victory*. Fred. R. Sturdee (Second Master) to *Waterwitch*.
Second Masters—James W. Saunders to *Inconstant*. R. L. Bernard to *Implacable*.
Master's Assistant—J. J. Kent to *San Josef*.
Mates—James Willcox to *Waterwitch*. H. Waugh to *Implacable*.
Assistant-Surgeon—G. F. Rowe to *Ætna*.
Vol. 1st class—Thomas C. Fraser to *Britannia*.
Clerk—G. A. Lance (in charge) to *Curlew*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Barham, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), arrived at Lisbon, from Gibraltar, 2d, and sailed for England 5th March.
Castor, 36, Capt. R. Collier (1814), arrived at Malta, from Carthagena, Feb. 24.
Dee, 4, Com. J. Sherer (1839), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Jan. 19.
Echo, st.-ves., Lieut.-Com. W. James (1815), arrived at Jamaica, from Barbadoes, Jan. 26.
Favourite, 18, Com. Walter Croker (1814), sailed from Amherst, for Rangoon, Nov. 22.
Hermes, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Blount (1824), arrived at Malta, from Beyrout, March 1.
Sappho, 16, Com. Thos. Fraser (1826), sailed from Jamaica, on a cruise, Jan. 19.
Scylla, 16, Com. the Hon. J. Denman (1835), sailed from Lisbon for England 5th March, being in want of extensive repairs.
Victor, 16, Com. R. Crozier (1827), sailed from Trincomalee, for England, Dec. 9. Captain Ringcombe takes passage home in this ship.
Wanderer, 16, Com. Thos. Bushby (1829), arrived at Jamaica, from Havannah, Jan. 26.
Wizard, 16, Capt. T. Maitland (1827), arrived at Bombay, from Trincomalee, Jan. 9.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails. s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

Tagus, Middleton,	s. Feb. 16, d. Mar. 16, r. Mar. 18.
Lombardy, Singleton,	s. Mar. 2, d. Mar. 26.
Liverpool, Lewis,	s. March 11, d. Mar. 31.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

Lapwing, Corbias (1814),	s. Oct. 5, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 7.
Seagull, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 29.
Rangers, Turner (s. 1835)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 27.
Swift, Welch (1812),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
Opossum, Peter (1824),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22.
Alert, Jennings (1813),	s. Mar. 8, d. May 3.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

Star, Smith (1821),	s. Dec. 9, d. Feb. 11, r. Feb. 5.
Magnet, Griffith (1828),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
Linnet, Downey (1812),	s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. 1st and 15th in every Month.

Delight, Moore (s. 1815),	s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 25, r. Feb. 18.
Pigeon, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 25.
Lyra, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11.
Hope, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 4.
Mutine, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
Pandora, Innes (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
Shelduake, Passingham (1819),	s. Mar. 3, d. May 19.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

Penguin, Luce (1814),	s. Oct. 17, d. Feb. 21.
Petrel, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 16, d. Mar. 23.
Spey, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
Skylark, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
Reindeer, Dickon (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.

Portsmouth, March 15.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Snipe* cutter was commissioned on Monday by Lieut. T. Baldock.—*Clio* and *Childers* were taken out of dock on Wednesday; they have since been masted, and will be ready for commission next week; their rigging and sails are completed. *Zebra* sailed on Thursday; she is to call at Plymouth and Lisbon on her way to Malta. *Powerful* arrived at Spithead yesterday; she is to go to Lisbon next week, and will remain there some time, carrying out orders for the *Gauges* to go up the Mediterranean, unless she should be sent to the West Indies with the new Admiral. *Waterwitch* and *Ætna* are fitting; the former in the Basin, the latter alongside her hulk. *Curlew* was not commissioned until yesterday; but that no time might be lost in her equipment, Capt. Trotter has had a party of men from the *Britannia* at work on her, and the lower rigging is up, and great progress made in her fittings. *Indus* is to be launched to-morrow between 11 and 12 o'clock: the Surveyor of the Navy is to be present. *Rattlesnake* and *Tweed* are ordered to be taken in dock—*Rattlesnake* to be inspected and reported on as to her fitness as a troop-ship; *Tweed* to be repaired and got ready for commission. It is not yet settled when the new flag is to be hoisted—most probably on 1st April. *Revenge* is to be ready for putting in. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Ætna*, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Snipe*, *Messenger* steamer.

Plymouth, March 13th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—8th—Sailed *Gorgon* steam frigate, with the *Windsor Castle*, 74, under escort for Pembroke. 9th—Sailed *Marquis of Camden*, for the East Indies; twenty-two of her crew have been committed to the House of Correction for thirty days for refusing to go out in her, according to their articles of agreement, under a pretence that she was in a leaky state, which was proved to be quite otherwise, by two separate surveys held on her. *Inconstant*, 36, Captain D. Pring, was hauled alongside the sheer-hulk, and had her mainmast taken out, it being found defective. A Court-Martial assembled on board the *Royal Adelaide* this day, to try Mr. David Paine, carpenter of the *North Star*, on a charge of drunkenness; the Court having heard evidence for the prosecution, and on behalf of the prisoner, was of opinion that the charge had not been proved, and therefore acquitted the prisoner. Arrived the *Gleaner* steam-vessel, Lieut.-Com. G. E. Davis, from Holyhead; she proceeded the same day for Woolwich, to have her boilers and machinery repaired. 11th—Arrived the *Boreas*, Dutch corvette, 24 guns, from Batavia, on her way to the Texel, but put into this port by contrary winds. 12th—Sailed the *Hamoaze* lighter, with stores for the packets at Liverpool and Holyhead. 13th—*Rhadamanthus* steam frigate, Commander A. Wakefield, was taken out of dock; having had her repairs completed, she was immediately masted, and will be ready for sea in a few days. *Rodney*, 92, Captain H. Parker, is daily expected at this port from the Mediterranean. In Harbour — *Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Wolf*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound — *Implacable*, *Acorn*, *Boreas* (Dutch corvette).

Milford Haven, 13th March. (*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, the *Gorgon* steamer arrived at Pembroke Yard, having in tow the *Windsor Castle* from Plymouth, to be broken up. She is rapidly dismantling, and will shortly be docked and taken to pieces. At present the *Medusa* is in dock there; she will be taken out as soon as the tides will permit. Then the *Gorgon* will be docked to have her bottom examined; and as soon as that service is accomplished she will be removed, and the *Windsor Castle* taken in. On Sunday the *Harpy*, 10, arrived from the West Indies with despatches, having been unable to make any other port, from the severe easterly winds which have prevailed for some time past. She, having split her sails, and sustained other damage, is expected to go up to the Dock-yard for repairs as soon as the weather will admit. Mr. Cheeseman, Foreman of Pembroke Yard, has been appointed to Chatham, and a Mr. Turner, Inspector at Plymouth, promoted to Mr. Cheeseman's vacancy. In unrigging the *Windsor Castle* on Tuesday, the "*top*," falling out of the slings, so injured one of the riggers as to fracture both his leg and thigh. He is in a dangerous state, and it is doubted whether or no the limb will be obliged to be amputated. The small and inefficient marine guard of about 15 or 20 men, still does the military duty of the arsenal. When the force is to be sufficiently augmented time alone will be able to decide.

Mr. Allan, Master Boat-builder, has just obtained his promotion to Bombay, upon 700*l.* a year, and goes out as Master Superintendent of the building department, Mr. Blake being at home. No one is yet appointed in Mr. Allan's place.

The Nelson Testimonial.—On Saturday an adjourned meeting of the general committee was held at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's-st., when his Grace the Duke of Wellington presided as chairman. The committee agreed to postpone their decision, and to afford other artists an opportunity of contending for the final honour. We trust that this concession will be responded to as it ought to be, and that, when the collection of models and drawings comes to be re-opened to the public, it will be found to contain not only the best of the present contributions (with such alterations as their authors may deem advisable), but others, from men who, with a feeling of professional etiquette, very excusable, but which we hope they will now compel to give way to the patriotic, and therefore higher considerations, have hitherto refrained from entering into the competition.

The *Fantome*, 16, and *Pearl*, 20, sloops, are to be brought forward for service at Chatham; the former is not yet launched.

The *Winchester* is undocked, and the *Curacoa* docked at Chatham, the latter was undocked immediately and the *Hogue* taken in. The *Thalia* is undocked, and the *Buffalo* docked to fit for New Zealand.

The *Perthcawl* (Glamorganshire) preventive boat, recently engaged on wreck duty, was swamped, and a crew of six Coast-Guard officers and men were drowned.

Lieutenant Fisher of *Tribune*, tried by Court-Martial at Lisbon on 22d ult., on charges of intoxication, and leaving the deck in his watch, has been sentenced to be reprimanded, dismissed H.M.S. *Tribune*, and placed at the bottom of the list of 1837.

Lieut. Archibald Campbell, R.N., has received the appointment of Vice-Consul at Milan under Col. Sir T. Sorrell.

The Coast-Guard.—A seizure of 123 tubs of foreign spirits was made by the officer (Lieut. Brouncker) and crew of the Coast-Guard station at Lepe in the Lymington district, on the morning of the 4th inst. On the night of the 6th inst., the Coast-Guard at Mothercombe captured the tub-boat *Venus*, of Cherbourg, laden with 169 tubs. The men effected their escape with very great difficulty. On the 9th inst. the crews of the Geiran's-Bay and Portloe Coast-Guard stations seized 90 tubs of foreign spirits, which had been sunk by a Cawsand vessel. The *Fox*, revenue-cruizer, chased the smuggling vessel *Emma*, of Cawsand, and made her destroy her cargo on the 10th inst., which there are great hopes will be crept up. A small seizure, consisting of 14 half and two quarter-ankers of foreign spirits, was made by the Coast-Guard galley, belonging to No. 1 battery, Sandown, Kent, on the 12th.

The report in the Plymouth papers that Sir Lawrence Halsted will succeed Lord Amelius Beauclerk is not true. Sir Graham Moore succeeds to Plymouth, and Admiral Fleeming to Portsmouth; but until the 28th inst. and the 27th of next month, when the period of service of the present Comm.-in-Chief expires, these appointments will not be officially announced. It is generally rumoured that Sir Charles Adam will succeed Sir Charles Paget on the North American and West India station. Sir W. Parker is also spoken of, but nothing is yet decided on that point.

The system of "piece work," it is generally believed, will be immediately resumed in the several dock-yards.

The *Hebe*, 46, is fitting as a receiving hulk at Woolwich. The *Warrior*, 74, is fitting for a convict hulk, for reception of additional convicts for the dock-yard duties.

The *Alonzo* and *Boadicea* transports are fitting for service at Deptford; as are the convict-ship *Egyptian*, *Vengeance*, to take freight to Jamaica, and the *Isabella* speedily to Cape of Good Hope.

Lieut. G. F. Somerville, R.N., was on Tuesday last examined before the Military Commission, and he has furnished us with a copy of an Address he was allowed to read. The pressing demands of friends and correspondents whose contributions are equally valuable to the service, compel us to confine our extracts to some tables compiled by this officer, and which are of themselves convincing evidence that no class more imperatively demands improvement than that of the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

Names of the surviving officers who served on board Lord Nelson's Flag Ship, the *Victory*, in the battle of Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805, with the rank they held at that period; number with their rank on Jan. 1, 1839.—

	In the Battle.	On Jan. 1, 1839.		In the Battle.	On Jan. 1, 1839.
J. Pascoe	Lieut.	Capt.	W. Rivers *	Mid.	Lieut.
J. Yule	Do.	Comr.	J. Pollard	Do.	Do.
Ed. Williams (b)	Do.	Do.	C. Chapel	Do.	Do.
Geo. Brown (a)	Do.	Do.	H. Lancaster	Do.	Do.
W. H. Symons	Mate	Lieut.	J. Lyons	Do.	Capt.
W. Chasman	Do.	Comr.	Sir G. A. Westphal	Do.	Do.
S. Spencer	Do.	Lieut.	T. L. Roberts	Do.	Comr.
J. Carslake	Do.	Do.			

* Lost his leg in the battle.

The following officers were promoted on 10th Jan. 1837, to the Active and Retired Flags. Their servitude, as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitle them to their Post rank, is also stated:—

Active.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Coms. Yr.	M.
F. Wm. Fane	0	11	1	4
Lord G. Stuart, C.B.	1	1	1	10
Lord Wm. FitzRoy, C.B.	1	7	2	2
Hon. G. Elliot, C.B.	1	8	1	6
John Dick	1	10	5	10
Hon. D.P. Bouverie	2	0	1	2
Sir R.H. Bromley, Bt.	3	0	1	2
Hon. F.P. Irby, C.B.	3	3	2	0
Sir C. Malcolm, Kt.	3	4	0	7
C. B. H. Ross, C.B.	3	11	2	4
Sir Arthur Farquhar, C.B. K.C.H.	4	0	1	11
Sir Jas. A. Gordon, K.C.B.	4	1	1	2
Sir John W. Loring, C.B. K.C.H.	4	7	3	3
Rich. Curry, C.B.	4	8	3	1
John Tower, C.B.	4	9	2	0
Hon. F. W. Aylmer, C.B.	5	0	3	4
Samuel C. Rowley	5	2	3	0
Edward Galwey	5	3	3	6
John Hayes, C.B.	5	5	3	1
R. Byron, C.B.	5	6	3	10
Samuel Pym, C.B.	5	11	1	2
Sir Robert Barrie, C.B. K.C.H.	5	11	0	6
Richard Thomas	6	0	2	9
James Hillyar, C.B. K.C.H.	6	1	3	10
William D'Urban	6	2	7	0
Sir Samuel Warren, C.B. K.C.H.	6	3	5	1
Anselm J. Griffiths	6	3	5	1
Sir Charles Bullen, C.B. K.C.H.	6	5	4	3
George Tobin, C.B.	6	8	3	9
Edward Hawker	7	1	0	9
Sir H. Pigot, C.B. K.C.H.	7	5	2	0
W.H.W. Parry, C.B.	8	0	3	6
C. Richardson, C.B.	8	2	1	11
Thomas Browne	9	8	1	8
Robert Jackson	10	11	0	6
William Skipsey	18	8	5	3
	196	9	97	8

Average servitude as Lieutenants, 196 9 / 36 = 5 5

Ditto ditto Commanders, 97 8 / 36 = 2 8

Retired.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Coms. Yr.	M.
James Noble	0	11	5	2
John Wight	1	4	4	3
Charles Feilding	1	8	0	5
Peter Ribouleau	2	10	5	9
John Allen (a)	3	0	5	4
Robert O'Brien	3	7	3	8
Henry Gordon	3	9	2	11
Cornelius Quinton	4	0	4	1
Wm. Butterfield	4	0	4	0
Jeffery Baron De Raigersfeld	4	1	4	7
Jacob Walton	5	0	3	5
W.H.B. Tremmlett	5	3	1	3
Sir S.P. Humphreys, C.B. K.C.H.	5	3	2	0
John R. Smollett	5	7	2	8
William Ricketts	5	8	2	7
Edward S. Clay	5	8	2	4
Matthew Buckle	5	10	5	4
Bulk. M. Praed	5	11	2	8
Francis H. Coffin	6	1	4	8
Honble. William Le Poer Trench	6	5	2	5
Samuel Butcher	6	7	1	2
James Master	7	0	2	0
C. J. W. Nesham	7	1	4	3
H. F. Edgell	7	9	4	1
Matthew Godwin	7	5	2	3
Augustus Brine	8	0	3	4
Edward W. Browne	8	7	2	10
John Winne	9	5	3	7
Charles Carter	9	5	1	11
Francis Temple	9	9	1	8
Richard Poulden	12	4	6	10
William Young	15	0	3	9
Samuel Mottley	16	11	3	0
W. H. Daniell	17	8	3	6
Francis G. Bond	18	6	1	4
	246	9	115	0

Average servitude as Lieutenants. 246 9 / 35 = 7 0

Ditto ditto Commanders. 121 7 / 35 = 3 3

The following officers obtained their promotion on 10th Jan. 1837. Their servitude as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitled them to participate in the General Promotions; and the number of officers over whose heads they have stepped on this last occasion is also given:—

Captains.	Lts. Years	Mons.	Com. Years	Mons.	Nos. above
G. R. Mundy	2	6	6	4	615
Sir Thomas R. T. Thompson, Bt.	2	9	8	11	580
J. Pole	3	8	13	3	454
T. Maitland	3	11	9	8	542
R. Gordon	4	0	10	3	372
W. Slaughter, K.H.	4	2	26	1	86
H. Nurse	4	1	7	11	588
W. Hargood	5	4	8	0	579
R. Owen	5	7	10	3	511
Sir W. Dickson, Bt.	6	4	7	10	647
W. A. Herringham	7	2	19	6	343
J. B. Maxwell	7	0	9	8	535
W. S. Smith	7	2	6	5	713
R. Smart, K.H.	7	7	8	8	599
Sir S. L. H. Vassal, K.H.	7	9	9	8	589
J. R. Carnac	8	6	9	8	538
T. Dilke	8	9	9	2	559
J. Parsons	8	10	20	4	328
T. Gill	10	1	23	7	206
R. C. McCrea	11	6	12	7	440
W. Hewitt	12	1	10	2	613
M. Quin	12	2	13	3	486
R. Fair, K.H.	14	3	13	4	487
J. Brasier	16	6	14	0	422
W. Robertson	17	9	0	2	569

Commanders.	Lts. Years	Mons.	Nos above
L. A. Robinson	24	11	774
R. Loney	24	8	637
W. H. Quin	24	0	902
J. Hallows	23	0	1010
S. F. Harmer	22	5	1101
J. Adams (b)	21	11	1401
J. Morgan	21	11	1417
T. V. Watkins	21	9	1716
F. D. Hastings	17	2	1928
M. A. Slater	15	11	1965
C. A. Barlow	14	6	2032
F. Patten	14	8	2084
T. Mathias	13	2	2108
A. C. Duncan	13	2	2110
H. J. Worth	12	4	2173
F. R. M. Crozier	10	10	2321
J. N. Nott	10	4	2376
G. Hawthorn	9	8	2467
G. Ramsey	9	8	2469
H. Eyres	9	7	2485
J. W. D. Brisbane	9	5	2494
J. C. Wickham	9	3	2504
F. E. Edgell	8	7	2580
H. S. Usher	8	5	2609
G. Byng	8	0	2646

The following Mates received their Promotion as Lieutenants on the 10th January, 1837. The year on which they passed their Examinations, and their servitude as passed Midshipmen, are also stated:—

M. Pappin, passed in	1819	W. E. Truscott, passed in	1827
W. Robinson,	1819	R. B. Miller,	1827
G. Merritt,	1825	J. Sibbald,	1828
F. W. Foot,	1824	J. H. Norcock,	1828
J. Hollingsworth,	1824	N. A. Mastingbird,	1828
W. Ellis,	1826	P. B. Stewart,	1828
J. P. Bower,	1826	J. F. Carroll,	1829
J. C. Bynon,	1827	G. Gore,	1829
R. J. Jeffery,	1826	D. R. B. Mapleton,	1829
C. M. Lindsay,	1827	J. C. Hoseason,	1829
A. Cooper,	1827	R. S. Hewlett,	1829
A. H. Ingram,	1827	J. L. Stokes,	1830
D. Edwards,	1827		

The following Officers obtained their Promotion on the 28th of June, 1838, to the Active and Retired Flags. Their servitude as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitle them to their Post Rank, is shown underneath:—

Active.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Comrs. Yr.	M.
J. R. Dacres	0	8	0	6
F. Mason, C.B.	3	0	3	0
Sir L. Curtis, Bt. C.B.	3	3	1	2
Sir J. Louis, Bt.	3	10	0	11
Hon. D. H. Mackay	4	1	3	9
J. Sykes	4	7	5	7
R. Henderson	5	1	1	7
B. Hodgson	5	4	0	9
W. H. Christian	5	2	0	10
J. Hancock, C.B.	6	6	4	9
T. Brown	8	0	3	3
A. Sheppard	10	5	1	10
	59	9	28	8

Average Servitude as Commander, 2 years 5 months.
Ditto ditto, Lieutenant, 5 years.

Retired.	Lieuts. Yr.	M.	Comrs. Yr.	M.
Hon. M. J. Henniker	2	0	3	9
J. S. Carden	4	3	7	8
J. W. Holland	6	10	4	9
A. Duff	7	4	3	0
H. M. Ommanney	8	0	3	9
J. Impey	8	2	4	0
	37	4	27	8

Average Servitude as Commander, 4 years 6 months.
Ditto ditto, Lieutenant, six years three months.

The following Officers obtained their Promotion on the 28th of June, 1838. Their servitude as Lieutenants and Commanders, which entitled them to participate in the General Promotion, and the number of Officers over whose heads they have stepped, on this last occasion, are here given.—

Captains.	Lts. Years	Mons.	Com. Years	Mons.	Nos. above	Captains.	Lts. Years	Mons.	Com. Years	Mons.	Nos. above
B. Popham	2	2	10	3	509	J. Robertson (a)	11	11	21	6	311
E. P. Blackwood	2	3	7	7	661	J. Kingcome	12	6	10	5	531
J. Hope	2	11	8	4	637	G. C. Blake	13	0	18	6	341
R. Copland	3	6	23	0	270	J. J. F. Newell	13	8	9	5	384
J. E. Erskine	3	11	8	6	624	W. Holt	13	9	13	10	419
R. Eliott	4	8	8	9	612	R. Keane	14	1	9	10	566
J. J. Tucker	4	9	11	0	607	J. Parker	14	8	9	3	591
C. Rich	5	7	22	5	300	W. Richardson (a)	14	8	19	6	327
G. Daniell	6	0	9	1	601	M. S. Sweney	15	6	17	0	387
R. Deans	7	3	19	9	323	W. P. Stanley	15	6	17	0	370
George Evans	7	5	10	0	550	W. Oldrey	15	9	10	2	542
E. Stanley	8	0	6	3	681	J. Hackett	17	4	9	9	575
H. T. Austin	8	8	7	1	671	F. Bullock	17	7	8	10	609
W. Ramsay	9	11	6	10	675	W. J. Cole, K.H.	18	0	9	10	556
R. Devonshire	10	3	23	10	231	A. Luckraft	19	1	8	8	619
T. Ogle	10	9	10	1	549	W. B. Pierson	20	3	12	3	461
G. A. Sainthill	11	5	7	11	653	J. Forster	20	11	9	4	586
						W. Pickin	20	11	9	7	581

The following Officers obtained their Promotion on the 28th of June, 1838. Their servitude as Lieutenants, which entitled them to participate in the General Promotion; and the number of Officers over whose heads they have stepped, on this last occasion, are also stated:—

Commanders.	Lieuts Y.	M.	Nos. above	Commanders.	Lieuts Y.	M.	Nos. above
C. G. E. Napier	5	6	2678	F. Hutton	13	1	2106
H. Baghot	6	4	2640	W. Griffin	13	5	2090
Hon. S. T. Carnegie	6	2	2651	R. Burridge	13	7	2061
J. H. Windham	7	2	2611	R. Barton	13	8	2056
Hon H. A. Murray	7	5	2607	W. M'Ilwaine	13	10	2048
R. F. Stopford	7	6	2601	J. Hathorn	14	0	2030
H. R. Henry	7	6	2603	F. Liardet	14	3	2013
R. S. Robinson	7	9	2596	C. W. Riley	14	5	2002
R. Inman	8	4	2567	W. Dickey	14	9	1979
W. Louis	9	1	2517	J. Macdonell	14	9	1978
S. Mercer	9	5	2492	E. S. L. Cannon	15	0	1959
A. L. Montgomery	9	10	2461	L. T. Jones	15	10	1928
R. Kerr	9	10	2455	J. H. Ward	15	11	1918
W. J. Williams	10	0	2446	F. Grove	16	7	1895
T. L. Massie	10	6	2376	F. Wood	16	11	1881
J. A. Legard	10	6	2366	C. J. F. Newton	17	1	1860
J. V. Fletcher	10	9	2351	H. F. Peake	17	4	1854
R. Robinson	11	2	2324	H. V. Huntley	19	8	1785
S. Hope	11	6	2265	H. D. Twysden	23	0	1631
W. C. Phillott	11	6	2261	H. Stroud	23	3	1520
C. G. Robinson	11	9	2245	Wm. Hubbard (a)	23	3	1480
J. B. Woodthorpe	12	0	2215	H. Church	23	8	1465
E. Barnett	12	0	2212	E. Norcott	23	4	1223
F. H. H. Glasse	12	4	2184	J. Roche	24	1	963
B. Allen	12	8	2169	G. G. Miall	30	2	323

The following Mates received their Promotion as Lieutenants on the 28th June, 1838. The Table underneath gives the year in which they passed their Examinations, and shows their servitude as passed Midshipmen:—

T. S. Coppinger, passed in	1817	R. A. Oliver, passed in	1831
J. F. L. Wood,	1826	J. C. Caffin,	1831
J. C. Robinson,	1826	G. G. Philipps,	1831
J. F. T. Starke,	1826	J. O. Freeland,	1831
C. G. Phillips	1827	R. Curtis,	1831
R. O'Brien,	1827	C. G. Riggs,	1831
N. S. Knott,	1828	C. G. Crawley,	1832
W. Coles,	1828	W. C. Wood,	1832
J. S. A. Dennis,	1829	H. E. B. Bennett,	1832
J. F. Guyon,	1829	J. Fellowes,	1832
N. Norway	1829	W. Thorp,	1832
S. Fowel	1829	Z. Andrew,	1832
R. W. Suckling,	1829	J. H. Bridges,	1832
J. B. Massie,	1829	J. R. C. Helpman,	1832
W. Morris, (b)	1829	G. Blane,	1832
G. W. Winlo,	1829	E. B. P. Van Donop,	1833
H. G. Shute,	1829	W. Clayton,	1833
J. Compton,	1830	H. A. Story,	1833
A. C. May,	1830	C. P. Schomberg,	1833
M. De Courcy,	1830	P. Fisher,	1833
A. M. Noad,	1830	C. Barker,	1833
W. F. Fead,	1830	W. S. Wiseman,	1833
R. M. Robertson,	1830	W. H. Church,	1833
A. J. Paul,	1830	C. F. A. Shadwell,	1833
E. J. Bedford,	1830	J. C. S. Field, D.D.,	1833
C. C. Powell,	1830	C. F. Balfour,	1834
C. F. Wade,	1830	S. Bradly,	1834
M. Nelloth,	1831	F. [illegible],	1834
W. Need,	1831	W. F. Burbidge,	1834
E. H. Bunce,	1831	F. E. Johnson,	1834

The Senior and Junior Flag Officers of each Class, with the dates of their Commissions as Lieutenants, in juxta-position with the Senior Lieutenants upon the Active and Retired Lists:—

	Year of Lieutenants' Commissions.
Admirals of the Fleet, Sir C. E. Nugent, GCH.	1777
Red, Sir J. H. Whitshed, Bt. GCB.	1778
*Hon. Sir R. Stopford, GCB. GCMG.	1793
White *Sir Tho. Williams, GCB.	1783
Rt. Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, GCB.	1793
Blue, James Carpenter	1782
*Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart. KCB. GCH.	1793
Vice-Admirals.	
Red, *T. Le Marchant Gosselin	1793
John Cochet	1789
White Sir Henry Digby, KCB.	1790
Sir Thomas Dundas, KCB.	1793
Blue, Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. GCB.	1793
*Sir P. Campbell, KCB.	1793
Rear-Admirals.	
Red, Sir J. Brenton, Bt. KCB.	1790
Sir Charles Dashwood	1794
White, Richard Curry, CB.	1794
Sir Jas. Hillyar, CB. KCH.	1794
Blue, Rt. Hon. Lord W. Fitzroy, CB.	1800
Hood Hanway Christian	1800

* I have no official reference by which I would fix the years of these five Officers' Commissions as Lieutenants.

	Lieutenants.	
1778	J. Wolfe Roberts	
1778	Thomas Crawley,	Ret.
1779	Richard Dorrill	do.
1779	J. Harris Nicholas	do.
1780	E. A. C. Barnaby	do.
1781	John Waller	do.
1781	Stephen Norwood	do.
1781	Duncan Menzies	do.
1781	William Limbery	do.
1781	David McD. Grant	do.
1781	J. Denis De Vitré	
1782	W. Anderson (a)	do.
1782	N. H. Holworthy	do.
1783	Harry Dawe	do.
1782	Philip Tomlinson	do.
1783	Thomas Relph	do.
1783	William Alder	do.
1783	Richard Dechamp	do.
1784	Richard Thomas	
1799	John Cox	do.
1790	Robert Sayes	do.

Besides the above, there are also 162 upon the Retired, and 43 upon the Active Lists, to square with the two Junior Flag Officers upon this Synopsis.

Mr. James Lillicrap, son of Capt. Lillicrap, R.N., has just been appointed to a Cadetship in the E.I.C.'s service.

Capt. Sir Burton M'Namara, R.N., has declined to accept the Governorship of St. Domingo.

Capt. C. Bartholomew (1809) whose death, at the great age of 91, appears in our obituary, was the only surviving commissioned officer but one, Capt. E. S. Baily, who received promotion on occasion of the Jubilee, 25th October, 1809.

The *Great Western*, Capt. James Hoskin, R.N., arrived in Kingroad, Bristol, on Tuesday afternoon. She made the homeward passage in 14½ days, having sailed from New York on the evening of 25th Feb. She was 19 days in making her outward passage.

The *Hindostan* emigrant-ship, is fitting at Deptford, and will embark the emigrants at Bristol.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday, before the Port Admiral, Admiral Superintendent, and Captain of the *Excellent*:—Messrs. H. P. Hope, J.N. Norman, David Miller, Stephen S. L. Crofton, W. N. Hastie, F. M'Gregor, W. D. Carroll, F. P. Coull.

The Log of H.M. Brig "*Express*."—"Tuesday. [Nov. 17.] S.S.E. | Remarks.—A.M. Light winds and fair weather, fidded top-gallant masts, crossed top-gallant yards, and made ready for sea. 10. Light sea-breezes and fine. The French steamers towing their ships into position to attack the Castle of St. Juan D'Ulloa. 11. Unmoored ship. Noon. Commander came on board with a pilot; loosed sails. P.M. at 0h. 25m. weighed, and sailed for the anchorage at Sacrificios; 0h. 45m. passed close under the lee of the French corvette *Creole*. At one *Creole* hoisted a British Union Jack, and fired a gun, the shot of which dropped about a cable's length on the windward bow; tacked ship, and stood towards the *Creole*. At 1h. 10m., shortened sail, and laid to, the ship's head to the northward; *a boat from the Creole came alongside, demanded and took our pilot*; made sail, tacking as necessary. 2h. 15m. the French commenced their attack on the castle. 4. Shortened sail, and moored ship at Sacrificios, in seven fathoms water, best B B. to the east, S B. to the west, island E., two cables' length. Found lying here H.M.S. *Satellite*, U.S.S. *Erie*, 20 guns, a revenue schooner, 6 guns, and a packet, 6 guns. 28. 2 P.M.—The French squadron saluted their flag, then hoisted on the Castle of St. d'Ulloa. 29. A.M.—Moderate and fine. 7h. 30m. Sailed H.M.S. *Satellite*."—"*A boat from the Creole came alongside, demanded and took our pilot.*" Who that knows anything of the character of British seamen will believe that the gallant Commander of a British man-of-war would make this cold entry of such an insult if he had not been previously instructed that he must submit to any affront, however contumelious?—*Standard*. [A Court of Inquiry should be held on Lieut. Croke.]

Military Intelligence.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-office, March 15.

4th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Edward Scott to be Capt. by p., v. Grant, who retires. Cornet Wm. Drysdale to be Lieut. by p., v. Scott—Aug. 31. Cornet Wm. Wellington Waterloo Humbley to be Lieut. by p., v. Priaulx, who retires.—Nathaniel Surtees, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Humbley.

3d Foot—Lieut. Peter Dore to be Capt., without p., v. Owen, dec.—Aug. 29. Lieut. Thomas Chatterton to be Capt. without p., v. Dore, whose promotion, on 31st Dec. last, has not taken place—Ens. Chas. John Foster to be Lieut. without p., v. Chatterton—Dec. 1.

4th—Lieut. Geo. Kennedy to be Capt. by p., v. Denshire, who retires—Ens. John Hales Glasbrook to be Lieut. by p., v. Kennedy—Lewis Edw. Nolan, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Glazbrook.

6th—Sec. Lieut. Thomas Place to be First Lieut. by p., v. Shaw, who retires—William John Campbell, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Place.

13th—Lieut. Richard M. Meredith to be Capt. without p., v. Kelly, dec. Ens. David Rattray to be Lieut., v. Meredith—Sept. 2, 1838. Thomas Bedwith Speedy, Gent., to be Ens., v. Rattray.

20th—Capt. Robert Sherbourne Murray, from 90th Foot, to be Capt., v. Hill, who exchanges.

22d—Ens. Mark Wilkes Goldie to be Lieut. without p., v. Hopton, deceased—Sept. 8. Charles Henry Montresor Smith, Gent., to be Ens., v. Goldie.

26th—Serj.-Major Alexander Miller to be Ens. without p., v. Parker, dec.

30th—Lieut. Charles Sillery to be Capt. by p., v. Jocelyn, who retires—Ens. Henry Shum to be Lieut. by p., v. Sillery—Robert Wm. Smith, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Shum.

40th—Ens. Alexander Abercromby Nelson to be Lieut. by p., v. Wilson, who retires—James Duncan M'Andrew, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Nelson.

84d—Capt. James Hamilton Lloyd Anstruther, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Captain, v. John Harrison, who exchanges—Ens. Edward Steele to be Lieut. by p., v. Gooderich, who retires—Wm. Roger Puleston, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Steele.

89th—Lieut. Caledon Richard Egerton to be Capt. by p., vice King, who retires—Ensign Henry Edmunds to be Lieut. by p., v. Egerton—John Charles Romer, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Edmunds.

96th—Capt. Edward Hill, from 20th Foot, to be Captain, vice Murray, who exchanges.

2d West India Reg.—Alexander Maclean, Gent., to be Ensign without p., v. Weyland, whose app. has not taken place.

Mem.—The date of Lieut. O. H. St. George Anson's promotion in 3d Foot is 8th Dec., and not 21st of that month. Dep. Assist. Commissary-Gen. William Montresor has been permitted to resign his commission, from 19th Feb. The date of the exchange between Captain Snow, h.-p. Unatt., and Capt. Baylee, 65th Ft., is 28th Aug., and not 24th, as stated in Gazette of 28th Aug. last.

CAVALRY.

2d Drag. Guards—A troop, under Capt. Mildmay, has received 40 horses from the 15th, at Glasgow, where they remain.

1st Dragoons—move to Coventry.

4th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. F. C. Fyers, who had laboured under a depression of spirits for some weeks, retired from the mess-table on 14th Dec. into his tent, and shot himself through the head with a pistol. Lieut. Poore is on passage to England.

9th Lancers—move to Ipswich.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 2d. Batt.—Lieut. the Hon. Henry Townshend Forester, brother to Lady Chesterfield, arrived at Chesterfield House on Wednesday, from New York. The battalion were quartered at La Prairie barracks, near Montreal, at the date of his departure.

Coldstream Gds., 2d batt.—Capt. S. R. Conroy is appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

3d—Lieut. Magrath is ordered to India.

5th—This corps at Corfu has instituted a Temperance Society, which is patronised by the Commanding Officer.

5th Depôt—Capt. Guy being ordered to join the service cos., Major Johnson commands the depot.

10th—Lieut. Wright is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Armagh.

11th Depot—are under orders for Portsmouth.

12th Depot—ordered to Chatham for embarkation to India.

22d—Lieut. Kyffin has gone on the recruiting service at Newry, v. Lieut. Davies, 46th. The corps embark this month for Glasgow, to replace the 78th, ordered to Dublin.

23d Depot—On 1st inst. the officers entertained a select party at dinner, in their mess-room, at Armagh, it being the anniversary of the Welch National Festivity, styled St. David's Day. It may not be generally known to the extensive circle of our readers that, on this occasion, both the officers and privates of the Royal Welch Fusiliers wear a *leek* in their caps, in commemoration of a battle fought and won by the said corps, on that day, in the reign of King Edward the First. The scene of action was in that province, where the battle of Cressy was so gloriously, as well as victoriously, achieved by the Black Prince. After the battle had been decided in their favour, which was after a most severe struggle, they encountered a garden of leeks, the crowded recollections of their distant home flashed quickly on their remembrance by the *fragrance* which scented the air around them, and induced them, with one accord, to tear the *savoury* emblems of their native valleys from their beds, and, with a general shout to their Patron Saint, to place them in their "Monmouth Caps," in honour of the day. So, thus has the custom been handed down to the present day, and in addition to the wearing this national badge of *honour*, each officer, on his first joining, is obliged, according to the mess rules of the regiment, on the succeeding 1st of March, to go through the ceremony of *eating* a leek. As soon as the cloth is removed from the table, and before the toast of "St. David" is proposed, the Drum-Major makes his appearance, dressed in his state uniform, accompanied by *the goat*, together with a fifer and drummer; he then presents a leek to the aforesaid individual or individuals, during which time the quartette march round the room to the tune of that Welch national air, "Of what a noble race was Shenkin!" The whole ceremony of immolating a leek to the shrine of St. David, is generally of so affecting a nature, as not only to bring tears into the eyes of the votary himself, but also into those of his friends, who happen to be fortunate enough to sit near him. On the present occasion, at the depot, Lieuts. Barrow, Baker, and Campbell, were thus enlisted under the Welch banners. Among the number of distinguished guests present was Major-General Sir Thomas Pearson, commanding the Northern District, who appeared in excellent health and spirits. Upwards of 40 years of his life were spent in this distinguished corps, and he participated in sharing those glories, and gaining those laurels, which now embellish the colours of the regiment, and which may be enumerated from Egypt (where he served as Captain to the left flank company) to the treaty of peace concluded at Paris in 1815, during the whole of which time he was on active service with the regiment. Major Shaw, also, on half-pay of the regiment, was among the number, and wore at his breast the Egyptian medal.

24th—The *Apollo*, with this reg. on board, arrived on 5th Dec. at the Cape.

25th—Lieut. Bristow commands the comp. at Mallow. Capt. Devereux' comp. joined hd.-qrs. at Cork on 5th inst. Lieut. Brooke, with Ens. Cust, and 30 men, are detached at Bandon. The next station of the corps will be Gibraltar. Capt. Jenkins joined from leave on 14th.

27th Depot—The draft for the Cape will call at Cork in the *Isabella* transport. The last sent out in the *Baretto* arrived at the Cape in December.

29th—Ens. the Hon. J. W. Fortescue is appointed one of the Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

34th—Col. Prince, of the Canadian Militia, followed the example of the atrocious wretches in Spain, by shooting 21 of his prisoners at Windsor, and the humanity of Capt. Broderick (34th), to whom some of the survivors appealed for mercy, alone saved them from a like fate.

35th Depot—ordered to Chatham for embarkation to India.

42d—The Royal Highlanders have received new colours at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, after being consecrated by the Presbyterian Minister. Lieut.-Col. Middleton delivered the following address:—

"Mr. Simpson, in the name and on behalf of Sir George Murray, Colonel of the 42d Royal Highlanders, I have to thank you, Rev. Sir, for the solemn benediction you have bestowed on us and these colours. The ceremony which you have so impressively performed will, I hope, have a permanent influence in the future conduct of the regt., and to you, Sir Edward Blakeney, his friend, whom he has delegated to present these banners, the same thanks are justly due for the kind, laudatory, and flattering manner with which it has pleased you to address us on the solemn occasion of committing them to our charge, and which cannot fail to stimulate us to maintain the good opinion which we fortunately hold in the estimation of so gallant and distinguished an individual, as the present Commander of the Forces in Ireland. And to you, brother officers and fellow soldiers, whom I have the high honour to command, and to whose good conduct and zealous support in your relative situations I owe the flattering encomiums of the gallant general, upon the present state of discipline of the regiment, I may be permitted on such an occasion, to briefly remind you that this is the centenary year of our existence as a corps, during which period the name which the regiment has earned in many a 'hard contested field,' is indelibly blended with the martial renown of the armies of these realms. It behoves us, therefore, to transmit the same good name unsullied to our successors; in saying which, when called upon in defence of our gracious Queen, her kingdom, or foreign possessions, I am sure we shall not be found wanting, as it may then be my proud duty to lead you and those colours into action against her foes; and it will be your duty to shield, defend, and bring them out of it. In conclusion, let us always bear in mind and remembrance the deeds done by our predecessors at 'Fontenoy,' 'Ticonderoga,' in 'Egypt,' the 'Peninsula,' and at 'Waterloo.'"

46th Depot—Lieut. Davies, removed from the recruiting service at Newry, is appointed Acting-Paymaster of the Depot.

50th Depot—Brev.-Maj. Serjeantson has leave to 10th June.

53d Depot—The comp. marched from Newbridge to Naas on the 11th inst.

58th—On the arrival of this corps from Ceylon, it will take garrison duty at Portsmouth in lieu of the 84th, which will go to Ireland; the depot are ordered to Portsmouth from Cashel. Lieut. Collins is recruiting at Birr, vice Lieutenant Magrath, 3d.

60th, 2d Batt., Depot—are under orders to proceed to Cork.

62d—Ens. R. Gubbins, who sailed from Chatham in the *Thames*, for Madras, takes the decoration of the first class of St. Ferdinand for his services with the Auxiliary Legion.

66th—Major Goldie has retired from the Military Staff in Canada.

67th—Report says the *Hercules*, 74, will remove this regt. from Demerara to our North American States.

67th Depot—are under orders to proceed to Cork. Lieut. Byrne, senior Subaltern, gets the late Capt. Dean's company, and his promotion vacates the Acting Paymastership.

70th—The death of Lieut. Costobadie was erroneously reported in January Army List.

72d—The drafts arrived at the Cape in December.

74th Depot—The officers of this depot gave a ball and supper on Thursday, the 7th, to 170 ladies and gentlemen of the town and county of Aberdeen, which included all the fashionables of the place. The ball went off with great spirit, and the officers, with their fair partners, were seen tripping it on Friday morning at half-past four o'clock. The county rooms, which are handsome, were hired by them for the occasion: the whole evening was one continued scene of enjoyment, the greatest friendship and good feeling existing between the officers and the inhabitants. The officers present at the depot are, Major Crabbe, Capts. Alves and Hutchinson, Lieuts. Thompson, Eyre, Warde, Fordyce, Ensigns Hancock and Willington. Major Crabbe is about proceeding to join the service companies, and the command devolves on Captain Alves.

75th Depot—Assist.-Surg. Tighe, from Boyle, embarks at Cove for the Cape. Ens. Bicknell has joined on appointment.

76th Depot—Major Grubbe takes the command, Major Clarke being ordered to join the service companies.

77th—Lieut. Galway is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Cork.

78th—move to Dublin.

79th—The corps will move from Dublin, and take the quarters of the 22d, in Belfast.

81st Depot—The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Ensign Charles William Thompson, late a Captain in the Spanish service, her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the cross, of the first class, of the National and Military Order of St. Ferdinand, which the Queen Regent of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of Her Catholic Majesty's royal approbation of his services in the action before San Sebastian, on the 5th May, 1836.

82d Depot—Capt. Rogers has leave to 31st March. The depot move from Sheerness to Portsmouth. Lieut. Martin has left the Military College.

84th—A General Court-Martial has been held for the trial of two privates, for riotous and highly insubordinate conduct.

88th—will leave Templemore shortly.

90th Depot—Lieut. Caldwell has leave to 31st August. A detachment, one Captain, one Subaltern, one Bugler, two Serjts., and 52 r. and f., have relieved the detachment of the 11th, at Harwich.

96th—The detachment, under Capt. Jones, has been moved from Wigan to Ashton till the election is over. Lieut. Taylor is appointed to the Recruiting Service at Antrim.

99th—Lieut. Cassan has left the Military College.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieut. Cockburn is on leave from Limerick. Prince Louis Napoleon on Monday visited the arsenal at Woolwich. Lord Bloomfield, the Lieut.-Gen. Commanding, and the superior officers of the garrison received him with much attention, not only on account of his origin, but also in consequence of the works which he has published on the science of artillery. After having shown him all the details of the establishment, Lord Bloomfield caused four guns of horse artillery to be paraded and passed in review; after which his Highness expressed to Lord B. his high opinion and admiration of the excellence and rapidity of the movements, and returned thanks for the honour which had been paid to himself. Major Wilis's company 5th. batt. was to embark this morning for Devonport, to relieve Major Hanwell's comp. 5th batt., which is to return to Woolwich. Capt. G. Spiller has arrived from the Cape of Good Hope on leave. Lieut.-Col. T. G. Browne has received his orders to proceed to Gibraltar to relieve Col. Turner in command of the Artillery at that station. Orders have been received at Woolwich to cast all horses until for actual service.

The examination of the forty Gentlemen Cadets about to obtain commissions in the Engineers and Royal Artillery will take place before the Master-General at the Royal Military Academy on Monday next.

G. O., 7th March.—The Master General has been pleased to approve of the following exchanges, viz.:—First Lieut. E. W. Crofton, 5th Batt., with Lieut. Stace, 5th Batt. First Lieut. W. F. Crofton, 7th Batt., with First Lieut. W. T. Smythe, 8th Batt. A. DICKSON, D.A.G.

RL. ENGINEERS—Lieut.-Col. Oldfield proceeds, in the course of this month, to Canada.

There are now at Chatham about 1500 men belonging to various regiments awaiting an order to embark for India and N. S. Wales.

All the troops in the manufacturing districts are on the alert, and in readiness to march at short notice, to put down any disturbance which may take place in consequence of the arming of the Chartists. The Brigade-Major of the Northern District, Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles R. O'Donnell, recently attended a special meeting of Magistrates at Mansfield, and several of the London police have arrived in the district.

Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., will take the command of the Northern District (head-quarters, Nottingham) about the 1st of April.

Friday the 8th inst. being the anniversary of the landing in Egypt, the officers of all arms employed on that service sat down to a splendid banquet at the United Service Club, to celebrate that event, and the glorious victories that ensued, which ended in the expulsion of the French army from Egypt. The Duke of Cambridge and his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador honoured the meeting by their presence:—Gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner, in the chair; Major-Gen. Reeves, Vice-President. The following officers were present:—Gen. Lord Hill; Gen. Sir C. Colville, K.C.B.; Gens. Sir C. Doyle, Sir W. Peacocke, K.C., Sir F. Macdonald, Sir W. Houstoun, G.C.B., Sir H. Lowe, Sir F. Maclean; Lord Beresford, Lord Lyndoch; Admiral Sir C. Ogle; Capt. Sir C. Cogbill, Bart., R.N.; Gen. Sir P. Phillips; Col. Sir W. Cox; Gen. Sir E. Paget; Gen. Sir G. Murray; Gen. Anderson; Col. Money; Col. Jolliffe; Capt. Kelley, Col. Rolt; Col. Renah; Col. Craig; Mr. Stace; Capt. Lloyd, R.N.; Capt. Alexander, R.N.; Col. Thornhill; Col. Duffy, C.B.; Capt. Teade; Sir L. Cole, G.C.B.; the Hon. Gen. Meade; Gen. Le Mesurier; Sir R. Kennedy; Major Annesley; Gen. Mawby; Gen. Bradshaw; Rev. Dr. Dakins, Chaplain-General.

On Tuesday the members of the Naval and Military Commission again assembled at Lord Melbourne's office. The meeting was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Duke of Richmond, Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Lord Hill, Sir H. Vivian, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir W. Burnett, Sir T. Hardy, &c.

In the Army Estimates for the coming year, commencing 1st April, 1839, *an augmentation* to the forces of Her Majesty has been estimated for as follows:—701 horses, 44 commissioned officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 647 rank and file; making

an increase, of all ranks, of 745 over the estimate of the past year. This is, in a few words, *an augmentation of about one regiment!* The total of all ranks in India of Her Majesty's Army is 20,467.

The first evening meeting of the United Service Institution will take place on Monday next at 9 o'clock.

Very great activity prevails in the Ordnance Department at the present time. The gun business has not been so brisk since the battle of Waterloo, and good workmen are with difficulty obtained. Very extensive contracts (indeed the largest ever known) have been lately entered into for the supply of military and naval stores of all descriptions. Large quantities of stores have been lately shipped off from the Tower for the colonies and various parts of the United Kingdom.

Abstract of Retirements and Deaths during the last 12 months:—

Retirements—		Sec. Lieuts., Cornets, and Ensigns	37
Colonels	7	Total	269
Lieutenant-Colonels	12		
Majors	21		
Captains	98		
Lieutenants	99		
Deaths—		2d Lieuts., Cornets, and Ens.	46
Generals	10	Paymasters	11
Lieutenant-Generals	6	Adjutants	6
Major-Generals	12	Quartermasters	19
Colonels	5	Commissariat Department	10
Lieutenant-Colonels	16	Medical Department	36
Majors	24	Miscellaneous	5
Captains	74	Total	347
Lieutenants	65		

At the assizes at Maidstone, yesterday, Mr. Hawkins (formerly a clerk in the office of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, and afterwards in the service of Don Pedro, which he quitted to enter that of Don Miguel) and Mr. Frazer, a barrister, were found guilty of an assault on Colonel Sir Charles Shaw, and required to enter into recognisances in the sum of 100*l.* each, and find two sureties in the sum of 25*l.* each, to appear at the Court of Queen's Bench to receive judgment.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p.* 158.)

Let it not be supposed that the mariner would not gladly avail himself of the privilege of working in the docks, on board their respective ships, until the freight be discharged and the vessel dismantled. Their anxious watching for the day on which a vessel is said to be dismissing the "riggers and lumpers," and commence "*shipping her hands*," sufficiently attests how readily they would accept occupation,—and experience can equally corroborate the fact. This injustice, this indiscreet arrangement, should be discontinued, by obliging every vessel on commencing to prepare for a voyage, whether by rigging or taking in cargo, finally and permanently to engage that number of mariners which the shipowner may deem equal to the performance of the duty while in harbour, and those men finally and permanently contracted with for the intended service on which the vessel is about to proceed, according to the present "articles of agreement" and usages in *this instance* of "the trading marine." The benefit of this arrangement alone would be soon felt by the nation, its ameliorating effects experienced by our mariners, and in an eminent degree by the underwriters. The ship, in place of being (as now is the case) literally thrown out of the hands of the riggers, would be providentially equipped, the rigging judiciously distributed and arranged by those men who would feel the beneficial result of seaman-like work, and who in the present system suffer so much in these matters from the unskilfulness, inattention, and neglect under existing circumstances. From these transactions arises losses both to the shipowner and insurer; and thus they occur:—hurried to sea on the very day the mariner joins his ship, which invariably is deferred until the last moment; the seamen are thrown together, strange alike to his new companions, as also unacquainted with the distribution of the running rigging, which is mostly varied in its plan of arrangement. Ignorant of his commanders, he has suddenly to encounter new passions, and probably caprice, perhaps under circumstances that require an intimate knowledge of every detail and habit of which he necessarily must be unacquainted. In the event of sudden storms, immediately after leaving port, more vessels are lost or wrecked in consequence of this, together with being short-handed, than can possibly be conceived by those who do not devote observation, or possess not experience, in proof of the tendency before mentioned. It is by no means unusual to find expert and good seamen, even in the broad daylight, at a loss to find where many important ropes lead *. Thus, if not hurried by any immediate danger, the effect of the ship-rigging system is so injurious, how much more so must it prove how fatal the disorder and confusion, when

"Surrounding evils yet they ponder o'er,—
"A storm, and dangerous sea, and leeward shore."

In the night of pitchy darkness, when unexpectedly arrested by a storm, environed by hidden breakers on a lee-shore, where all possible expedients must be at hand. How long would our present establishment of the Royal Navy retain a standard number of good mariners if such an arrangement as this existed in it,—the present happiness and conduct of its seamen would soon be disturbed, and too readily would they be made the prey to design and restlessness. Hence, by the introduction of these regulations, with a fair proportion of pay being allowed to the mariner per day, while the vessel should be within the limits of the docks, those mischievous consequences would be avoided, in order to defray the immediate expenses necessarily incurred by his being obliged to live on shore, from the impossibility of allowing fire or other conveniences in the above establishments, and these arrangements would be found soon to work a beneficial end, productive of more than one benefit. In the first instance, it would immediately constrain those men (who are now employed, as previously stated, to perform the above portion of the seaman's duty,) to embrace the herein-proposed ordinary seaman's situation, affording the trading marine at the same time a body of men which would, more readily than young landsmen, become extremely useful, from their before-acquired knowledge of ship-rigging in harbour. In the second place, it would defeat the desultory system of crimping, which is so widely spreading its blasting influence not alone in England, but also throughout the seaports in many of our most commercial colonies *. Equal justice must also dictate that no more than a proportionate number of the mariners should be retained on the ship's arrival in port, and those invariably to be selected from that part of the ship's company who subscribe to certain stipulations hereafter stated; and also that the portion of law which now exists (sec. 11, 5 and 6 Wm. IV.), deeming the seaman a plunderer before he is discovered, be modified; this section cannot be formed with a view of allowing time to the shipowner to collect his freight, as it is usually paid before a particle of the cargo is discharged. Hence it cannot admit of any other construction than the foregoing one; but it is also strangely absurd, for reason whether a vessel be partly or wholly laden, there still remains open to examination the same opportunity and room to scrutinise the cargo as there would have been for the mariner to plunder; however, in either case it is proved that the shipowner would not be inconvenienced or embarrassed by any of the previous measures, or would the last circumstance be so important to the marine were they adopted, therefore may be passed over as one of those evils which may be counteracted without being expunged. As out of it may arise some benefits to the mariner, which would induce him in some instances to continue his labour while it was required, and prevent him from falling a prey to the designs of the crimp and *impostor*, and enable him to provide his family with his daily pay till he received the *full* amount of the well-earned wages of his voyage; thus would be removed a portion of those disheartening grievances which at present exist, reconciling him at the same time to the service, and prevent him from viewing his native country and his employers in the comparative light previously dwelt on in this work. The errors of the internal and domestic economy of the trading marine, and the detail of that justice so essential in all services (where numbers are obliged to be governed by few), with uniformity and discriminating discipline, whether civil or military, and where intellect ought o aid ignorance, next becomes conspicuous, demands minute attention, and a free disclosure. We see the mariner's pay of the trading marine in one instance regulated according to the proportion of provisions and necessaries allowed him, forming a set-off against his services, and considered a most important point by the shipowner as a liberal equivalent for a deficient proportion of wages. In the Royal Navy this reasoning is also placed in balance with the pay of the seaman, who in a most wise proportion has that equivalent meted out to him in as established and abundant quantity as equitable in allowance; hence it becomes due to the country that such be considered a remuneration in lieu of a deducted part of salary. But in the former service far different is the case, and too often this negligence and injustice to the trading mariner fails not to be productive of evil consequences to health, safety, and subordination. The equity also in this case, which is extended to the seaman of the Royal Navy, is withheld from the former, although the calculation of pay, as before said, rests on similar arguments. Evidently wrong as this latter circumstance must appear, principle and the well-being of our country ought therefore suggest the necessity of interference, and prompt an alteration in favour and justice to the mariner in this instance also.

(*To be Continued.*)

* Parts to where they come down on deck. The author sailed from London in a vessel, which was overtaken by a storm in the Downs, and the mate could not find the top-sail sleeve for some time, or the reef-tackle—the Mate alone knows.

* This system is carried on in Quebec to the most withering lengths, destroying the seamen of Canada, as attested by its even attracting the notice, on a recent occasion, of Lord Durham.

In the snowy weather, last week, Sir —— —— met Mrs. ——, rather sprinkled with the fleecy fall, and said, "Why do you wear your sable *boa* on a day like this?" "Because, my dear sir (replied the lady), I do not like my *chin chilly*."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As Sir Charles Napier has declared, in his letter on National Regiments, that he will not enter into a discussion with anonymous writers, I conclude he will make no reply to *Arthur*; therefore, as I concur in the arguments of Sir Charles Napier, I will make a few remarks on the epistle of your correspondent. In the first place, Sir, will you tell me what *Arthur* means by the flourish of trumpets with which he opens his letter? "*Spanish wars*," "*great battles*," "*heavy charges*," "*high elevations*," (will *Arthur* tell us what a *low* elevation is?) and throwing *bombs*, all which I pray that you will first explain the positive meaning of, and then, its *relation* to the subject of national regiments?

I next ask you, Mr. Editor, to inform me what *Arthur's* grateful reminiscences of favours received from "*all the Aristocracy*," and his politics, have to do with the question about national regiments? I much fear we must put all *Arthur's* "*Capulets*," all the Fitz Geralds, Howards, Plantagenets, Surreys, Morgans, Trevors, and Wynns, on the shelf, under docket irrelevant! When you kindly expound these matters, you will be as useful to the readers of *Arthur* as Mr. Champollion was to the learned world, when he was among the Pyramids of Egypt deciphering the hieroglyphics; for, like them, no doubt *Arthur* has a meaning, if we could but discover it! But to proceed. *Arthur* is deficient in correctness of statement. He says, "*Sir Charles Napier begins by asserting that, if the Army were made more national than at present, the Commander-in-Chief would always show injustice towards those three races in whose blood he did not share.*" Sir Charles Napier *does not assert any such thing*, neither in the beginning, nor in the middle, nor in the end of his letter, does he make such an assertion!!! General Napier's letter defends itself, and to it I refer the reader. All that I have to remark is, that as the assertion attributed to Sir Charles is not to be found in that officer's letter, the whole of *Arthur's* arguments based thereupon fall to the ground.

As to *Arthur's* pure Milesians, pure Celts, pure Gaels, pure Saxons, and pure Cymraeg, say, good *Arthur*, didst thou never hear of a circumstance called the "*crossing of breeds?*" If not, look at Johnson's Dictionary for "*intermarry*," and you will know, what all your readers know already, that in the course of some thousands of years, during which intermarriages have been managed in a species of "*joint-stock company*" by all the races you refer to, mixtures have taken place; and when one party *prevailed*, very unscrupulous means were taken for destroying the purity of races, so that, between lawfulness and unlawfulness, the probability is, that there does not exist an individual of any pure race in the four countries: to prove that there does, every one knows to be impossible, and all history gives the lie to so visionary a supposition. I fear, that when *Arthur* rants about "*battles in Spain*," his brain was occupied with building "*chateaux en Espagne*," to be garrisoned with his "*pure races*." To proceed. If there be eight regiments that refuse to enlist Her Majesty's Irish Roman Catholic subjects, as *Arthur* states, all I can say is, that if such regiments have national names, and are endeavouring to make themselves really national corps, the circumstance is accounted for, and there is nothing improper in it; but, otherwise, such a fact would call for animadversion. *Arthur* is certainly called upon not only to name these eight regiments, but also (as you, Sir, very justly observed) those that he accuses of having "*ran away*" at Waterloo. Let me next remark, that the 42d is a national regiment only in name, if, as *Arthur* says, and I believe correctly, one-fourth of its numbers are not Highlanders. As to its being "*a pet*," I disbelieve that Lord Hill has any "*pets*," but that blindfolded dame called Justice! The next sentence, I find, is *Arthur's* pathetic exclamation, "*only make one, at least, of our nominally Welsh regiments as Welsh as the 42d are now Highland, and I will be content, and my countrymen gratified.*" Now, in the very sentence which precedes this, *Arthur* gives us to understand that only *three-fourths* of the 42d are "*Gael*;" so, after all, his wish is to have a *mixed regiment* with a *national name*, like the 42d! In short, his Welsh regiment would be what Napier thinks so good—a mixed regiment. But this is exactly what the Welsh regiments *are*—mixed and excellent! *Arthur* does not seem to know what he wants! However, I am glad that he is "*content*" with a mixed regiment, and I wish its name had half the consonants in the alphabet, for his sake; so guttural, that nothing but a Welchman, or a tame raven with an oyster in its mouth, could pronounce it, both raven and oyster being of the pure Cymraeg race.

Arthur proceeds—"*But Sir Charles Napier kindly furnishes me with missiles against himself by alluding to Naval favouritism.*" Now here, a second time, does *Arthur* misstate Sir Charles Napier, who *does not make the slightest allusion to the Navy in his whole letter!* Really a little more circumspection in making assertions would become this writer, even though he be anonymous. But though Napier does not allude to the Navy, *Arthur*

does, so I will examine his arithmetic a little. He gives us to understand, and marks it with italics, that Lord Melville gave the Scotch three times their share of the Naval loaves and fishes. "*I grudge not their good fortune*," says *Arthur*; "*I wish it doubled, but I should like some portion of it also to fall in our way.*" Now, as the Scotch had a right to a *fourth* of Naval promotion for their share, and got *three times* their share, they must have received *three-fourths* of the whole promotion. One would imagine that *that* was sufficient; but no, *Arthur* wishes it "*doubled*." What! *six-fourths*? But *Arthur* does not stop at the discovery of *six quarters*; he wants the Scotch to have *all* the six quarters, and "*some portion to fall to the Welch besides!*" Oh, Cocker! Cocker! wherefore art thou Cocker! *Arthur's* genius for discovering that two and two make *six*, and not *four*, as we believed, is not exaggerated, for the claimants from Scotland for employment in the Navy, during Lord Melville's time, were far more numerous than those of the English, Irish, or Welch, so that the Scotch share was, correctly speaking, *more* than *a fourth*; therefore I should not be at all surprised if *Arthur* should, in time, discover as many quarters in every whole as there were in the family arms of the celebrated *Cunegunda!* Let us now quit arithmetic and blazonry, for I long to arrive at the arguments of *Arthur*; but, alas! they are in the inverse ratio of his *six quarters!* so scarce, so very scarce, that I cannot find one, no not *one* solitary argument! He says he would have national regiments, for this reason, that their being national would prevent young officers from going to Florence and Rome to spend their substance!!! They would not go there, if they served in *national* regiments: they would then stay at home and hoard up their money, for the perspective pleasure which it would give them, when they became

"Old three legg'd grey beards, limping with the gout;
Men full of rhumes, who liv'd past ages out!"

to live quietly at home among their old soldiers in the characters of landlord and tenants! Everybody must admit the propriety of so efficacious a "*moral restraint*" on wild young dogs with short red coats and long rich rentals! Some of us imagined that these thoughts and enjoyments came only with time, and when years had whitened the hair; but *Arthur* brings them into action, when we are yet in our teens, by the machinery of national corps; then, *presto! begone!* and the pleasures of Italy vanish from the youthful imagination of our national officers. "*Avaunt thee, Capua!*" cries the young Sub, as he looks tenderly on the Drum-Major of his regiment. "*Oh! how we shall play, rub-a-dub, tub-a-dub*, on an *old* drum about the *old* farm when we grow *old* with our *old* wives! Blessings on *Arthur*, who invented *moral restraining* (quere *immoral?*) national regiments, and saved our youth from *Rome* and *Florence*." *Arthur, apropos to nothing*, proceeds to quarter (how he loves *quarters!*) his races (which are all begotten, born, and bred, at his own *chateau en Espagne!*) in the colonies. (What has the quartering of the troops to do with Sir Charles Napier's arguments in favour of mixed regiments? Nothing! However, *Arthur* would station four regiments in the Bermudas; to this I have no objection: of course he would there send the *consumptive race* (Lancashire lads, I think they are); no matter, away with them to Bermuda, where there is plenty of arrow-root, "*the sovereign'st thing on earth*" for consumptions! Here leaving them to coddle and cough, on *Arthur* trots, like "*Peter Parley*" the great traveller, and gets with four more regiments to the top of the "*Blue Mountains*," which, being dotted with red coats, would look very picturesque! *Arthur* proceeds—"*Having thus smashed Sir Charles' leading echelon*," (with the "*Blue Mountains*," of course,) "*I shall take the liberty of assailing the supporting corps.*" I thought that Sir Charles was an unemployed General Officer; but *Arthur*, the creator of *six quarters*, has created an army for the General, made him fight a battle, "*smashed his leading echelon*," attacked his "*supports*," and all this with four regiments on the top of the "*Blue Mountains!!!*" (by the way, would not *Arthur* wish the *Blues* to be one of the regiments sent there? they would decidedly be national troops on the "*Blue Mountains!*") But gently, good *Arthur*, you began by saying Sir Charles would not fight—that he "*halted at a safe distance*" out of your reach, quite afraid of your mighty power! But now you say, you "*smashed his leading echelon*" and "*attacked his supports*:" so he *fights*, and does *not fight!* he *advances in echelon*, and *halts* in position! is *quite safe*, yet gets his *echelons* "*smashed!*" and performs all these feats at the *same moment!!!* I will tell *Arthur* a story:—A country parson was preaching; "*Bellarmine says*," quoth the parson, "*that this thing was so*; but *I say it was not so: now my friends, Bellarmine being thus confuted, we shall proceed.*" Every reader must see that, as the parson confuted Bellarmine, just so has *Arthur* "*smashed*" Sir Charles Napier."

Arthur proceeds to enumerate some crimes committed by men of mixed corps, as an argument in favour of national corps. Would not national corps commit crimes? Are *they* to be more pure than the nations themselves? Is this what he calls "*smashing Sir Charles's echelons?*" Why *Arthur* would persuade the *mixed* regiments of the line that they are guilty of cowardice, treason, mutiny, rebellion, marauding, and that nothing but a *national* regiment is fit to wear the British uniform, if such he would allow to be worn; for he writes as if he would have all our breeches off before we knew where we were! But let us pass by his Welsh, Irish, English, Anglo-Saxons, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Protestants, Precursors, Gunpowder, and all the rest of his *purities* and *impurities*, and come to his next paragraph, where he takes up Sir Charles for saying the British soldiers trusted in Wellington and in their bayonets. I answer neither for Sir Charles's religion nor for *Arthur's*; but I hate *cant*. I ask *Arthur* if a writer is to call upon the sacred name of the Almighty whenever he discourses upon trifling professional matters? Men have confidence in good Generals, as the means which God employs to effect his all-wise and inscrutable purposes; and every soldier (however deeply religious he might be) who served under Wellington, knows that the Duke's presence gave great confidence to the Army. His Grace, it is said, estimated the presence of Napoleon as equal to a reinforcement of forty thousand men! Was his own less? Soldiers in general are of Turenne's opinion, that—"*Dieu est toujours du côté de gros canons.*" Let me observe to *Arthur*, that when *Cromwell* impiously invoked the name of the Lord, he also desired his men "*to keep their powder dry*;" and his canting assertion, "*The Lord is with us*," was made when about to commit one of those merciless slaughters which detract from the Protector's otherwise noble character. Such an insult to the Deity is rather an unfortunate example produced as an evidence of piety! Sir Charles did not say there was no higher dependence than on a great General or a good weapon; but I suppose he thinks that to call upon God's name at every turn is neither devout nor decorous. Hypocrites cry out, "*In the name of the prophet—figs!*" but religious men in such matters abrogate the invocation. It is unfortunate for himself that *Arthur* should quote massacres and the merciless pillage of the East, as proper occasions for men to call upon the God of justice and of peace! Now for *Arthur's* grand question; the *substance* of which being, as I understand it, as follows—"Did Sir Charles ever witness men armed with muskets and bayonets close upon opponents, who stood firm, and were armed with pikes or scythes?" That is the question! I cannot answer for Sir Charles Napier, but I can go very near it; because Sir Charles was the author, as I am told, of an anonymous pamphlet, called "*War in Greece*," in which he strongly advocates the use of the pike as an admirable weapon; but, mind you, he by no means discards the musket and bayonet. There I leave him to defend himself. But I will answer *Arthur* on my own account. I *have* known individuals meet in battle, both being armed with bayonets: many instances of this have occurred. At the battle of Busaco, Corporal Godfrey of the 52d (I think his name was Godfrey) charged down hill upon a French soldier; who, though below, firmly abided the charge. The Frenchman's bayonet grazed Godfrey's breast, and passed between his body and right arm. The corporal's bayonet struck the foe full upon the breast, passed out at his back, and the socket of the weapon was so far forced in, that to get it out Godfrey was obliged to sit down, and put his feet against the dead Frenchman's breast; thus with great difficulty he drew out the weapon. Now this is a fact which most officers of the 52d, who were at that battle, can probably vouch for. But let us go deeper into the question. Will *Arthur* deny that two brave men, equally armed, will have the courage to meet each other? We all know that they *have* the courage, and that they will attack each other; and, if *two* brave men, why not *two thousand?* I see no reason why they should not. I admit that I never saw an English and a French regiment cross their bayonets, because the French always gave way. Both their men and ours were conscious of our greater physical strength, and their nerves could not abide the terrible approach of steel; but does this help *Arthur's* argument? The French are all fencers: there is no French regiment without its "*maître d'armes*;" and our soldiers, among whom not a man throughout the ranks of the Army had an idea of fencing, beat them with our *war-honoured* but *peace-despised* musket and bayonet! and why? Because we trusted to being component parts of that great and glorious machine "*so highly wound*," and to that great master workman, Wellington. We felt that victory was in our serried ranks, our well-executed manœuvres, our nerves firm, and our courage applied to the cool maintenance of our order, and an intrepid obedience. In short, discipline, all-conquering discipline, was our soul, and gave resistless force to the British arms; feeble stripling stood by their brawny comrades, and they fought together in such firm compact, that they seemed and felt as one mass, and as one mass they rushed upon the foe. No thought of individual fencing, or of weapons, entered their heads. Each man was as well armed as his neighbour, and as his foe! It is the heart and not the weapon that fails on these trials. What were Napoleon's orders to his cavalry (maîtres d'armes to a man)? "*Hold out your sword horizontally above your horse's necks*, hold down your heads, and when you feel the sabres of the enemy clatter on your helmets, spur your horse, and thrust." Here was no "*fence*," but we have the whole secret. It is the forward movement and combined power of the mass, not individual dexterity, which renders arms potent. But do not from this suppose that I condemn any instruction that makes men expert with their arms; far from it; for when men are engaged singly, it is good to feel masters of the weapon they are armed with. In *masses* men confide in their *discipline*; in *single combat* they confide in their *personal dexterity*. In great wars single combats rarely occur, in small wars they happen more frequently. *Arthur* refers to pikes. In a charge they may perhaps be better than the *unloaded* musket and the bayonet; but if the musket be *loaded*, and if the man who wields it *shoots* the pikeman before he gets within pike's length of him? Better far would the latter be were he far away on the "blue mountains!" Now this same shooting is exactly what the musketeer makes free to do. "*Forward! charge! hurra!*" cried the brave Father Murphy at New Ross in 1798; "*never fear the balls; sure we are charmed! See! I've caught a handful as they fly!*" and he showed some that he carried about him for the purpose. Headlong the resolute pikemen rushed, when lo! a ball slipt into Father Murphy's body, and let out his intrepid soul. His pikemen fled before the musketeers of Johnson. But against cavalry? Aye! against cavalry the pike is the devil; and for these two reasons—1st, cavalry have no muskets, and a pike is better than a sword. 2ndly, in charging pikemen, there would be *eight* if not *twelve pikes* against *one sword!* Cavalry in heavy armour can alone charge pikemen, and even cavalry so clad in steel had better let it alone. But can the cavalry effectually charge infantry armed with muskets? No! except under peculiar circumstances, which are equally disadvantageous to pikemen. Can cavalry safely approach musketeers? No! Can they safely approach pikemen? Yes! Finally, pikes are capital when you cannot get muskets and bayonets; but pikes cannot rival the latter, as GENERAL WEAPONS OF WAR. After answering *Arthur's* question, pray, Mr. Editor, tell me what that question has to do with Sir Charles Napier's defence of mixed regiments? *I* have answered it because I am answering *Arthur*, but it has clearly nothing to say to the dispute about *national* regiments, not a whit more than the "*blue mountains*" have, and the four regiments perched on their top. How the musquitoes in hot climates would worry the poor sans-culotte Gael! *Diable!* Poor Scotchy would be far better off, if playing on his *own* fiddle in the highlands at home!

JAMES.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF A LETTER BY "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," RELATIVE TO STEAM FLOTILLA, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Within this month the second edition of the printed letter by *One of the People*, has drawn my attention to its several merits. It is addressed to the Earl of Minto, G.C.B., First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and written in an unassuming style, submitting an armed flotilla of steam frigates to protect the channel and the eastern coast of England, and an increase to the marine artillery; but principally to calm the groundless fears of our countrymen, produced by the *wildfire* pamphlet of the *Flag Officer*, ignited and spread by the inflammatory party-papers. In fact it is the anti-combustion *letter* to the incendiary pamphlet. It extinguishes every spark—blows off the smoke—leaves the *dust* only of the *straw* behind! The *gallant Flag Officer* should be reminded, that a political *treatise* written with the pen of party-spirit may be eloquent, wise, and beneficial in the opinion of the factious, but in this *no-party* opinion, that pen not only despoils the treatise of these attributes, although avowedly written for the good of the Navy and the country on many essential points;—it injures the writer in his profession, and neutralizes his advocacy with the Government and Legislature. I like a spirited stroke of remonstrance or dissent against any impolitic, baneful, or doubtful measure:—the true patriotic spirit of the impartial Naval advocate must and will have *free* and *fair* play, and which, if exercised in a just and proper cause, when time, tide, or wind is in its favour, will merit and ensure encouragement.

One of the People says, in the second page of his letter, that "The main facts stated in this performance" (the *Flag Officer's* pamphlet) "have been, I believe, long known to such persons as turned their thoughts to Naval subjects. But the *tone* and *temper* in which inferences are drawn from them by this writer, are, I hope, very unusual in the honourable service to which he professes to belong. His statements have tended to excite no small alarm: the first question is, to what extent are they really true?" *Sir John Barrow has ably exhibited the extent of their truth!*

"Before I proceed, permit me to observe that I do not think our means of national defence a proper subject to be discussed in a party-spirit. The duty which men owe to their country is the highest form of filial obligation. The sacred veil which conceals the weakness of a parent should never be lightly approached. The first recorded instance of this offence brought a curse of shame

and servitude upon a whole race*. I, therefore, feel bound, in entering upon this inquiry, to divest my mind of every consideration but what refers to the general good, and to remember that were the resources of the commonwealth laid bare and examined, faction would be the worst impiety."

"My Lord, I have no pretensions to be of your part and I am too obscure to have weight in any. But discussing the public measures of your Lordship, I t[illegible] I owe respect to your station in the councils of Sovereign, and due credit for right intentions; while consider it to be utterly unfair to hold you accountabl[illegible] for admitted evils which existed before your power, and may still be beyond your control."

"I am constrained to allow that our Naval policy admits of improvement in some *essential particulars*; but I hope to be able to shew that we have available and commensurate remedies."

Referring your readers and correspondents to this admirable letter, in comment upon the *Flag's* jaundiced pamphlet, I will extract the matter relative to *One of the People's* proposal for a steam flotilla to guard us from a Russian or Cossack*ian* invasion, which means—fire, sword, and violation.

"Heaven have mercy here upon us;
For only *that* can save us now!"

"My proposal is, that STEAM POWER should be resorted to, as what we have now sufficient acquaintance with, to feel an assured confidence, may, if properly directed, suffice, even of itself, to guard the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland from invasion. By way of clearly stati[illegible] my meaning, I affirm that if the Russian fleet of 27 of the line, &c., were to approach our shores with h[illegible] designs, a *steam* flotilla would, under the guidan[illegible] *Flag* officers who might be readily named, give "a g[illegible] account of them," or, in other words, "*take* or *destr*[illegible] every one of them." "*No sin either*," says *Chloe*.

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Page 13.—"But, as the community at large cannot be supposed to be familiar with the data on which this opinion is founded, I would instance the performances of the *Great Western* steam ship, in proof of what may be done to such vessels in every variety of wind and weather. All must perceive that a similar steam ship, equipped for fighting, would possess the essential advantage of choosing her own distance in a contest with a sailing man-of-war. This implies the further choice of her own time and position for engaging. It only remains that the *projectiles* for the contest should be such on board the steamer as to be more destructive than the shot from the batteries of heavy guns with which sailing ships are chiefly armed."

The worthy *One of the People* calls his Lordship's attention (in page 14) to the PAIXHAN system of firin[illegible] shells horizontally—and the effect, witnessed at Port [illegible] mouth, of live shells when they are exploded in a shi[illegible] and to the certain destruction of the *larger* ship-of-war the *smaller* war-steamer. * * *

Page 15.—"Such then is the description of force which this country may trust for defence against invasi[illegible]. A STEAM FLOTILLA, armed chiefly with mortar-cannon, with a few heavy guns of the largest calibre." (*Tristram* would also have half a dozen scuttles for firing Congreve's rockets. When alongside, *first* a broadside of shot, grape, shells, and rockets; *then* a shower of hand-grenades would complete the destruction of the Russian "*Mighty*, 110," by *one* "Infernal Machine"—a steam frigate.)—"The *number* of these vessels is a question of detail: I should think thirty, divided into divisions of *ten* each, for the *Thames*, *Humber*, and *Forth*, more than sufficient for the eastern coast. *With half the number ready to act, we shall probably never have occasion to try their powers.*"

The word *probably* may be erased from this sentence—for 14 steam-ships of stout scantling, and so armed, would destroy in detail 27 sail of the Russian fleet. Sup[illegible]pose 14 their weather line, and the attack made at nig[illegible]—*two* steamers upon the weather-bow and quarter of [illegible] *four* sternmost ships, and *one* steamer only upon the b[illegible] of the next *three* ahead; five would be thus *doubled* up[illegible] and *seven* engaged with the *eleven* steamers—the unoccupied *three* steamers would check the first ship to the relief of her friends, or be ready to tow off the disabled steamers. If the weather line is on the weather-bow of the *lee-line*—*then* attack the *seven headmost* ships, keeping the *three* unoccupied steamers to ply the *eighth* astern with shell and rocket *fire-works*. If in *three* lines, I would still attack but *seven* of the headmost of the *weather line*. The main object of a steam flotilla would be to disable in detail;—conquest in *detail* would inevitably follow, as a sailing fleet could never protect its *lamed* or *winged* ducks against the *floating-batteries* steaming 9, 10, or 11 knots upon any point of union. Ten or *fifteen* minutes would disable the *seven* attacked—then steam off and attack the *relieving* ships as they come up to *see* and to *ask* "What's the matter?" Carrying "*Le grand papa de la flotte*" out of the *Russian* line for a show on the *Thames* instead of the *Neva!* would be the *British* answer and result. This plan of steam attack is merely to divert the paper-broadsides from the Admiralty. The plan of a *line of battle-ships* against war-steamers will be submitted with every deference to the "Respective Flag Officers, Captains, and Commanders," of the privateering fleet of pamphlets cruising in troubled waters, by thy friend TRISTRAM.

Senior United Service Club, 11th March.

* Tristram wonders whether the *Flag's* name be Shem, Ham, or Japhet.

REGIMENTAL RANK OF FULL COLONEL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of the 9th instant, I have rec[illegible]er from Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hulme, of the 9[illegible] regiment, on the subject of the "Regimental Rank [illegible] Full Colonel," in which this officer is pleased to say that it operates to the disadvantage and annoyance of the officers of the line in most garrisons abroad; and, by way of illustration, brings forward the promotion of a Lieut.-Colonel in command of the Artillery, in Nova Scotia, in the year 1834, to the rank of full Colonel, and thus *depriving* Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton, of the 96th reg., of the command of the troops in the colony, to which he had fallen in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor leaving from ill health, although Lieutenant-Colonel Fullarton was *five* years his senior as Lieut.-Colonel.

Lieut.-Colonel Hulme does not mention that the officer of Artillery alluded to was rather more than *eight years* in the service before Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton, and a Captain nearly five years before he was gazetted to his Ensignty in the 51st regiment; and I cannot suppose that, had Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton lived, he would have felt himself aggrieved at the Artillery Officer's promo[illegible]n—certainly not with justice; and as Lieut.-Colo[illegible]lme *charges* the Artillery Officer with having depr[illegible] Lt.-Colonel Fullarton of the command of the tro[illegible]ops to offer another version of this affair.

Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton had been confined to [illegible] room in a hopeless state for several weeks. The packet, in which the Gazette notifying the promotion of the Commanding Officer of Artillery to the rank of full Colonel was despatched from England, was lost on the passage. He, however, became aware of it through the United States, and requested it might not be communicated to Lt.-Col. Fullarton; and there is little doubt but that that officer actually died believing himself to be the Commandant, and as such he was actually interred, receiving all the honours attached to that rank. This circumstance would not now have been brought forward had it not been to manifest the delicate and generous conduct of the Colonel of Artillery alluded to, who not only lost a considerable portion of the command pay by the distressing loss of the packet, but even when the official intelligence of his accepting the Commandant duty arrived, was most unwilling to supersede his old friend, [illegible] his utmost to gratify the dying moments of Lt.-[illegible] Fullarton, with the reflection that he to t[illegible] perfect soldier, commanding, and respect[illegible] officer in the garrison.

[illegible] other Artillery Officer alluded to by Lieut. [illegible], as *his* junior in the rank of Brevet-Maj[illegible] suppose, to be Lieut.-Col. Kirby, who entered the regiment as a Second Lieutenant, [illegible] Aug. 1799, rather more than *four* years before Lieut.-Col. Hulme entered the service, his Ensignty having been dated 25th Sept., 1803; his Captain's commission [illegible] dated 26th August, 1813, and Lieut.-Col. Kirby's [illegible]st June, 1806, rather more than seven years before the [illegible] of Lieut.-Col. Hulme; and as Lieut.-Col. Kirby stands the fourteenth Lieut.-Colonel, I cannot understand how it is *possible* for him to be full Colonel in two years [illegible] as is stated in the letter of Lieut.-Col. Hulme he is to be); I am confident (using a sporting term) the chances are not on the cards.

The Artillery Officer commanding at Nova Scotia has incorrectly been stated "*in command of two companies*;" the colonies of Newfoundland and New [illegible]pswick are under him, and therefore he h[illegible] [illegible] companies under his command—much too sm[illegible]ber for their duties; and I consider the c[illegible] of a battery in the field fully as importa[illegible] of a regiment of the line, and this may be, and [illegible], under a junior Captain. The charge under th[illegible] Commanding Officer of Artillery at Nova Scotia, or any other foreign station, is of more importance than Lieut.-Colonel Hulme seems to be aware of when he brings forward the Lieut.-Colonel's command of *two companies*; and before he again offers himself as the champion of his service, I would recommend him to study the new Army List; he will there find that those officers of Artillery who have obtained the regimental rank of full Colonel have served from forty-two to forty-five years, full as long as the officers of the *line* of the rank of Colonel. The average of the service of the Lieut.-Colonels of Artillery is thirty-six years; the junior Captain of a *company* has served thirty years—to obtain the rank of Lieut.-Colonel he is likely to serve *fifteen* years longer, and *ten* at least in addition before he can obtain the regimental rank of full Colonel, making a service of *fifty-five* years, quite as many as will fall to the lot of any officer of the line to arrive at the rank of Major-General.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

FORTIFICATION AND THE HIGHER TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I feel indeed the necessity of disarming the displeasure at my presumption of your experienced readers, and accordingly beg leave to point to the unfeigned loyalty of my *intentions* as the flag of truce which emboldens my following, in [illegible]ery way my humble abilities permit, endeavours hitherto [illegible]t only excused, but so enviably honoured and encouraged the liberal approbation of those who are my superiors in [illegible]ry sense, that I will even venture to lament, yet with undiminished respect for the officers of the Line, that the acquirement of a more intimate knowledge, alike of fortification and of tactics, on a grand scale, is far from facilitated, in reference to those who have *not* been educated at the Military academies. I have often thought that an exhibition to the public (but at a reduced price, or free to the Service) would fill up a blank in a country where fortified places not only are few and far between, but also of the minor kind; I mean an exhibition of *small* but *correct* models of fortification, capable of being taken to pieces to change parts to become either stronger or more vulnerable; as also to show the progress of sieges with different approaches, trenches, parallels, batteries, &c. It would be equally desirable to display different and differing tracts, as seats of war, showing armies opposed to each other, and their changes of position, &c. by coloured diagrams, to be shifted according to RULES to be founded on the particular obstacles, natural and creative; as also taking resources, supplies of ammunition, strong-holds, a secure retreat, or support requiring time to [illegible]come up, into the calculation, making the moves under [illegible]eater or diminished alacrity, regulated by such obstacles.* [illegible] latter would give young officers a *coup-d'œil* expla[illegible]y of manœuvres on a great scale, and of their great [illegible]cts; and the models of fortified places, entrenched [illegible]mps or field-works, would make them familiar beforehand [illegible]th obstacles which otherwise must take them by surprise at an escalade, at a storming party, or in attacks on redoubts, stockades, &c., or field-works generally—a surprise likely to be as fatal to *them*, as frequently the first experienced shock will prove to a well-disciplined Lancer, who in *action* has to LEARN (as I have said before) how to *take* the shock he has to *share* even with the foe who falls to his well-directed lance! I humbly think that a perfect familiarity with all these obstacles, &c. acquired in time of peace, will be as acceptable to the parties, as the discovery that a superior but suspected patrol, suddenly encountered, and on suspicious ground, has been sent out *by friends* to find and to warn yours against an inimical ambuscade.

Many years ago I had the hardihood of submitting to H.R.H. the Duke of York some cards, each having a drawing affording a lesson in fortification, with explanations, and the figure of a *playing-card* in the corner†. I flattered myself that by Government's remission of the duty on cards (but only those *used by the Service*), the expense of en[illegible]ing these illustrations, &c., would be covered, so that [illegible] instructive packs, by not being dearer than common [illegible]g-cards, might have been used in the houses of all [illegible]s, to spread a familiarity with different defences among [illegible]nior officers—the soiled cards doing as much for privates in barracks, &c. The illustrious Commander-in-Chief thought *well* of the proposal, not so the pickets round the *Stamp Office*, who forced my reconnoitring party, if not to ground arms, at any rate to fall back, not on the main body, but on poor *nobody*, who nevertheless had to boast of an approving smile: it made me happy even under disappointment; and not less would be the delight of privates, whose activity at gymnastics, swimming, bayonet-fencing, improved ball-practice, nay drills even as to forced marches and Rifle and Light Infantry races, secured *them* applause, not only rewarding and feeding their self-esteem, but tending also to feed the Army with recruits of a more ambitious and chivalrous character; and which is the aim also of your intelligent and very unassuming correspondent *Chevron*, who surprise[illegible] me by stating that barrack-gardens did not answer the end I [illegible]posed. I did *not* know that they had ever been tried, [illegible]even then I doubt that men were allowed to hav[illegible] [illegible]es *to themselves!* If the garden was *in common*, I [illegible]easily believe that drones should share equal with the [illegible]king bees did cause discontent, and of course a failure. [illegible] *Chevron*, in showing the inadequacy of the bounty given to recruits, or rather its to him so truly embarrassing application, and at *the most critical* moment too, is the cause o[illegible] much demoralization, has probed the most morbid part o[illegible] the system, and which bids fair to ensure the consideration of those who cannot but have the same object at heart, that of improving the *character* as well as formidable array of your country's brave and willing, although humble, defenders. Such an aim, Mr. Editor, is clearly yours also; and to be allowed proudly to contribute my poor mite, is deemed a distinction by one who is anxious ever to fight under the *same* colours with you, and who remains, &c.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Mar. 5. DE BERENGER.

* Few places would be so suitable for such an exhibition as the United Service Museum, or adjoining the Waterloo Model.

† I have some few by me even now;—and I forgot to say, that I have used a sort of game with warlike movements, clever, but diminutive as to operations, still proving interesting enough to induce Gen. Sir Thomas Picton to urge me to play three games with an officer who had challenged me, but who did not repeat his challenge when we met again.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Sir Jasper Nicolls.—*The letter of our last, signed* "Your Constant Reader," *furnishes a gratuitous plea in bar as to this officer's rank on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, which is not, or need not be so in fact. For some years past, if not always, the Commander-in-Chief in India has had the local rank of General assigned, to obviate all possibility of clashing rank—instance Sir E. Paget, Lords Combermere and Dalhousie, Sir E. Barnes, and Sir H. Fane, had such rank assigned on their appointment.*

Our vexation is at least equal to that of Colonel G. A. H.: we trusted the matter to a party who has failed in his duty, but we hope shortly to remedy the injury.

The letters of "Maitre D'Armes," "Fiat," "An Old H.P." "Chevron," *have been received, and shall have attention next week.*—"G. L." *is declined; Sir Edward Codrington has done much good for the service, and deserves the compliment recently paid him. We care not about his politics—they may be good, bad, or indifferent. The Navy are satisfied to have men in Parliament who will watch over their interests, and fearlessly express their opinions.*

We do not see the utility of adverting to the matter mentioned by "One of the Line:" *a leading feature of this Paper is to avoid personal offence, and we neither condemn proceedings nor individuals unless compelled by a sense of public duty.—The proposition of* "R. B." *to collect together in Trafalgar-Square the statues to public characters is not feasible; and if it were, would, on many accounts, be unadvisable. Our space will not admit of his letter.—Captain Tulloch's valuable Statistical Reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding among the troops in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, and British America, shall have the especial notice they merit.—The Suggestions and Plans by* "Philo-Palinurus," *for improving the condition of Naval Officers and Seamen, have been received.*

The "Weekly Dispatch" *is one of the most virulent defamers of the Naval and Military professions, and never omits any opportunity of endeavouring to persuade the public, or rather the public-house frequenters who constitute its principal readers, that the revenue of the state is wasted upon the services. The* "Weekly Dispatch" *affirmed last week that "the revenue of the country is abstracted from the Navy to support the extravagance of a Court, the enormous abuses of our Civil Government, and the shameful extent of our Standing Army!" Ah! Mendes Pinto, thou verily wert but a sorry fellow in the art* triliteral, *compared with that adept in superlative mendacity who writes himself—as "lucus a non lucendo"—"Publicola."*

We thank "An Old Post Captain," *but the debates on the Navy have exhausted the various matters to which he refers, and we should exhaust the patience of our readers by adopting just now the course he advises.*

We have been compelled to leave out the Naval Distribution, in order to make room for Lieut. Somerville's tables; but it will be given in our next.

The Correspondent who sent us a copy of a contemporary Paper of 2d Nov. 1833, should not, in common fairness, have concealed from us that the statement therein referred to was contradicted by the Editor in a subsequent number. We have no file of the "United Service Gazette," *and our wish is to act justly to all men.*

Errata.—*In the New Armament for Vessels, given on 2d March, the* Pantaloon *Class should have been stated at ten guns, not six—viz. eight* 18-*pounder carronades, and two long* 18's.

Letters in type—"Argo, Captain R. N."; "Fact"; "True Briton"; "An Advocate for Peace"; "Arthur"; and "One of 1200."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1839.

That the Royal Navy opens a promising field for men of enterprise, who have a name to make and an independence to gain, will, we think, be admitted; and if so, it follows that such men are best calculated for its arduous duties. Wealthy Captains rarely make keen cruisers; and though the rank they hold in society is, in a great measure, a guarantee for good conduct when engaged with an enemy, it does not follow that men, who already rank high in the lists of nobility, will be over solicitous to add renown to their dignified titles by personal adventure. If, however, fate places them in a position for the display of personal prowess, there can be little doubt but that they will acquit themselves as becomes persons of their rank, and contribute to their country's glory. Individuals *seek* fame at the cannon's mouth, and submit to long privations, anxious cruising off an enemy's port, and prolonged seclusion from society? If they willingly encounter these tests, then such men will, indeed, dignify the service by so magnanimous an example of self-devotion and patriotism. We have had noblemen in the Royal Navy whose deeds emblazon the pages of our national history; but they have been scions of inadequate wealth, and who had their fortunes to make—for we speak of hereditary nobility, and not of men who won their way to high rank and the favour of their Sovereign, like our Nelsons, Collingwoods, St. Vincents, Hoods, Saumarez, &c., each and all of whom were indebted to their sword for their elevation. It has long since been shown, that men of minor distinction have been intimidated from choosing the Navy as a profession for their sons, seeing that the service has been reserved for persons of rank, wealth, and influence only; but there are yet many whose foresight did not lead to such anticipation, and unhappily sent sons into the Navy, and who now lament in bitterness their having done so. Many *young gentlemen* still hold the grade of Midshipman whose heads bear token of winter's snow, and whose hopes have been blighted with the chill blast of disappointment. These unfortunates, endued with the feelings of nature, give vent to repining and discontent, engendered by procrastinated subserviency in the cockpit, and decry the service as one of studied injustice and false faith; in corroboration of which, they point to the cruel abstraction of widows' pensions, and the remorseless transfer of officers' children to the parish poor-house. From the cockpit the spirit of discontent infuses itself among the crew, and the infection spreads. The Warrant-Officers dwell upon the fate of *their* widows and orphans, whilst the seamen revert to former pensions for service after fourteen years.

The time was, when the known services of meritorious officers were admitted as a just claim for the advancement of their sons. Now, however, Admirals and Captains may plead half a century of good and brilliant exploits in vain, unless Parliamentary friends will back their solicitations; and such are the men whose sons are now pining in hopeless expectancy, and are a heavy expense to the parent. *Wealthy* Midshipmen are no less detrimental to the Navy, than the *discontented;* independent of the beggarly stipend which the country awards as pay, and which falls far short of the wages of a menial, they despise their less fortunate messmates, imbibe a contempt for their superior officers, similarly circumstanced, and become impatient to the trammels of restraint, so essential to discipline; and too frequently advance to *commands*, before they have learnt to *obey*. The example, moreover, which they set, of profuse expenditure, and, not unfrequently, of the listless performance of duty, is injurious to the service. In this we do not advance opinions without being fortified with examples of reference within the compass of our acquaintance. Seldom on board during the ship's stay in harbour, the dockyard, and other arduous duties, followed by night-watches which they should keep, devolve upon the plebeian Mids. This, though glaring, the plebeian Lieutenants fear to remonstrate against, as, even though the animosity of the noble delinquents be not excited, the chances of sacrificing the probable ulterior interest of a noble patron would thus be that the merits of men of humble birth can only be seen by those in authority through the medium of influence and Parliamentary support. Thus discipline is sacrificed: my Lord may learn his professional duties or not, just as he pleases; for as a few short years will place him in command, with officers in plenty under him, who will save all trouble on that score, it is of little moment whether his Lordship knows how to turn in a dead-eye, clap on a throat-seizing, or the utility of the sister-blocks, &c.

The state and condition of the Royal Navy has been an engrossing subject of late, both in and out of Parliament; and it is right that it should be so. The discussion has elicited the gratifying fact from the Earl of Minto, that "since the armament has been altered, it is intended to increase the complement of crews." But there is a class of Admiralty vessels not more entitled to the character of a man-of-war than a transport is,—we mean the Falmouth Packets, which are either unknown as to their equipment, armament, and personelle, or else most strangely unheeded. The recent case of the *Express*, however, will, it is to be hoped, cause some better arrangement to be made in regard to these nondescripts, which shall at least place them on such footing as to enable their Commanders to resist insult with something like dignity to themselves. These packets are rated in the Navy List at six guns, but we have an impression that they carry but one gun on each side, during these peace times, and those destined for signals only; however, be that as it may, the crews consist of about forty men, of whom the fourth part are found, paid, and fed by the Lieutenant Commanding, under a penalty for every such man deficient. When the economy mania first found its way into the Admiralty, these vessels were converted from their original equipment as brigs to three-masted barques; in other words the main-boom, which was *well poised* in a horizontal direction, from the mast to the taffrail, dividing its specific weight gradually over the quarter-deck, was suddenly turned into an *upright mast*, and stuck into the *extreme end of the stern*, where the build of those vessels (the run being extremely fine) was never calculated to sustain the weight, which is now concentrated there; and, to make the matter worse, a topmast must be added. Why was this metamorphose? because it was well known that the few men allowed, as the complement of the crew, were inadequate to work these vessels as brig-rigged, whereas, if barques, the difficulty *might* be met. What the consequence? Why that several of them have gone down, between Halifax and Falmouth, and every soul drowned; for the number of men on board are not sufficient to work them, even as barques, under all circumstances of winter gales and frozen regions.

But let us view them in another light. It has been admitted in Parliament, that the Commander of the *Express* was under the necessity of yielding up to a sloop-of-war, without any show of resistance beyond verbal remonstrance, a pilot, who, on the security, as he supposed, of British protection, had ventured to conduct H.M.'s packet from a dangerous position into a place of safety. Now, had the *Express* been armed, as is set forth in the Navy List, with six guns, it was the bounden duty of her Commander to have exchanged gun for gun with the Gallic Prince, even though backed as he was by his consort, the Rear-Admiral's frigate, and not until overpowered, and the British colours

trust reposed in the faith of British Officers for protection, and that of pilots more especially (for reasons well known to those conversant with the operations of last war) should be held most sacred and inviolate—and should not be surrendered until after every struggle had been made to sustain the hallowed pledge.

It is evident, then, that these packets are not so ably armed and manned as to be capable of resistance, under ordinary circumstances; what, then, is to be their fate, freighted to the full with dollars, doubloons, and ingots of the precious metals, now that "letters of marque" are issuing from the Mexican Government? May not there be found among these commissioned vessels—nay, will there not be found—marauders, *absolute pirates*, looking out for these non-combatant Galoons? and will six guns even, worked by forty men, be adequate to defend them against predatory desperadoes, armed to the teeth, and numerous as the decks of their corvettes will admit of their stowing; urged on, too, with the prospect of an immediate distribution of specie among them!

It will be well to consider this position—and, although these vessels be royal floating hotels, the servants should not be paid out of the pockets of those placed in charge; neither should such valuable cargoes as they carry be exposed to capture, rather than furnish adequate crews, or the vessels themselves to wreck for want of hands to work them.

The time has gone by when it could be stated—as it so frequently has been stated in Parliament—that the officers of the Army are the best-paid servants of the country. It is true that some one of the few friends of the service in that assembly has generally denied this bare-faced assertion whenever made, and we ourselves have, from time to time, given our best exertions to demonstrate its utter falsity; still that such is the fact has been pretty generally believed, however, by those who are unacquainted with Military matters. A brighter day, we hope, has now dawned upon the Army; for these and other illiberal statements which have always been made by the economical clique whenever anything was to be proposed tending to ameliorate the condition of the Army, may now at once be put to silence by a reference to the pages of Lieutenant Hart's "New Army List," which indeed tells a tale of "hope deferred."

We had intended this week giving copious extracts from Lieutenant Hart's Army List, but we cannot, perhaps, do better on the present occasion than give place to the following two excellent letters from an old and valued correspondent. We shall next week, however, give a full and elaborate account of the state of the *whole service*, viz., Cavalry, Infantry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines.

Happy as we always shall be to receive communications from well-informed officers, showing up the particular grievances under which their own or other branches of the United Service suffer, we wish, at the same time, again to repeat, that we dislike all invidious comparisons which can do no good to any, and may do injury to all.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest."
So says the Priest; when in black cassock drest;
For wisdom thus from observation springs,
We learn by it to give right names to things.

Sir,—The working portion of the Army must feel highly indebted to Lieut. Hart, 49th reg., for the trouble he appears to have taken in laying bare to the profession at large, by the publication of his New Army List, the services of its members, which at a glance shows the effect of a partial system of promotion, supported only by those who have *interest and a heavy purse*. The individuals who have been so fortunate as to possess both, cannot be said all to have lacked merit; neither the opposite party, though wanting those essential props, be all less deserving. It will not, I hope, be thought out of place to give you here three tables, showing—Table I. The rapid promotion of certain Lieut.-Colonels and Majors. Table II. The *worse than tardy* promotion of Captains now on full pay. Table III. The *tedious* promotion of the Subalterns;—the two latter known to be the working portion of the Army. In preparing the two latter tables, I have divided those who appear never to have been on half-pay from those who have, as it is more than probable many of the latter have been on the shelf *from choice*, and at their own request, consequently are not entitled to that commiseration their long services would otherwise appear to entitle them to.

TABLE I.—Rapid promotion of certain Lieut.-Cols. and Majors.

Corps.	LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.	Serv.	Corps.	MAJORS.	Serv.
11th Dr.	Earl of Cardigan	6½	90th	Slade	12
9th Dr.	Earl of Rosslyn	9	99th	Sir J. G. LeMarchant	12
26th Ft.	Oglander	9	2d Dr. G.	Griffiths	13
32nd	Hon. J. Maitland	9	7th Hus.	Biggs	13
72nd	Arbuthnot	9	14th L. D	Barton	13
83rd	Hon. H. Dundas	10	19th Ft.	Hay	13
60th	Hon. A. F. Ellis	11	22nd	Pennefather	13
71st	Hon. C. Grey	11	73rd	Lloyd	13
8th Hus.	G. B. Molyneux	12	75th	Halifax	13
50th	Hon. H. R. Molyneux	12	80th	Christie	13
1st L. G.	Cavendish	13	81st	Creagh	13
15th Ft.	Lord C. Wellesley	13	47th	Gordon	13
52nd	Ferguson	13	68th	Goldie	13
2d L. G.	Greenwood	14	68th	Huey	13
7th Hus.	White	14	6th Drs.	White	14
28th Ft.	Simpson	14	12th Ft.	O'Neill	14
56th	Eden	14	14th	Barlow	14
66th	Johnstone	14	86th	Jackson	14
6th	Sullivan	15	53rd	Phillips	14
79th	Ferguson	15	62nd	Hon. G. Upton	14
37th	Supple	16	67th	Brooke	14
63rd	Reed	16	96th	Cumberland	14
81st	Maclean	16	1st D. G.	Slade*	15
25th	Chambers	17	20th	Muir	15
24th	Airey	17	22nd	Bolleau	15
46th	Campbell	17	27th	Johnstone	15
53rd	Hill	17	32nd	Wingfield	15
	MAJORS.		34th	Ruxton	15
92nd	Rose	6	44th	Franklin	15
42nd	Johnstone	7	87th	Magenis	15
68th	Lord W. Paulet	9	43rd	Forlong	15
15th Hs.	Sir Walter Scott	9	46th	Garret	15
86th Ft.	Bouverie	9	54th	Clark	15
3rd	Marcus Beresford	10	60th	Travelyan	15
41st	Browne	10	71st	Lord A. Lennox †	15
98th	Gregory	10	7th	Stuart	16
26th	Mountain	11	18th	Adams	16
35th	Wilson	11	25th	D'Urban	16
37th	Bradshaw	11	28th	Wrottesley	16
60th	Cockburn	11	72nd	Hope	16
62nd	Ellis	11	88th	Phibbs	16
63rd	Pole	11	38th	Campbell	16
94th	Gascoyne	11	43rd	Estcourt	16
—	Milner	11	71st	Denny	16
5th D.G.	Scarlett	12	95th	Maclean	16
6th	Boltan	12	12th	Patton	17
26th Ft.	Hutchinson	12	15th	Drought	17
88th	Eden	12	25th	Young	17
45th	Armstrong	12	18th	Macdougall	17
53rd	Hill	12	52nd	St. John	17
60th	Markham	12	64th	Hon. G. A. Browne	17
65th	Walker	12	66th	Wingfield	17

* Maj. Slade counts ten years' full pay *only*.

† Maj. Lord A. Lennox counts seven years' full pay only. [Exclusive of this period his Lordship has been employed on the Staff.—Ed. *N. & M. G.*]

TABLE II.—The worse than tardy promotion of Captains now on full pay.

Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.	Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.
44th Ft.	Halfhide	40		26th Ft.	Young	31	
60th	Glenie	39		28th	Irwin	31	
13th	Debnam	36		—	Moore	31	
37th	Wood	35		38th	Collins	31	
72nd	Sutherland	35		60th	Parley	31	
80th	Nunn	35		65th	Warren	31	
—	Jacob	35		66th	Clarke	31	
66th	Maclean	35		87th	Moore	31	
28th	Crummer	34		88th	Rutherford	31	
37th	Costley	34		2nd	Granville	30	
77th	Algeo	33		5th	Cauch	30	
18th	Cowper	33		13th	Squire	30	
22nd	Kreppock	33		14th	Lynch	31	
27th	Manly	33		—	Trewman	30	
44th	Kitson	33		—	Haslewood	30	
54th	Cox	33		10th	Dalzell	30	
80th	Kemp	33		23rd	Enoch	30	
10th	Jauncey	32		51st	D. Ainsworth	30	
11th	Richardson	32		57th	Jackson	30	
24th	Harris	32		59th	Manners	30	
29th	Sharrock	32		61st	Macleod	30	
39th	Turner	32		67th	Adair	30	
—	Montgomery	32		—	Warburton	30	
50th	Arthur	32		77th	Tatton	30	
—	Higgins	32		82nd	Swinburne	30	
84th	Basden	32		—	Richardson	30	
15th	Burnham	31		87th	Kennelly	30	
16th	Brown	31		91st	Fraser	30	
86th	Johnston	31		92nd	Gordon	30	

Captains (full and half pay).

13th L.D.	Hake	31	1½	81st Ft.	Campbell	35	2
16th do.	Hilton	32	2½	55th	Maclean	33	1
1st Ft.	Nichell	37	7	—	Sharpin	32	5
6th	Murphy	33½	4½	67th	Donaldson	34	1
9th	Barnwell	31	4½	—	Wellman	36	6
—	Hartman	36	17	62nd	Price	30	10
10th	Rannie	32	2	63rd	Irwin	30	2
11th	Pinckney	37	9	65th	Nokes	36	1
15th	Coleman	34	3	—	Weyland	36	10
18th	Moore	31	4		Smith	30	5
21st	Mackay	37	4	66th	Baylie	32	5
24th	Lutman	30	½	67th	Harpour	43	9
25th	Hollis	36	1	69th	Hooper	27	10
29th	Hickin	34	1	70th	Jamieson	28	13
30th	Procter	35	9	72nd	Doyle	36	6
31st	Van Cortland	27	½	74th	Harrold	32	7
—	Bray	31	½	—	Alves	31	2
—	Byrne	30	2	76th	Fitzgerald	28	20
32nd	Swinburne	34	7	77th	Buchan	30	2
35th	Goate	32	4	—	Mason	34	9
36th	Killikelly	33	12	—	Stuart	25	15
37th	Thoreau	34	5	93rd	Emelie	31	6
38th	Woodhouse	30	7	89th	Moore	26	8
—	Boyde	34	6	91st	Boyde	33	19
39th	Urquhart	37	8	—	Marshall	31	8
—	Bernard	31	3	92nd	Noel	38	2
41st	Hook	39	15	94th	Lindsey	30	2
44th	Johnston	35	8	95th	Raines	33	2
—	L'Estrange	30	3	97th	Smith	34	7
46th	Marten	35	8	—	Cannon	31	5
—	Hancock	33	3	98th	Macphail	33	9
48th	Duncan	30	5	99th	Macpherson	36	5
49th	Wilkinson	30	14	—	Cooper	33	6
—	Gregory	32	16				

TABLE III.—The tedious promotion of Subalterns (full pay only).

Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.	Corps.	Names.	Total Ser.	Half Pay.
1st Dr. G.	Brander	28		71st Ft.	Cumming	22	
4th L. D.	Shaw	28		96th	McKenzie	22	
Blues	Hirst	27		10th	Goade	21	
1st Dr. G.	Ammersley	27		11th	Moore	21	
6th Drs.	Armstrong	25		22nd	Buller	21	
60th Ft.	Robinson	25		26th	French	21	
2nd Drs.	Lloyd	24		74th	Eyre	21	
21st Ft.	Dodgin	24		88th	Wollard	21	
18th	Buchanan	23		9th	Sandes	20	
50th	Weir	23		25th	Thompson	20	
5th	Robinson	22		31st	Young	20	
17th	Nagal	22		44th	Mathias	20	
21st	King	22		56th	Rainsford	20	
38th	Barlow	22		92nd	Macdonald	20	
54th	Stoddart	22		95th	McIntyre	20	

Subalterns (full and half pay).

1st Ft.	Butt	23	2	41st Ft.	Diddep	23	16
3rd	Chatterton	24	9	42nd	Thomas	22	2
4th	Gibson	26	15	44th	Watton	26	10
—	O'Kelly	24	9	—	Turner	26	13
5th	Clune	24½	4½	47th	Selfordge	25	8
6th	Allen	27	11	49th	Campbell	24	9
—	Muller	27	17	—	Gibbons	26	4
—	Tighe	29	18	54th	Ross	23	7
9th	Farrant	30½	13½	55th	Coleman	23	11
—	Batine	23	17	56th	Telford	27	16
13th	Meredyth	25	5	57th	Bate	27	10
—	Stehelin	26	6	—	MacCarthy	24	11
—	Foulston	22	18	—	Richardson	20	5
15th	Inghall	25	9	58th	Hutton	20	11
16th	Munro	23	10	62nd	Rawsbone	25	7
—	Bell	23	8	63rd	Spier	26	19
17th	Johnstone	26	11	—	Weetman	22	12
19th	Langsley	26	12	—	Higginbotham	24	16
—	Stanley	25	8	65th	Whittaker	26	9
—	Day	23	5	—	O'Connell	27	12
21st	Wrixon	27	6	—	Westropp	26	14
22nd	Munro	25	3	69th	Tudor	26	1
—	Kyffin	27	6	—	Dutton	28	11
24th	Beaufoy	29	8	70th	Johnstone	25	16
26th	Sweeny	28	1	72nd	Leslie	25	4
28th	Wardell	22	7	77th	Galway	25	6
—	Macphee	30	19	86th	Morris	25	15
29th	Thatcher	28	7	—	Fraser	29	20
31st	Willes	25	7	89th	Abbott	27	9
—	Buckeley	25	9	84th	Hanley	27	15
32nd	Gardiner	25	7	87th	Mainwaring	24	2
33rd	Sparkburgh	27	8	90th	McCausland	27	5
37th	Servantes	29	11	91st	Ward	22	5
38th	Campbell	26	2	—	Hornsley	29	8
40th	Miller	21	3	92nd	Stewart	24	7
—	Stanford	26	3	95th	Rogers	22	9
—	McDuff	25	9	—	Wood	24	16
—	McKenzie	25	10	98th	Wall	26	5
—	Elliot	24	4	—	Kingsley	25	5
—	Adamson	22	8	—	Harrison	20	9
41st	Hill	24	11	99th	Cowell	22	11
—	Campbell	23	16				

Having set the foregoing tables before you, you must come, as a matter of course, to one of two conclusions—that the promotion of the two former classes has been *too rapid*, or the latter too slow. Be that as it may, I propose now to point out how it appears to me the evil ("which nobody can deny"), with others herein to be entered upon, may be remedied. I gave you on a former occasion (No. 285, 14th July, 1838) a scheme for doing away the purchase of promotion altogether, which of itself would work a cure; if, however, purchase cannot (or, more properly speaking, must not) be discontinued, then stop promotion by purchase in regimental succession, and make it, under a different arrangement, a general measure, by classing the officers of each rank, willing to purchase, according to seniority, to be gazetted to vacancies, as they become offered for sale. Purchase, under any arrangement, it is admitted, must be very galling to the zealous and meritorious officer without money; observing, as he

does day after day, his juniors stepping over his head, who, it is easy to imagine, is often by that means commanded by men who, under circumstances of responsibility and danger, would from want of experience be probably disqualified for such command, and who were not in all likelihood born when those passed over entered the service; but as now permitted to go on, operates not only to the annoyance and mortification of those without money, but to those who may have barely sufficient to purchase for regulation when the opportunity offers. The traffic in commissions here alluded to particularly calls for a check, which, coupled with the promotion in the Guards, is the source from whence much of the evil takes its rise. Examples are hardly wanting, so well understood and general is the practice, that it becomes a matter of surprise whenever a commission falls for regulation, and the purchaser never fails to receive the congratulations of his brother officers (whom it does not affect) upon his good fortune; it is high time they should fall to par, and the good old custom of bringing officers to full-pay, for the purpose of selling the step *to those who can pay well for it*, be thrown overboard. A sketch, however, may do no harm. The Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, or Captain, willing to sell, yet unwilling to retire for the sum of money fixed by regulation, says, "I will sell if you make me up so much; if not, I must exchange, and so realise my price." If the sum required cannot be raised, some "d—d bore," who cannot muster more than regulation, and who sees the door to promotion closed against him, seeing fit to remain firm and not suffer a junior to give him the go-by, the proposed seller carries his threat into execution, and sells his commission in a better market. Again, a junior officer, too impatient to wait what *he* calls long, exchanges into a regiment with few, sometimes none, of his rank for purchase (the necessary information is not hard to be got at), obtains his rank, and returns by another exchange if he should wish it, and this *has* happened, to command those who were his seniors, to their manifest annoyance. Purchase, again, has injured materially many high-spirited and deserving officers, who, keen to the annoyance of being passed over, leave no honest means untried to raise the money, by insurance on life, &c. &c., leaving themselves, after so obtaining their rank, in a worse condition, with respect to means, than before. It would, therefore, be desirable, if the system now working could be got rid of—and I know of no better substitute than the one just proposed. I may be told that a general purchase plan would operate unfavourably, in as far as it might affect the proper number of duty officers with the regiment abroad in which the vacancies take place, supposing the seller in India and the purchaser at home; or that the frequent changes of officers from one corps to another would entail expense upon the Government. I would reply, that the number of exchanges at the present time—and they are not few—have not been found inconvenient or expensive—that *two years'* leave, granted to officers on private grounds to visit Europe, is the usual period, not unfrequently prolonged; and where the services of an officer can, *for the individual's convenience*, be dispensed with, the convenience of the service ought not, surely, for a *shorter* period, be overlooked. The purchaser joins the depot on appointment, as a matter of course, prepared to proceed abroad the *first public opportunity*. The plan of general purchase as connected with the promotion of the old officers hereinafter proposed, and the certain working of the rotation system, would not only introduce, after a while, into each corps a more healthy condition (if I may so express myself), by planting the old and experienced soldier of each rank in his proper place; but as it would distribute throughout the Army members possessing powerful interest, giving them their tour of good and bad stations, instead of, as at present, collecting them into *pet corps*, which, with general dissatisfaction, would soon die a natural death, their family influence, which has hitherto been known to work miracles, would hardly fail in persuading the authorities to relieve more frequently the troops on distant shores. So long as the hardship here alluded to is kept at a distance from those whose influence might work out a better state of things, so long may we look in vain for a curtailment of our term of banishment. Although an advocate for the Four-company Depots, where properly conducted, as a good foundation upon which to raise 2d battalions in case of war, I am willing to admit that our small force calls for their reduction; if we were without this reserve, regiments would have a longer period of home service, now reduced to barely four years, and no biding-place would offer for idlers unwilling to take their tour abroad. Having thus provided for the monied men, the interest of the others must not be overlooked. The Lieut.-Colonel being provided for, by the operation of the Brevet, we have, therefore, to deal with the Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, only. Let the country, and it will not be too much to expect, appropriate 16,200*l.* per annum, for the purpose of purchasing rank for the four senior Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns, in the Army; this, with death vacancies (which ought never to be given out of the corps), would go in time towards wiping away the appearance of neglect, which is too abundantly manifest to any eye before which the pages of the new Army List may be laid open. In connexion with what I have already stated, how much good might be done by promoting all the Brevet Majors to the unattached, allowing the price of their companies (if it would be too much to expect the step for the old Lieutenants), to be funded or otherwise disposed of to meet any expense incurred by the measure: in doing this, the old Subs would then look forward with some degree of confidence to a similar boon. The Brevet-Majors thus, I hope to their own satisfaction, disposed of, it would be satisfactory to learn, that a more just distribution of such promotion should hereafter be adopted. You, Sir, have already done so much to expose the partial working of the Brevet, that it would be idle in me to say more than to express regret, that length of full-pay service amongst those who in such manner earned it, was not equally considered. It is really too painful, in looking through the Army List, to observe the Captains' column filled up with the names of officers of six, seven, and eight years' standing, while in the same rank is observable others from 48 years downwards, the table, No. 2, showing no less than 125 of 30 years' standing and upwards, and 113 Subalterns, all above 20 years.

In giving words to my ideas thus freely, I sincerely trust I may not be understood as wishing to convey the slightest reflection upon the administration of our worthy Commander-in-Chief, or his noble and able Secretary, who, I conscientiously believe, are making the best of a bad system handed down to them, but simply of using an honest endeavour (with your willing and powerful aid) to draw the attention of the Board of Commissioners now reassembled to the long and meritorious services of my hard-working brethren in arms, in whose behalf it becomes the duty of all lovers of a "clean stage and no favour" to urge respectfully their claims to the favourable consideration of their country.

In conclusion, I have only to apologise for the length of my epistle, assuring you, that with all my wish, I felt that I could not, with any chance of making myself understood, reduce it within a smaller compass.—SILENUS.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, 20th February, 1839.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—With your permission I will refer to my letter of the 20th inst., and furnish you with two more tables, to be numbered 4 and 5. No. 4 will point out 23 Captains now on full pay who are Brevet-Majors, and whose full-pay service varies from 7 to 20 years only. No. 5 will point out 31 Captains, now on full pay, who *are not Brevet-Majors*, but whose full-pay service varies from 30 *to* 33 *years*—a reference to Lieut. Hart's Army List will enable your readers to become acquainted with those who have fought and bled for their country; and to come to the conclusion I have arrived at long ago, viz., that merit and long service *does not always* meet its reward. The officers composing table No. 5, having already served from 30 to 33 years, I should be glad to be informed how many more years they will have to serve before they become entitled to the Brevet? If you cannot give me this desirable piece of information, the Commissioners, *no doubt*, will do so in their forthcoming report, and in their wisdom recommend a different path to the attainment of rank. Brevet officers, be it known to your readers, receive 2*s.* per diem extra pay, and forage for a horse when doing duty in garrison. As my name does not appear in any of the tables given in this and my former letter, I may perhaps get credit for disinterestedness in bringing the slow promotion of some, the rapid promotion of others, and the partial working of the Brevet, to the notice of your readers, and only hope that the Commissioners may take the matter up as warmly as it deserves, and urge (if they may do so) some equitable arrangement for the future, with early promotion to those who evidently have been overlooked. SILENUS.

Boulogne-sur-Mer, 26th Feb., 1839.

TABLE IV.—23 Brevet-Majors, whose Full-pay Service varies from 7 to 20 Years.

Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.	Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.
46th Foot	Spooner	7	17th Lt. Drags.	Lawrence	18
65th	Snow	13	24th Foot	Doyle	19
76th	Fitzgerald	13	28th	Cooke	18
91st	Boyd	14	9th	Hartman	19
Ceylon Rifles	Bonner	14	60th	Greeme	19
Cape Mounted Rifles	Armstrong	14	81st	Hort	19
49th Foot	Gregory	16	95th	Power	19
8th	Hartley	18	2d Life Gds.	M'Dowall	20
41st	Carpenter	17	4th Lt. Drags.	Master	20
49th	Ward	17	24th Foot	Potts	20
1st Life Gds.	Hall	18	77th	Hogarth	20
				Stuart	20

TABLE V.—31 Captains (not Brevet Majors) whose Full-pay Service varies from 30 to 33 Years.

Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.	Corps.	Names.	Years' Serv. Full-pay.
21st Foot	Mackay	33	13th Lt. Drags.	Hake	30
27th	Manly	36	13th do.	Hilton	30
10th	Jauncey	32	5th Foot	Cauck	30
24th	Harris	32	26th	Reynis	30
29th	Sharrack	32	14th	Newman	30
56th	Higgins	32	14th	Haslewood	30
84th	Basden	32	23rd	Enoch	30
29th	Moore	31	24th	Lutman	30
13th	Patterson	31	45th	Stack	30
14th	Lynch	31	51st	Ainsworth	30
45th	Burnham	31	67th	Warburton	30
55th	Maclean	31	83rd	Richardson	30
58th	Collins	31	87th	Langelly	30
60th	Pasley	31	91st	Fraser	30
88th	Rutherford	31	93rd	Gordon	30
Ceylon Rifles	Tranchell	31			

WE have seen with much satisfaction that an inquiry is to be instituted into the effects of a measure, some years ago adopted, of offering a commutation to old soldiers for their pensions, and transplanting them to the Colonies as settlers. The suggestion of this measure has been generally attributed to Sir Henry Hardinge, while Secretary at War; but, in justice to that gallant officer, but not very successful finance minister, we must say that his plan was carried farther by his successors in office than he intended it should have gone. It is generally believed that the Duke of Wellington was opposed to the commutation of the soldier's pensions, well knowing, as he did, the improvidence of soldiers, and their unfitness for an agricultural life, after a long military service. Sir Henry Hardinge seems now resolved to settle the paternity of the measure, and we confess that we shall be glad to see the odium of a plan, so detrimental to the old soldier, removed from one of their own profession. Sir F. Head's letter, on the condition of these poor fellows in Canada, has tended, we trust, to rouse public attention to the matter, and we hope yet to see these gallant veterans restored to the pension list.

"ONE OF 1200, &c.," in a letter from India, dated June, 1838, which we annex, alludes to our proposition of reducing the number of Infantry regiments in Her Majesty's service employed in India from twenty to sixteen, and augmenting the rank and file to 1000 each. All the consequences of adopting this plan we quite as clearly perceived as he did, and with the view to an early relief we proposed the arrangement; confident that after having effected, in the *first* place, a relief after sixteen years, a still earlier relief might be ultimately obtained. However, these and other propositions have, by circumstances then unforeseen, been rendered impracticable; and the early relief of corps from India, in the present difficulties of the country and weakness of the Military force at home and abroad, cannot be expected. The 54th, we conclude, will return to England this year, as we see it is estimated for in the Home Force for 1839-40. The 16th will probably return in the end of 1840. We cannot hold out at present any better hopes for the relief of the Infantry regiments in India. The 13th Light Dragoons are estimated for in the Home Force from the 1st of January, 1840, and the 15th Hussars are under orders for Madras to relieve them.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—The latest news, and from the most unquoted authority, is, that the grievances of which H.M.'s troops so justly complain in India, so far from decreasing, *are increasing fearfully*, and that the system of torture by drills, parades, and duties, is so severe, that out of four infantry regiments in one Presidency, two have been reported unfit for active service by the Medical Inspector, in consequence of their enervated state, brought on by the severity of the duties! This, then, will prove, as I have before asserted, to

my letters, that the reports spread at Chatham in May, 1837, that all duties were "*by order*" rendered much less irksome in India, are utterly false and unfounded.

I observe in your paper of the 10th February a few remarks from you, on the subject of *reducing the number* of the regiments (infantry) in India to sixteen, and *increasing* the strength of each corps to 1,000 men; but, although the merit of the proposition is yours, you have not put my improvement on it in a proper point of view. The reduction of the officers of four regiments will be a saving to the Honourable Company of 35,000*l.* per annum in pay and allowances. This in *four* years will be more than sufficient to pay the charge for conveying four regiments to India and four home again, and as the Government will have these four regiments available, by the proposed reduction of the *number* in India, it can send four regiments to India *every fourth* year; and this, with the one yearly from New South Wales, will relieve the regiments in India in *ten years*. The army will not, and should not, be satisfied with the *sixteen years* you proposed; for the shorter period (ten years) can be effected without expense to any body; and the troops in India are not less deserving of consideration surely than those in Malta or Gibraltar? I for one will never cease to expose the infamy of the Indian system *generally* until this act of justice is granted. The Honourable Company know full well that a man may as well embark for twenty years' exile as for sixteen, and hence they have formed their own regulations for furloughs to their own service, and of which every one of their officers take advantage, unless he is too well off to wish to leave the country. I will, therefore, maintain that the Company should be *forced* to do this act of justice (relieving the regiments every *ten* years) by Parliament: and I will further add, that there could not have been one independent or honest officer of H.M.'s forces, without we can believe them utterly ignorant, examined before the Committee of the House of Commons on the removal of the Charter in 1834, or they would boldly have avowed their detestation of the present system. I can easily understand the reasons for senior officers being silent on the subject, as they are already too well off to wish for any change, but the fact is not less disgusting to them as men and gentlemen. I trust my letters of April and May have reached you, and that you have given them a place in your valuable paper. ONE OF 1200, &c.

[redacted]

After very many years of peace, the martial spirit of a country languishes, if not refreshed, like everything else in nature, with some stimulus that keeps alive and encourages its growth: we would submit, then, at this time, looking at the state of affairs in the world generally, and which has made us revise and augment our force both by sea and land, that some consideration of the character we have adverted to would be wisely bestowed,—something that would cheer the old soldier and sailor, and excite to emulation the young; and when this can be done at a trifling expense to the country, and would serve at the same time to mark the reign and perpetuate the honour of the Sovereign by whom it might be conferred, we do think that policy as well as justice should extend to the veteran the meed he has fought for, renewing in the State that "cheap defence of nations —that nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise," the chivalry of arms. This felt and acknowledged, if justly and impartially acted upon, could not fail to work with due effect on the pride and spirit of the two services; but then this justice and impartiality must be most strictly observed, and the distinction awarded, governed by some well-defined pretensions. There must be nothing invidious in it; such as is by many felt to exist in the badge of Waterloo, mortifying the hero of many actions, because he had not been called upon to assist at that one whose political results swelled its professional importance with consideration and rewards * that eclipsed all others, many of which were attended with equal exposure and far greater toil, as if the day of battle were not that part of our duty we feel the least wearisome, and perform the most cheerfully.

Another circumstance suggests the fairness of the badge we are now recommending, which is, that the Orders of the Bath were at first given to those who had commanded or served on the Staff in so many general actions, &c. Now, as all could not have commended on those occasions, though present and contributing thereto, would it not be fair that some corresponding medal should be awarded to such officers and men in both services as were present at a certain-named number of general actions, or at affairs of sufficient importance to have been honoured with the Commander-in-Chief's thanks in orders? We would submit, then, that a medal for such service be struck in copper, bearing Her Majesty's figure on the one side and some appropriate device on the other; this medal would be the proudest that could be worn, as showing a series of services, often extending over all the world—a record of the wearer's life. We have suggested its being made of copper as the least expensive or tempting to part with, as we see the Waterloo medals of soldiers frequently for sale in the shops. Corresponding claims in the sister service should be equally entitled to the distinction. The approaching birth-day, or anniversary of the Coronation, would be most suitable for conferring such a boon: it would be extensively gratifying to the two services, of little expense to the country, and an additional commemoration of the day.

* Rank to Subaltern and additional pay to Waterloo men.

The announcement by Sir J. Hobhouse that a reinforcement from the Mauritius and elsewhere *would* be sent to India, has been followed up by an order to the depots of the 12th and 35th regiments to proceed to Chatham, to be in readiness for embarkation. The 90th depot already forms part of the garrison at that place, and is also in readiness, should the service companies, now in Ceylon, be ordered to India.

We last week notified Mr. M'Neill's return from the Court of Persia. Much of the course of events, now pending in the East, will probably rest on the decision of the Government here, respecting the Shah. If they concur in the necessity of giving him a *lesson*, a very general war in India will most likely ensue, even though matters should settle down amicably in the North West. Burmah and Nepaul are anxious for the fray, and are only watching the wind. When we may be seriously engaged elsewhere they will doubtless show their teeth, and probably trouble our home provinces.

If we measure spears with Persia, a force up the Persian Gulf to co-operate with one of the Shah's uncles, who may likely be proclaimed in the south of Persia, and, after inscribing "Tekel" on the walls of Sheeraz, may divide the empire, or contend with his nephew for the whole, according as wind and tide may serve.

Should the chiefs of Scinde * resolve not to be bearded by Sir John Keane, the ball will open in that quarter, and give the tone to all around; Lord Auckland's comprehensive mind having set all India in motion,—"from Samarchand by Oxus, Timour's throne, to Agra and Lahore of Great Moghul, down to the Golden Chersoneese, and utmost Indian isle Taprobane."

The Court.

The Queen has been slightly indisposed with a cold, but we rejoice to state is now in excellent health. On Saturday Her Majesty honoured Covent Garden theatre with her presence. On Sunday Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday the Duke of Sussex visited Her Majesty. On Thursday the Queen honoured Covent Garden theatre with her presence. The Court is expected to leave town for Windsor on the 28th inst., to spend the holidays.

On Monday despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, were received at the Colonial department; also at the India Board from Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India; and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at Madras and Bombay.—On Tuesday despatches from Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar, were received.—On Wednesday from Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. F. Bouverie, Governor of Malta; and, *via* Malta, at the India Board, from Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India; and from the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at Madras and Bombay.

The *trousseau* of the bride elect of the Marquis of Douro—Lady Elizabeth Hay—is likely to be one of the most splendid that has added value to the dowry of modern *belles*. The Duke of Wellington having found in his cabinets quantities of diamonds which he had forgotten, or never thought of till now, has declared that the bride shall have them all. Amongst them is an order given to his Grace by Louis XVIII., worth 50,000*l.* Lady Elizabeth is in her nineteenth year.—*Herald.*—[Prodigious!!! A man of careful habits like the Duke of Wellington, and not over-rich, is not likely to forget that he had *quantities of diamonds*, among which was one worth 50,000*l.*! Once more we say, Prodigious!]

The Duke of Cleveland will be shortly invested with the Garter, vacant by the demise of the Duke of Buckingham.

It is said that Lord Plunket being no longer able to hold the Irish seals, a Bill is to be introduced, rendering Roman Catholics eligible to the office of Chancellor, in order that the seals may be conferred upon Mr. *Daniel O'Connell!*

It is rumoured that a breach, amounting to an actual estrangement and separation, has taken place between a Royal Duke and his oldest and most attached friend and servant.

* They are a very hardy, rough-hewn race; but provisions, and water, and climate, will be our greatest difficulties.

The magistrates of Hampshire have entered into a subscription for placing a portrait of their Lord-Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, in the grand jury-room of that county.

British Association.—The first meeting of the general committee will be held at Birmingham on Aug. 25th, and the various sections for scientific business will meet on the 27th, and through the week. The local council and committees are already busily engaged in making the preliminary arrangements.

Mr. Aston, the present Secretary of Embassy at Paris, is appointed minister at Madrid, in the room of the Earl of Clarendon.—*Morning Herald.*

The son of the Duke of Rovigo and the Marquess de St. Pierre lately fought a duel in the forest of St. Germain, respecting a disputed right to the smiles of a certain gay actress. The former received a sword-wound through the lungs. It was not possible to convey him to Paris.

Fire at Woolwich.—Soon after eleven on Saturday morning a fire was discovered near the premises of Mr. Tandy, upholsterer, Powis-st., who gave an immediate alarm; the "fire-drums" beat and bugles sounded, when the fire-engine from the dock-yard, with a body of police, under the direction of Lieut. Pearse, R.N., were quickly on the spot, and in rapid succession arrived the Royal Artillery engine, with a party of Military, and the parochial engines. The flames spread rapidly, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions, the premises were quickly consumed, with the whole of the costly stock, and the houses adjoining. It is understood the sufferer was not insured.

The last sentence of the law was on Wednesday morning carried into effect upon Thomas Taylor, convicted at the assizes at Hertford of the murder of William Bennett, an old pensioner. Two young men (Roach and Fletcher) were executed about twelve months since for being concerned in the same offence. The prisoner absconded after the commission of the offence, and enlisted in the 15th reg. He walked with a firm step up the scaffold, and had on the undress of the regiment; his appearance was that of a smart active young man.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—Several lists of a new Ministry have been circulated; the following is the most authentic:—Soult, War and President; Guizot, Interior; Thiers, Foreign Affairs; Duchatel, Finance; Sauzet, Justice; Passy, Public Works; Villemain, Instruction; Duperre, Marine.

Spain.—The head-quarters of Don Carlos were still at Tolosa on the 7th. He had appointed Villareal his A.D.C., and placed at the disposal of the General-in-Chief Simon de la Torre. The division under Maroto's immediate orders remained at Durango. Generals Cass Eguia, Gomez, Elio, Zariategui, and Vargas, and Col. Madraso had been again called into active service. Gomez, Elio, and Zariategui, against whom judicial proceedings had been instituted, demanded to be declared innocent by a judgment before they would consent to resume their former ranks. Goni, the first, with Santos Ladron, to hoist the banner of Don Carlos, and companion of Zumalacarregui, had been appointed to the command of the first corps of operations. The second was to be intrusted to Simon de la Torre, and the third to Urbistondo.

Hanover.—The King has been again suffering from indisposition. On Sunday, the 10th inst., his Majesty was seized with sudden illness while attending Divine service, and was compelled to retire from the church.

North America.—A positive aggression has been committed within the last month by citizens of the State of Maine upon the British territory. From official communications with the House of Representatives in Maine, it appears that both the Assembly and the Governor were parties to the appointment of a "land agent," whose business was to march a body of armed men to chase away what they called trespassers from the "disputed territory," and to make prize of, or destroy, their cattle, timber, &c. Sir John Harvey remonstrated against these outrageous proceedings in an earnest letter addressed to the Governor, wherein he "entreated" him to withdraw the republican intruders from the British territory, and so to release him (Sir J. Harvey), a "subordinate officer," from the cruel predicament wherein this outrage had placed him, and which left him no alternative but that of either disobeying his orders, which were to repel force by force, or fulfilling them, to bring "the two countries into a state of border collision, if not the two nations into one of inveterate and active hostility." The Governor and Representatives of the State of Maine, upon this appeal to their prudence as well as their humanity, "saw nothing incorrect" in the course adopted; and the popular Assembly of the State proved themselves eager and unanimous in voting the most prodigal supplies (viz., 800,000 dollars) and the most hostile proceedings against England.

Jamaica.—The accounts reach to 22d Jan. The

condition of the island continued to be extremely unsatisfactory, and the negroes evinced the same disinclination to assist in getting in the crops, so that it was believed the planters must sustain very considerable loss by the deficiency of produce from the inability to take it off the ground.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, March 11.—Lord LYNDHURST said, that information had been received of the capture of Aden, a fortress on the south-west coast of Arabia, by a British force from Bombay, and that, in possessing themselves of it, a considerable slaughter of the natives had taken place. He believed that the Sultan of Aden had always been on friendly terms with the British Government; and, therefore, he begged to ask whether the information was true?—Viscount MELBOURNE said, that the place was under the dominion of the Sultan of Aden. Some time ago an attack was made from Aden on one of H.M.'s vessels. For that outrage satisfaction was demanded, and a full explanation was given. Afterwards a negotiation was set on foot between the East India Company and the Sultan for the sale of the place. That negotiation was carried through, and the place was ceded; but when the force sent from Bombay for its occupation arrived, the son of the Sultan said, "No; the Sultan had no authority to give up the place, and thus to compromise my rights. I must have something equivalent for those rights." Under these circumstances the Government of Bombay thought they had a right to attack the fortress. He had no objection to lay the papers connected with the affair on the table.

THURSDAY, March 14.—The debate on the Corn Laws was commenced by Earl Fitzwilliam moving that the Act 9 Geo. IV. has failed in securing that steadiness in the price of corn which is essential to the best interests of the country. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM moved a direct negative. The Earl of RIPON opposed the motion, as did also the Duke of WELLINGTON. The Earl of RADNOR followed in favour of the motion. Viscount MELBOURNE opposed, and Lord BROUGHAM supported it. Ultimately the House divided. For the motion, 24—against it, 224.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 11.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE submitted his further motion regarding the theatres. He proposed a resolution declaratory that the Ministers had sought to defeat the manifest object of the previous resolution of the House.—Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the resolution had not received the sanction of anything like a majority. His Lordship, however, intimated that "before next season" the subject would be fully considered.—Eventually the motion was withdrawn.

STATE OF THE NAVY.—Sir R. PEEL hoped that Government would seriously consider the condition of the Navy, so as to make the additions necessary to enable them to compete with other powers. In reference to what had been said by the Secretary of the Admiralty, that though the reductions had been made when he (Sir R. Peel) was in office, yet Conservative attacks were rife upon the Government, he disclaimed all participation in any such attack. Of those who had expressed their opinions that Government had neglected to increase the naval force, some did not shrink from giving their names, as Commander Craufurd and Admiral Napier, and they had not been injured, but rewarded; and the defence of the Admiralty had proceeded from a Conservative—Sir J. Barrow.—Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that Sir R. Peel had given no encouragement to the attacks made on the Government, on account of neglecting the Navy. But many things were done by gentlemen opposite to which the right hon. Baronet was no party, and which he would not in any way countenance. Sir J. Graham, at a meeting at Glasgow, said that there had been a great defalcation in the Naval Administration of the country under the Government of Lord Melbourne, as contrasted with that of Lord Grey. He was greatly surprised at this, for he believed that this was not the case; and it was similar grave charges to this that were made against the Admiralty that his honourable friend said that he felt himself called upon to refute.—Capt. A'COURT believed that the pamphlet of Sir J. Barrow was founded upon a most mistaken course, and calculated to do much mischief. He could state from his own experience that the Russian fleet was a most formidable armament, and this was also the case with the American Navy.—Mr. C. WOOD went into a long statement of the measures adopted by the Admiralty for the protection of British interests in Mexico.—Capt. PECHELL said that one of the most preposterous absurdities with which honourable gentlemen opposite had sought to impose on the credulity of the people, was the monstrous humbug of an invasion of our shores by a Russian fleet. Great complaints had been made of the want of sufficient force to protect our commerce at Mexico. He should like to know whether there had been any representations from our merchants that their property was in danger. Gentlemen opposite were on the wrong scent. What had the noble Lord (Hardwicke) gained by all his peering and prying into every hole and corner of the dock-yards? He wondered he did not fall into the mast-pond. It was impossible to contradict or controvert statements made by such men as Admirals Bouverie and Warren.—Capt. GORDON contended that Ministers were bound to keep up a much larger force than they had at present.—Sir J. GRAHAM complained of the distribution of our force, and maintained that if a British squadron had been on the spot, Vera Cruz would never have been attacked, and a pilot would never have been taken from the *Express*.—Lord PALMERSTON said that it was beneath the dignity of a great people to make preparations against injuries or insults from others, because it would look as if they *suspected that any one would dare to wrong them!*—The debate was interrupted by the House being counted out at a quarter past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.—Mr. C. LUSHINGTON gave notice of an Address to the Crown for any communication received from Lieut. Milne, Commander of the *Snake*, relative to certain atrocities committed on board a Portuguese slaver.

FRIDAY, March 15.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an inquiry from Sir S. Canning, with reference to the recent collision which was reported to have taken place upon the boundary between the State of Maine and our province of New Brunswick, said, "That it was not yet in his power to state what course the American Government intended to pursue. He would, however, be fully justified in stating, that the most friendly disposition towards this country prevailed in that quarter."

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the House was chiefly occupied with debates on the Corn Laws. The question has been adjourned till Monday.

Theatres.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Her Majesty's Theatre opened on Saturday evening, with (as usual) a sort of make-shift or *provisional* company, to serve till Easter, when the stars of the musical hemisphere begin to shine upon us. The piece selected was *Belisario*. The ballet, *Robert le Diable*, went off with spirit.

COVENT GARDEN.—Sir Lytton Bulwer's new play, which has been curtailed, has been performed during the week to crowded audiences.

OLYMPIC.—On Tuesday the Duke of Wellington honoured the theatre with his presence, and, on being recognized by the audience, was hailed with general acclamations. At the termination of the performance the acclamations were renewed, and continued for a considerable time, concluding with a call for "one cheer more," which was given with fervent unanimity.

ST. JAMES'S.—A burletta, entitled *His First Champagne*, which was brought out at the Strand Theatre about five years ago, was on Monday night revived at this house. Its chief merit is the exuberant repartee and the humorous play upon the words of the dialogue. The incidents succeed each other with a rapidity which is highly amusing, and the audience were kept in continual laughter by the intractable drollery of the scene.

Literary Notices.

Domestic Homœopathy. By P. F. Curie, M.D., formerly Surgeon in the Military Hospital of Paris; Member of the Parisian Homœopathic and Gallican Societies; Physician to the London Homœopathic Dispensary; Author of "The Principles of Homœopathy," "The Practice of Homœopathy," &c. 18mo. Hurst.

SOME months ago we entered, at considerable length, into a review of Dr. Curie's larger and more important work, "The Practice of Homœopathy," a performance which naturally followed the writer's very lucid exhibition of the "Principles" of the same science. The book, entitled "Principles of Homœopathy," we consider to be of universal interest, inasmuch as every human being is interested in the preservation of health and the cure of disease; and we regard it as the bounden duty of every medical practitioner, having the welfare and lives of his patients at heart, to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" both the "Principles" and the "Practice" of Homœopathy; not, indeed, with the view of binding himself to the mode of *treatment* prescribed by that science, but that he may be enabled to judge whether it be worthy of adoption or not. Having so qualified himself, let him abide by his judgment.

The objects of the little volume now before us are, as as we gather from its Introduction, and from an examination of its pages, "to place the public in possession of enlightened hygeinic rules, applicable to the various periods of life, and referrible as well to a state of health as to that of suffering;" and to "enable parties, who may be resident beyond the ready access of medical assistance, either to treat themselves, or confidently submit to the direction of some intelligent friend, who may be otherwise unconnected with the profession of medicine."

To these considerations Dr. Curie appears to have paid the most sedulous attention. He has pointed out the earliest duties "to be enforced in cases of severe acute disease, whilst awaiting the aid of the practitioner;" and he has rapidly, yet clearly, indicated "the treatment of acute affections which may be less serious and of more frequent occurrence." As to neatness, simplicity, and lucidness of style, this volume has been composed with great care.

The Youth of Shakspeare. 3 vols. By the Author of "Shakspeare and his Friends." Henry Colburn.

WITH something too much of pretension, this is nevertheless a very pleasing and ingeniously contrived work, and one that ought to be popular, if only in virtue of the enthusiastic spirit of mingled love and admiration in which it is conceived and executed, not to mention the considerable talent that is brought to the task. It is doubtless a fearfully bold undertaking to attempt to put on paper what Shakspeare may be supposed to have uttered in his social or his solitary hours, or thought and felt in his secret heart and mind, or composed in his *unwritten* verses: and all of these the writer of "The Youth of Shakspeare" boldly essays—prompted thereto, we sincerely believe, rather by his abounding love and irrepressible admiration than by any idle hope of reaching, or even approaching, "the height of his great argument." That he has in many instances "come tardy off" who can be surprised at—as who is there among us merely "human mortals," living or dead, who would *not* have done so! Nevertheless he has, in a large proportion of those parts of his work which are exclusively devoted to Shakspeare, been singularly successful and felicitous; while in the general body of the novel (for such in fact it is), he has given us a story of great intrinsic interest, which is rendered doubly valuable by many highly characteristic pictures of the manners and habits of the time of which he writes, and not a few sketches of those real personages who gave such peculiar lustre to that more than Augustan age of English literature, as well as of English chivalry and English politics. Let the reader call to mind the *élite* of Elizabeth's statesmen, soldiers, scholars, and courtiers,—her Burleighs, Essexes, and Leceisters—her Sydneys and Raleighs—her Spensers, and the rest; not to mention a host of individuals in the lower ranges of society (especially among the players) who have, nevertheless, become in sort historical characters;—and he will find most of them glanced at in a characteristic spirit in these lively pages. When we add, that the whole is ingeniously worked into a story which includes considerable consecutive interest, it will be readily imagined that "The Youth of Shakspeare" affords a fund of pleasant, as well as of instructive reading, and forms a no less appropriate than it is an indispensable companion to the author's previous work of "Shakspeare and his Friends;" which latter work is in fact the cart (of Thespis), to which the present volumes furnish the steeds. That the two together will reach the goal of popular favour, is scarcely to be doubted.

History of the Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire. By Sir Harris Nicolas. W. Pickering.

THE first part contains the History of the Order of the Garter, from its foundation, 1344 according to Selden and Anstis, and 1349 according to Ashmole, to the year 147[illegible]. The learned antiquary and indefatigable [illegible] has availed himself of the above and numerous other authorities, indeed we doubt whether any can have escaped his reseachers. If we might give an opinion from so small a portion of the intended work as is before us, we should say that the present undertaking will be superior even to the many valuable antiquarian publications of this author. We shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity to enter fully into the plan and merits of this comprehensive and most interesting history.

Prostitution in London, with a Comparative View of that of Paris and New York, &c.; with an Account of the Nature and Treatment of the various Diseases, &c. Illustrated by numerous Plates. By Michael Ryan, M.D. Bailliere.

WE decidedly object to the *title* of this book, only a *portion* of which have we transcribed; and, as to the book itself, three-fourths of it at least ought to have been written in a dead language. A work less suitable for *general* perusal has rarely fallen beneath our notice. The information which it presents may, indeed, make men *wiser*, but that it is calculated to make them *better*, we deny. There are cases, and this *one* of them, in which "ignorance is bliss." Many of the statistical, and also many of the surgical details, are exceedingly curious; but we sincerely hope, and most potently believe, that numbers of the facts to which they refer are violently exaggerated. For professional ability we give Dr. Ryan full credit; but, as a medical work, it is utterly useless to the general reader; and, with reference to the "*treatment*" of disease, it can be of little, if any, service to the medical practitioner. Whether Dr. Ryan's practice may be upon the wane, or whether he may be only making an attempt to attract notice, we are not prepared to say; but it is evident that the volume before us has been produced with the view of bringing "grist to the mill" in more ways than one.

The Gift for All Seasons. By W. Anderson, Esq. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A VERY neat little volume, resembling an "Annual," with nine engravings, and contributions from various pens. The articles generally have considerable merit and are in keeping with the title of the publication.

Travels of Mina and Godfrey. Smith and Elder.

A DELIGHTFUL little volume, with embellishments, of travels on the Rhine, Nassau, and Baden. It is just the sort of book to amuse and expand the mind of youth; adults may likewise gather from it much useful information.

SERIAL PARTS.

Greece: Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical. By C. Wordsworth, D.D. W. S. Orr and Co. Part 2.—In pictorial embellishment this is the most extraordinary work of our times. The two numbers now published contain nearly sixty illustrations, which, without an exception, are admirably executed. The letter-press, by the learned Dr. Wordsworth, cannot but give general satisfaction.

Yarrell's History of British Birds. John Van Voorst.—Part XI. completes the first volume of this very beautiful work. To the student of Natural History Mr. Yarrell's publication must prove of the greatest value.

History of Napoleon. Edited by R. H. Horne, Esq. Part I. R. Tyas.—We are told that the object of this

publication is to give an impartial digest of all the best of the numerous publications concerning Napoleon; which digest will be condensed in one volume. The Editor is evidently an anti-Bonapartist, but there is good promise in the part before us of a well-compiled and popular history. The illustrations are from French prints, and more numerous than excellent, but the typography is remarkably good, and the work extremely cheap.

The Memoirs of Dawy Dreamy. Foster and Hextall.—This publication, of which two numbers have appeared, is a very amusing fiction in the Boz style. The sketches of characters have considerable merit, and the illustrations are clever. If the spirit is kept up, success must be certain.

Alexander's East India Magazine, March.—This periodical, valuable for its collections of Indian news, we are sorry to see this month disgraced by a story, "The Married Subaltern's Dinner in India," which is the most filthy and disgusting paper we ever met with in a publication assuming respectability.

Heads of the People. R. Tyas.—No. 5 contains the "Bar-Maid," the "Teetotaler," the "Factory Child," and the "Conductor." Leigh Hunt and Laman Blanchard are contributors of two of the papers, and the number is altogether as clever and amusing as any of the preceding.

Life and Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington. By the Rev. G. N. Wright. Fisher and Co.—The first part is anything but recommendatory: it is "book-making" without judgment, and on a par with the penny and twopenny trashy publications of the day, professing to give Histories of Naval and Military events.

The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. J. Thomas.—The fourth part very justly deserves the encomiums we have already passed on those preceding it. The work is cheap and good.

THE SOLDIER OF ENGLAND.

Dedicated to the Sufferers from Russian "Delirium Tremens."

Oh speak not of Russia! Oh speak not of fear!
'Tis a word that a Briton ne'er knew in the fight.
Our fathers are gone—but their spirit is *here*,
And it glows in their sons with an ardour as bright,—
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane!
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

And hollow the "*Patriot*" who harbours such doubt,
With the heart of a craven, the tongue of a knave;
For better the Russian could feel his own knout
Than but dare breathe a threat on the land of the brave.
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane,
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

What though the vain "stripes" with the "Bear" should unite;
Ye barbarians both! Let your cohorts pour on.
The flag floats above that ye fear in its might,
And although ye were myriads—cravens, come on!
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane,
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

Dissensions forgotten when "England" the cry,
And a Wellington's soul in each breast is unfurl'd,
For home, its sweet daughters, and monarch to die,
Or preserve them the envy and pride of the world.
For the lion is roused, and is shaking his mane,
And the Soldier of England is ready again!

Chatham Barracks, March 14th, 1839. G. A. C.

Captain Thomas Grant, E.I.C.S.—This officer, and estimable man, died on the 12th inst. at Bideford, North Devon, at which port he held the situation of Collector of Her Majesty's Customs. Captain Grant was in his 56th year; he had served with considerable distinction in the Bombay N.I., during an arduous period of 15 years, prior to 1811, when ill health compelled his retirement from active service. From long personal acquaintance with the deceased and many of his friends, an intimate knowledge of his public services and private worth, we can add that his death will be sincerely deplored in many quarters.

East India Intelligence.

The overland mail from India, *via* Marseilles, was received in town on Saturday morning, bringing intelligence from Bengal the 5th January, Madras and Bombay the 19th. The affairs of India wear a very gloomy aspect, the independent native States manifesting on every petty occasion a considerable degree of impatience, which seems likely to break out on the first reverse our troops might sustain. The whole of the powers west of the Indus appear to have formed a coalition to prevent the advance of our troops from Cabul down to Scinde, and the utmost vigilance is used to intercept the conveyance of any intelligence whatever of the movement of their troops to our camps, Dost Mahomed having prohibited the writing of any intelligence even to Lahore. All communication had been cut off between Candahar [illegible] travellers found on that route are put to death. The chief [illegible] Dost Mahomed, it is said, has [illegible] men ready for the field, and is determined to fight. Considerable interruption had taken place to the advance [illegible] of the difficulty in obtaining [illegible] and carts for carriage. The army of Shah Shooja, conducted by British Officers, had penetrated to Roniook, where a camp had been formed, and was to halt several days; desertion had not been so numerous as might have been expected, and had occurred principally among the servants and camel-drivers. No movement appears to have taken place on the side of Nepaul.

By this intelligence we also learn that Prince Kamran, the chief of Herat, whom we saved from the Persians, has joined Dost Mahomed against us. Col. Burnes and Lieutenant Pottinger have been obliged to leave Herat, and instead of the aid, or at least the neutrality upon which Lord Auckland was so reasonably entitled to calculate, he will have to encounter the hostility of the Chief of Herat, as well as of Dost Mahomed. A Mr. Campbell, formerly an officer in the Madras Army, who was dismissed the service, has entered that of Dost Mahomed, and is busily employed in occupying and fortifying the passes leading to Candahar, to obstruct our passage. It is not unnatural that the treaty concluded between Lord Auckland, Runjeet Singh, and Shah Soojah, should have excited the anger of the Herat Chief, whose designs upon either Candahar or Cabul its execution must have effectually crushed. It is almost superfluous to say that foreign intrigue—the instrument of which will of course be formally disavowed—has had its share in producing this unexpected result.

Sir Henry Fane has not been heard of since he embarked on the Sutlej; he was expected to reach Sir John Keane's camp in Scinde about the end of January. It is calculated that there are hoards of treasure at Hyderabad. The death of a Belochee in camp caused some sensation at Tatta; he had been taken up for selling spirits to the soldiers, refused to give up his sword, and, cutting at those who attempted to take it from him, made a rush towards the Commander-in-Chief's tent, when the sentry, a sepoy, was ordered to fire, and doing so, he brought him down.

The following is the route by which the army of the Indus is now moving from Ferozepore upon Bhawulpore, viz. Mundote, 14 miles; Mohunbe, 11½; Baggeke, 15; Bahuk Bodlake, 11½; Lukkeke, 15; Tawukul, 13½; Rahmooke, 12; Chukkoke, 13½; Mukdoomke, 15; Kassimke, 13½; Mahta Jhedoo, 13; Bhadere, 13½; Hasilpore, 11; Goth Kaim Raees, 8½; Khyrpore, 12½; Goth noon Mahomed, 13; Bakke da Dera, 10; Bhawulpore, 11. The Cavalry division will reach Bhawulpore the 29th—the 1st Brigade of Infantry on the 31st inst.; the 2d Brigade on the 1st—the 4th Brigade on the 2d—the Park of Artillery on the 3d—and the Irregular Brigade on the 4th prox., when they expect to halt some days, and will likely be joined by Shah Shooja's force, which has been moving about 50 miles in advance of the main body.

Burmah.—Our resident here has at last received a visit from the authorities, which was to be attributed to the wide-spreading rebellion in that province, and the appearance of H.M.'s sloop-of-war *Favourite*, coupled with the reinforcement of our troops at Moulmein. A party of 70, said to be conspirators, have been apprehended, five of whom were crucified in a most horrible manner, and the remainder cruelly beaten. A letter, addressed to the Editor of the *Englishman* states, that "Col. Benson has been received with all honour at Court. The whole Burmese officers have met him, and the King has presented him with eight elephants for his own use."

The belief at present is that the Fort of Jansi is very strong, and will give great trouble ere it be reduced. It is rumoured that many forts in Bundelkund are to be reduced, and that the force against Jansi will be employed in the work—the engineers' means are not considered sufficient. It is said Government claims Jansi as a lapsed "fief," there being no male heir. The Ranee refuses to give possession, beheaded a Minister who was favourably disposed towards our Government, and fired on the Political Agent.

Jeypore.—The mutiny at Jeypore has been satisfactorily arranged, the mutineers, amounting to between 4000 and 5000 in number, having been disbanded, after laying down their arms, and surrendering their matchlocks and 18 guns. They continued in position, however, until the preparations were nearly complete for the attack, and then turned faint. Some of the troops have been incorporated into Major Forster's brigade, which was considered more expedient than turning loose the whole of these desperate men.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan. 5.*

The following is a detail of the reserve force for service in Scinde, viz.,—3d com. 1st batt. Art.; 5th co. Golundauze batt.; detail of Pioneers; H.M.'s 40th Ft.; 2d N.I.; 22d and 26th N.I.

STAFF.

Col. Valiant, K.H., H.M.'s 40th, to command, with the rank of Brig. of the 2d class.
Captain Donnelly, 2d N.I., Deputy Assist. Adjutant-General.
Lieut. Del Hoste, 16th N.I., Assist. Quartermaster-General.
Lieut. Postans, 15th N.I., Interpreter.
Lieut. Whichelo, 9th N.I., Assist. Comm.-General.
Lieut. Preedy, 25th N.I., Sub. Assist. Comm.-General, in charge of Bazaars.
Brevet Captain Farquharson, Art., Dep. Comm. of Ordnance.
Captain Corsellis, 18th N.I., Paymaster.
Captain Harris, Eng., Field Engineer.
Lieut. Margary, do., Assist. do.
Major Gibson, Golundauze Batt., to command detail of Art.
Lieut. Hutt, do., to be Adjutant to do.

Jansi.—The force destined for the reduction of this fort arrived there on the morning of the 13th Dec.: it consisted of the 25th reg. from Sangor; 83d, from Jubbulpore; a battalion of Scindia's reformed Inf.; some irregular Horse; a Russalla of the 3d Local; and two guns from Jubbulpore; two Artillery officers, Lieuts. Richardson and Abercrombie. The 72d, 63d, and 60th were *en route* thither. Maj.-Gen. Bowen was ordered to join and assume command; but another order arrived directing all reports of the Jansi force to be made to Maj.-Gen. Sir Thos. Aubrey, so that he was expected to join immediately.

We are not in the least surprised at the following Memorial from a distinguished officer of the Bengal Artillery, for we have received many letters complaining of the last selection of Company's Officers for the honour of the Bath, but which we have refrained from publishing out of delicacy to officers whose merits and demerits are reviewed. In the present case the Memorial is a public document, and does not contain a reflection upon any individual.

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL SIR HENRY FANE, G.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EAST INDIES.

Humbly sheweth—That your Memorialist, Major G. N. C. Campbell, has served thirty-two years as an officer in the Artillery regiment of the Bengal Army, and that for twenty-five of that period, he has been attached to the Horse Artillery, and been present on every service in which his troop or company has been engaged; and that in two instances your Memorialist's conduct is publicly recorded, as having rendered special and personal service in presence of the enemy in action. In the first instance it is stated by Major-General Hardwicke (then Commandant of Artillery), that, in a report of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennington, who commanded the Artillery with Major-General Gillespie's Division, that after the assault on Kuttungan, it required great courage and activity in preventing two Horse Artillery guns from falling into the hands of the enemy, and that your Memorialist's conduct on that occasion was above all praise. In the second instance, it is on record that, at a time when untoward circumstances had caused the failure of a cavalry charge, the prompt, arduous, and indefatigable exertions of your Memorialist were conspicuous, and obtained him the public acknowledgment of them in Detachment Orders.

Your Memorialist is not aware whether such services are considered distinguished or otherwise, and, content with the honourable rank he has obtained in a gradation service, your Memorialist would never have obtruded this statement on his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's notice, but that two officers, his juniors in the regiment, have been selected to be distinguished by appointment to the honourable order of the Bath as C.B.'s. You Memorialist, therefore, cannot but feel that the records of his own conduct in the Nepaulese Campaign, and the opportune service rendered at Mongroul, appear to have been utterly overlooked. The lamented death of Major-General Gillespie deprived your Memorialist of the power of making a reference to the testimony of a General, whose personal acknowledgments to your Memorialist a few minutes before his heroic death, would ever have been considered a sufficient reward, but that the selection of two officers junior in the regiment to your Memorialist for the honorary distinction of C.B. must necessarily lead to the impression that the services rendered by your Memorialist are either considered undeserving of any notice, or that the records of the services have been obliterated by the more recent achievements of junior officers. Though your Memorialist, in common with some Captains of Artillery, served at the last siege of Bhurtpore and for the last ten days was in personal command of the Left Grand Battery; still as this service, though the only duty that an Artillery Officer can look to performing at a siege, was not considered at the time deserving of any special mention, your Memorialist does not regard himself justified to rest any claim for consideration on the performance of this duty, though it is recorded that, for the last ten days of this siege, your Memorialist was commanding a battery of twelve guns and ten mortars, and that he solicited permission to remain there until the termination of the siege without any relief—and as it is usual for the name of officers commanding batteries to be officially mentioned, and as this custom was conformed to in Sir Archibald Campbell's despatches, your Memorialist is satisfied that the fact of His Excellency Lord Combermere having adopted a different rule, was never intended by his Sovereign to prejudice the just claims of your Memorialist to military reward.

In respectfully submitting this statement to your Excellency, your Memorialist ventures humbly to observe, that as an Officer in the East India Company's Army, serving in a distant land without influential friends or connexions, and with the knowledge that those Commanders under whom he has served, and who have publicly testified to his conduct referred to in this memorial, have long since descended to the graves, that your Excellency, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of India, as a distinguished British General, will not, therefore, permit the services of an old officer to be altogether overlooked, and that this appeal to your Excellency's sense of justice and military feeling will insure to your Memorialist a due inquiry into the truth of the statements herein contained; and if it should appear on an investigation that your Memorialist's statements are correct, that your Excellency [illegible] a participation in rewards [illegible] which your Memorialist has been so unjustly excluded.

To conclude, your Memorialist has the honour to subscribe himself, your Excellency's obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) G. N. C. Campbell, Major, Reg. Bengal Art.

Dum Dum, 24th November, 1838.

Extract from the copy of a memorandum sent by Maj.-General Hardwicke, Commandant of Artillery, to Lieutenant-Col. Dorset, Secretary to the Marquis of Hastings:—

"Engaged in every service in which the corps of Horse Artillery has been employed, Lieutenant Campbell had the honour to command one of the advanced guns placed with General Gillespie, close under the walls of Kalunjah; and Lieut.-Colonel Pennington, on that occasion, in his report to Major-Gen. Commandant Horsford, after observing that it required great activity and courage to prevent the guns from falling into the hands of the enemy, characterised Lieutenant Campbell's conduct 'as above all praise.'"

Extract of orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, commanding at Hawkontie, dated Camp, near Mongroul:—

Detachment Morning Orders.

Tuesday, 2d October, 1815.

"The promptitude, arduous and indefatigable exertions

Captain Campbell and his troop of Horse Artillery, were so conspicuous throughout the whole operations, as to claim the Commanding Officer's warmest approbation and thanks."

Copy of a letter from Colonel Maxwell to Captain G. N. C. Campbell, dated Agra, 30th November, 1821:—

My Dear Sir,—It is with great pain and mortification that I acquaint you the Commander-in-Chief has much disapproved of my conduct in the action of the 1st October last at Mongroul, and that unfounded, and I fear I may add false and malicious, representations have been forwarded to Calcutta respecting the events of that day; it is, I am told, mentioned almost as a defeat on our part instead of a decided victory? I feel, therefore, no difficulty in requesting of you, who bore so conspicuous and honourable a part in the whole transaction, to testify to the true state of the whole business, as far as your observation and recollection will admit of. As to myself, I feel conscious that my duty in every respect throughout the whole day, nor to upbraid myself with the commission of any one inte[illegible] mistake; the victory was decidedly as complete as possi[illegible] considered, as we were with a host of allies, dangerous to [illegible] and nearly useless in all.

On the present occasion I do not make this appeal as a ma[illegible] of favour (the short acquaintance existing between us precludin[illegible] any thing of this nature), but as a man of honour and a soldier whether in your opinion every thing was done, that circumstances admitted of, and whether the victory was not as complete as possible by the discomfiture and flight of the whole of the enemy's army—the capture of their two guns—the camp bazaars, &c. &c., at a loss on our side comparatively very small, although no one can lament more than I do the death of the two very fine and promising young men. The wounds of Major Ridge are severe; this in all human probability would never have occurred had the two squadrons of the 4th Naval Cavalry waited a very few minutes, either for a few shots from your guns, or the arrival of Major Kennedy and 5th Cavalry, who were not more than one quarter of a mile in their rear, I can [illegible] of course that your guns must have dispersed the small b[illegible] the enemy's horse expose[illegible] them (the squadron unde[illegible] Ridge).

Having now ment[illegible] ears to me nece[illegible] the present occasio[illegible] to you, as honour, to give your [illegible] s, and impartial [illegible] to the occurrences which [illegible] e within your own k[illegible] on the day of the action—and, at the same time, so far fro[illegible] ing any objection, it is rather my wish that this letter should [illegible] every publicity, and that it may be through the medium of your brother, I believe Deputy-Secretary Military Department, communicated for the information of Colonel Casement, who, at his own discretion, will or will not submit the contents to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

My reasons for making this appeal to you in particular are manifold:—1st. As having commanded the most active arm of the service on that day. 2dly. As having had the good fortune to be present at the most critical moments. 3dly. That your presence at the Head-Quarters may tend on inquiry to confirm or confute all that I have asserted in my public despatches on the occasion. I have already written to the Adjutant-General, entreating, that should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief not be fully satisfied with the reasons and explanations transmitted by me a day or two ago, my conduct might be submitted to the decision of a General Court-Martial. I am, my dear Sir, very sincerely yours, (Signed) Wm. Geo. Maxwell.

To Capt. Campbell, Horse Artillery, &c. &c., Calcutta.

Copy of a letter from Major G. N. C. Campbell, Commanding 1st Batt. Artil., to Major Cartwright, Assist.-Adjut.-Gen. Artil., dated Dum Dum, 24th November, 1838.

Sir,—I have to solicit that you will do me the favour to submit the accompanying Memorials in duplicate to the Brigadier-Acting-Commandant of Artillery, with my respectful request that the same may be forwarded through the prescribed channel to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with whatever observations Brigadier Faithfull may deem proper. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. N. C. Campbell,
Major Commanding 1st Batt. Artil.

Copy of a letter from [illegible] N. C. Campbell, of Ar[illegible] to Colonel Beresford, M[illegible] ary, &c., &c., dated Dum Dum, 24th November, 1[illegible]

Sir,—I did myself the [illegible] forwarding, through [illegible] scribed channel, a Me[illegible] Excellency the Com[illegible] in-Chief on the 24th [illegible] eg that you will do [illegible] favour to submit, for His Excellency's private perusal, th[illegible] closed private letter, written by the late Colonel Maxwell, [illegible] to me, and which, at the Colonel's request, I forwarded to the Military Secretary to Lord Hastings, with a letter from myself, exculpating Colonel Maxwell from the unjust representations referred to. My object in now transmitting this letter is that, as the officers under whom I served are almost all dead, I cannot but feel that it is my duty, under existing circumstances, to make use of whatever documentary testimonials the others under whom I served may have furnished me with, in support of pretensions, founded on services which are recorded in official documents. The forms of public official memorials, not, however, admitting of appending a private letter, I adopt the only alternative left me, of addressing this communication to yourself, and solicit that you will do me the favour of submitting the enclosed to the perusal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and kindly explain my reasons for so doing. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. N. C. Campbell, Major, Bengal Artiller[illegible]

To Colonel Beresford, Military Secretary, &c., &c., East I[illegible]

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Dec. 27, 1838—Mr. J. [illegible] to be Mag. and Coll. of the Southern div. of Cuttack, v. [illegible] J. Colvin. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to off. as Mag. of Behar. [illegible] Stainforth to off. until further orders as Mag. and Coll. of [illegible] Messrs. E. M. Wylly and A. H. Cocks, Writers, reported qualified for the public service, and attached to the North Western Prov.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O.—Dec. 31, 1838.—Art.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. H. Dyke to be Capt., 2d Lieut. Wm. Paley to be 1st Lieut., from Dec. 31, 1838, in succ. to Capt. Giles Ernly, ret. 19th N.I.—Lieut. W. Smith to be Captain of a comp., and Ens. Francis Tombs to be Lieut., from Aug. 8, 1838, in succ. to Capt. Jas. George, dec. 22d N.I.—Ens. G. S. Mackenzie to be Lieut. from Dec. 9, 1838, vice Lieut. W. A. Butler, dec. Mr. J. A. Cruise is admitted to the service as an Assist.-Surg. on this Estab., date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 20, 1838. Lieut. J. Sunes, 48th N.I., is appointed to act as Inter. and Quartermaster to 31st N.I., v. Lieut. Hammersley.

Removals and Postings.—G.O., Dec. 15, 1838—Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. G. Hunter, C.B. (on furl.), from the 47th to the 40th N.I. at Neemuch. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Skardon (on leave), from 40th to 47th N.I. at Agra. Ens. J. C. Fitzmaurice, from 2nd to 17th N.I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy. Ensign G. M. Brodie, from 67th to 52d N.I., at his own request, to fill a vacancy. Assist.-Surgeon T. B. Hart (on furl.), from 47th to 12th N.I. Assist.-Surgeon J. Esdaile, M.D., from 40th to 47th N.I. at Agra.

Furloughs.—G.O., Dec. 31, 1838—Assist.-Surg. J. McCosh, Med. Dep., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furl., on med. cert. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account, respectively, for two years:—Maj. C. R. W. Lane, 2d N.I.—Maj. Henry Lawrence, 67th N.I., and Commandant of the Ramghur Light Inf.—Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., and 2d Assist. Hon. Co.'s Stud—Surg. William Jackson, Med. Dep.

MADRAS.

[illegible]il Appointments.—G O., Dec. 31, 1838—S. J. Young, [illegible] act as head assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Tinnevelly, [illegible] absence of Mr. Molle, or until further orders. R. [illegible], Esq., is admitted a Writer on this Estab. from the 20th [illegible] date of his arrival at Madras.

[illegible]itary Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Dec. [illegible]838—Sen. Major T. K. Limond, from 3d L.C., to be Lt.-Col., from June 28, 1838. 3d L.C.—Sen. Capt. S. Bullock to be Major, Sen. Lieut. H. S. Waters to be Lieut., and Sen. Cornet T. W. Clagett to be Lieut., from June 28, 1838, in succ. to Limond, promoted. Sen. Major H. B. Smith, from 8th L.C., to be Lt.-Col., from June 28, 1838. 8th L.C.—Sen. Captain (Brevet-Major) F. Straton to be Major, Sen. Lieut. K. J. Macdonald to be Captain, and Sen. Cornet T. Newberry to be Lieut., from June 28, 1838, in succ. to Major Smith, prom. 39th N.I.—Sen. Ens. G. J. Purvis to be Lieut., vice Thomas, removed from the list of the Army—date of comm., Dec. 11, 1838. 52d N.I.—Ens. R. S. Wilson to be Interp. and Quartermaster, v. Scott, resigned. Art.—Lieut. Thos. Ashton, prom. to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from Dec. 18, 1838.

Retirements.—Major Edw. Franklin, of the Madras European Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service, on the half pay of his rank, for the 4th Jan. last.

Furloughs.—G.O., Dec. 10, 1838—Ens. J. White, 20th N.I., [illegible]e to Presid. prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. 11th—Maj. [illegible]dowall, 22d L.I., permitted to return to Europe on sick [illegible] Lieut.-Col. N. Alves, 10th N.I., Agent to the Gov.-Gen. for [illegible]tates of Rajpootana, leave to the Cape of Good Hope or to [illegible] Diemen's Land for 22 months, from the date of his embarkation [illegible]at Bombay. Capt. W. Bremner, Dep. Assist. Com.-General, [illegible]e to Presid. on sick cert., prep. to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, March 9th—Isabella Cooper, *Currie*, from Bengal, Nov. 8. 11th—Favorite, *Robinson*, from Bengal, Oct. 5. Cork, March 11th—Standard, *Peile*, from do., Aug. 4. Blakely, *Holmes*, from do., Nov. 10. London, March 11th—Olympus, *Cowl*, from do., Sept. 29. William Barras, *Norie*, from Mauritius, Nov. 26. Gloucester, *Brooks*, from do., Dec. 6. Palmer, *Francis*, from do., Nov. 30. 13th—Vigilant, *Walton*, from do., Nov. 23. 14th—Shepherd, *Jardine*, from Batavia, Oct. 29. Agnes, *Cumming*, from Ceylon, Oct. 19. Cambrian, *Paul*, from Mauritius, Nov. 15. Liverpool, Mar. 15th—Collingwood, *Downes*, from Bengal, Nov. 15. James Holmes, *Johns*, from ditto, Nov. 8. Princess Charlotte, *Sproule*, from Bombay, Nov. 26. St. George, *Crawford*, from Mauritius, Dec. 12.

Ships Sailed.—From Downs, March 12th—Thames, *Marquis*, for Madras and Calcutta. 13th—General Kyd, *Jones*, for do. [illegible] do. Larkins, *Walton*, for Calcutta.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Thames—Capt. and Mrs. Mansell, Capt. and Mrs. Dove, Major and Mrs. White, Miss Dickenson, Miss Calloway, Mr. Cooper, Mr and Mrs. Wagentreber, Mr. and Miss Wagentreber, two Mr. Turnbulls, Messrs. Bayley, Chimmo, Huet, Stuart, Bourchier, Goodwyn, and Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Leighton, Ensigns Robson and Gaynor, Messrs. Connor, Young, Robertson, Moir, Lambert, Martin, and Green.

BENGAL, *Arrivals at.*—Dec 22d—Java, *Jobling*, from Khyouk [illegible]ywoo. 23d—China, *Biddle*, from Madras. 29th—Sophia, [illegible]*Nair*, from Portsmouth, Aug. 8. 30th—Victoria, *Saunders*, [illegible]n Bristol. John Knox, *Thompson*, from Liverpool. Fatima, [illegible]*ers*, from do. Exmouth, *Warren*, from Plymouth, Jan. 1. [illegible]son, *Nesbitt*, from London and Madras.

[illegible]*artures from.*—Dec. 23d—Seringapatam, *Denny*, for [illegible] and London. Asia, *Gillies*, for do. 31st—Patriot King, [illegible]*oke*, for Liverpool. True Briton, *Beach*, for Madras and London, Jan. 1st—Frances Ann, *Hay*, for Liverpool. 3d—Louisa Monro, *Lowry*, for do. 5th—John, *Smith*, for London. Adelaide, *Guthrie*, for do.

MADRAS, *Arrivals at.*—Dec. 30th—Colombo, *McKellar*, from Calcutta, and sailed on 3d for Suez.

Loading at.—For London—Wellington, *Liddell*, to sail Jan. 17. Duke of Argyle, *Bristow*, Jan. 20. Carnatic, *Voss*, Jan. 25. Mary Ann, *Torbutt*, Jan. 26.

BOMBAY, *Arrivals at.*—Jan. 9th—Berkshire, *Clarkson*, from Portsmouth. 11th—H. Co.'s st. Semiramis, *Porter*, from Scinde. 19th—H. Co.'s st. Berenice, from Suez, with the London Mail, Nov. 24, and, *via* Marseilles, Dec. 5.

Departures from.—Jan. 3d—Malabar, *Pollock*, for Cape and London. 17th—Jupiter, *Ramsay*, for Liverpool.

Loading.—Lady Feversham, for London, to sail February 1. Aurora, *Cox*, for do. do.

Passengers Expected.—Per Duke of Bedford—Mrs. Parish and Mrs. Thomson, Capt. and Mrs. Pasley, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Tritton, and Mrs. Lyons, Majors Fernie and Johnstone, Rev. Mr. [illegible]rish, Capt. Aitken, Lieut. Turner, Miss Gwatkin, Miss Blair, [illegible]s Counsel, Thomson, Pasley, Alexander, and Tritton.

[illegible]ue Briton—Mrs. Freshfield, Mrs. Beach, Mrs. and Miss [illegible]r. Hicks, Rev. Mr. Hill, Jos. Bainbridge, Esq., J. Smith, [illegible]rs. Check, Mrs McSoerly.

Adelaide.—Mrs. Dunsmure and two children, Mrs. [illegible]nas and four do., Miss Sinclair, J. B. Colvin, Esq., J. Duns[illegible]e, Esq., Capt. Thomas Henry Graham, Esq., — Higgins, Esq.

When O'Connell crossed last from Dublin, the sea was *very* rough, and the great Precursor exceedingly discomposed. "How are you, my man?" said Mr. M. of Liverpool, bending kindly over him. "Infernal sick," sighed Dan. "Well, then (rejoined M.), I hope this will convince you how little good, and how much ill comes of *agitation*!"

Count D'Orsay, it is said, laid a wager with the Marquess of Salisbury, that he would cause a diplomatic note to be delivered from the Tuilleries to the English resident, respecting a dinner party given by *him*. The Count won his wager by inviting a party to meet Prince Louis Napoleon!

THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES PAGET, KNIGHT, G.C.H.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death (on the 27th January last) of the gallant Naval Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America.—This intelligence was brought to England by H.M.'s brig *Harpy*. Sir Charles had embarked on board the *Tartarus* steamer, at Jamaica, for the purpose of going to the Bermudas, where his family are. He was off those islands during three days, but being unable to reach them, was obliged to go back to St. Thomas's.

Sir Charles was the fifth son of Henry, the late Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Champagné, Dean of Clonmacnoise, and a brother of the present Marquess of Anglesey, was born Oct. 7, 1778; entered the Naval service at an early age, and commanded the *Martin* sloop of war, attached to Admiral Duncan's fleet, in the memorable battle off Camperdown, Oct. 11, 1797. He was advanced to Post Captain on the 17th of the same month; and in the following year appointed to the *Brilliant*, a small frigate, in which he captured *Le Dragon*, 14, laden with cocoa, cotton, coffee, and indigo, from Guadaloupe, bound to L'Orient; and the *St. Jago*, a Spanish privateer of 12 guns and 50 men. The *Brilliant* formed part of the armament sent against Ferrol, under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, in the autumn of 1800. On 20th March following, she experienced a very heavy gale of wind in the Channel, during which she strained so much as to render it necessary for 14 of her guns to be thrown overboard. She arrived at Plymouth in a very leaky state on the 5th April, 1801. Some time previous to the gale, Captain Paget had been chased by a French squadrom, commanded by M. Nielly, but fortunately escaped under cover of the night. His next appointment was to the *Hydra*, 38, in which ship he proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he remained about twelve months. On 6th April, 1803, he commissioned the *Endymion*, a frigate of the largest class; and in the course of the ensuing summer captured *La Bacchante*, a French corvette of 18 guns, pierced for 22, and 200 men, from St. Domingo, bound to Brest; *L'Adour* store-ship, pierced for 20 guns, from Martinique to Rochefort; and *Le General Moreau*, schooner privateer, 16 guns and 85 men. The former vessel persisted in her endeavours to escape till she had sustained a loss of eight men (including her Second Captain) killed and nine wounded by the *Endymion's* bow-chasers.

Captain Paget subsequently intercepted several richly-laden Spanish merchantmen coming from South America; but is said to have realised nearly 50,000*l*. less than he otherwise would have done in consequence of an agreement he had entered into with Capt. T. Elphinstone, of the *Diamond*, that they should share with each other whatever prizes were made during their continuance on the same station—an engagement which Captain Paget most strictly fulfilled. The *Endymion* also captured *La Colombe*, French corvette, 16 guns, off Ushant, June 18, 1805. In the night of March 8, 1806, the boats of the *Egyptienne*, into which ship Capt. Paget had recently removed, made a gallant attack upon *L'Alcide*, a large French privateer, frigate-built, and pierced for 34 guns, which they succeeded in cutting out from under the protection of two batteries in Muros harbour. This exploit was performed under the directions of Captain Handfield, late First Lieut. of the *Egyptienne*, who was serving as a volunteer on board her, in consequence of his promotion not having been officially communicated to him.

Capt. Paget, in the summer of 1808, obtained the command of the *Revenge*, 74. In 1810 he was employed in the blockade of Cherbourg; and whilst on that service captured *Le Vengeur*, a French lugger, of 16 guns and 78 men. He was subsequently appointed to *Superb*, another third rate, belonging to the Channel fleet; and during a cruise in the Bay of Biscay he took several prizes, among others the *Star*, an American brig, 6 guns and 35 men, and *Viper*, letter of marque, of the same force. In 1814 he was employed on the coast of N. America, under the orders of Sir A. Cochrane, by whom he was entrusted with the command of a squadron stationed off New London; and during his continuance there, he gave the enemy great annoyance, particularly in an attack upon Wareham, at which place upwards of 2500 tons of shipping, together with a valuable cotton-mill belonging to a company of merchants at Boston, were destroyed by the boats of the *Superb* and *Nimrod*, under the directions of his First Lieut., James Garland, in the face of a numerous Militia, and without the loss of a man.

Capt. Paget was appointed to the command of *Prince Regent* yacht, Jan. 1, 1819; afterwards to *Royal George*; and attended George IV. in all his marine excursions, from whom he received the honour of Knighthood at the Pavilion, Brighton, Oct. 19, 1819, on the occasion of being nominated a K.H. Sir Charles succeeded his brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Paget, as groom of his Majesty's bed-chamber, Jan. 30, 1822, hoisted the superior broad pendant of a Commodore on board the last-named yacht, July 26 following; was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, April 9, 1823; and to that of Vice-Admiral, Jan. 10, 1837; Feb. 11 following he succeeded Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett as Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America, when he hoisted his flag in the *Cornwallis*. Capt. Douglas will command on the station, with the rank of Commodore, until the arrival Sir Charles's successor. He was first returned to Parliament as member for Milbourne Port, in 1804; and subsequently he represented the borough of Carnarvon.—He married, in March, 1805, Elizabeth Araminta, second daughter of Henry (and Lady Elizabeth) Monck, Esq., by whom he has left a family of ten children, the eldest, Capt. Charles Paget, commands the *Howe* flag-ship at Sheerness.

The history of the world, perhaps, presents no spectacle so splendid and enviable as that of the Duke of Wellington. After a career of unexampled success as a warrior, and having conquered in a hundred battles, a durable and permanent peace for his country, the Duke might have closed his career under the shade of laurels unequalled in modern or ancient times. But not so. The Duke of Wellington only retires from the field of Waterloo to [illegible] With a [illegible] of mind, a [illegible] judgment, and a [illegible] motives never [illegible] every subject which he handles [illegible] and gratitude of his country.

Crime in Sweden.—In [illegible] the total [illegible] Sweden being less than three millions, one in every 140 persons was convicted of some criminal offence, while in England and Wales the proportion was one in every 1,005, and even in Ireland one in 728.

The Funds.

Stock Exchange, Mar. 16, 12 o'clock.
Consols, 90 ¾. | 3½ Reduced,
Reduced, | New 3½, 100⅝ ¾.
Consols for Account, 90¾.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—C. Cattle, of Tadcaster East, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman.

BANKRUPTS—W. R. Edwards, of 3, London-road, Surrey, linen draper—J. Ashley and J. J. Ashley, of 135, Regent-street, bankers—T. Horne, of Nottingham, dealder in hardware.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Dinn, of Burntisland, coal-merchant.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS—J. Jeffrey, Tonbridge Wells, grocer—G. Till, Exeter-street, Lisson-grove, victualler—H. B. Thompson, Marlborough-road, Chelsea, brewer—W. Newham, sen., King's Lynn, Norfolk, builder—G. D. Watts, formerly of Grimstone, but now of Great Massingham, Norfolk, grocer and draper—W. Robinson, Ulverston, Lancashire, maltster and coal-merchant—R. Martin, Newbury, Berks, currier and leather-seller—H. H. Hughes, Dudley, Worcestershire, linen-draper—J. Blackwin, late of Swainswick, Somerset, builder—J. Davison and R. Clark, Willington Mills, Surrey, horse-hair and seating-manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—A. Murray, Edinburgh, dealer.

BIRTHS.

In Harcourt-street, the lady of Capt. Hook, late 34th regt., of a son—March 12th, at No. 22, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Nugent, Grenadier Guards, of a son—At Dartmouth, on 21st ult., Mrs. Ford, of the late 2d Veterans, of a daughter—At Portsmouth, on the 26th February, the lady of Lt. R. Henderson, Madras Engineers, of a son, still-born—Dec. 24th, at Calcutta, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Mossom Boyd, of a son—At Calcutta, the lady of W. S. Smith, Esq., of a daughter—25th, at Calcutta, the lady of John Pittar, jun, Esq., of a daughter—29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Hughes, Vet. Surg., of a daughter—7th inst., at Tralee, the lady of Major Patton, 12th regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Kingston, on 4th inst., H. Hase, Esq., to Mary Jacintha, youngest daughter of Weston Hames, Esq., late Major, 3d Drag. Guards—At Sydney, J. W. P. Blick, Esq., Surgeon, to Sarah, daughter of the late Capt. Vine, R.M.—At Kingston, Mr. R. Pearce, of Portsea, to Mary Emma, daughter of the late Mr. T. Davies, Surgeon, R.N.

DEATHS.

At Cork, Ann, relict of H. Wood, Esq., daughter of the late I. Wood, Esq., Paymaster 8th Light Dragoons, and sister of Major Wood, 37th regiment—12th March, in Buckingham-st., Adelphi, Leslie Grove Jones, Esq., late Colonel in the First or Grenadier regiment of Foot Guards, in his 60th year—23d ult., at Cove, in his 87th year, Joseph Kent, Esq., Commander, R.N. In the memorable engagement between the *Revolutionnaire* and *Artois*, he served as Lieutenant under Sir E. Nagle, and was the last surviving officer in that hard-fought action, which ended in the capture of the French frigate—At Farnham, Capt. C. Bartholomew, R.N., aged 91—6th inst., Phillis, relict of the late Capt. John Victor, R.M., aged 73 years—At Portsea, Mr. Parr, R.N., aged 68—At Honiton, Amelia, daughter of Capt. Renwick, R.N.—W. H. Tonkin, Esq., of Exeter, aged 88, father of Major Sir Warwick Tonkin—Commander Jekyll (1812)—28th ult., J. Halford, Esq., Navy Agent, at his residence, Laleham—8th inst., aged 20 years, Susanna, wife of Mr. A. F. T. M'Carthy, R.N.—At Landport, Mr. H. Crusoe, R.N., formerly of H.M.'s Dock-yard—At Teignmouth, on 27th ult., Francis Waldron, a pensioner. He served in Lord Howe's engagement, 1st June, 1794, and in most of the great Naval actions that followed, and was discharged at the close of the late war.—7th inst., in Gloucester-st., Morice-Town, Mrs. Roscow, widow, mother of Lieut. Kennedy, H.M.S. *Acheron*.—7th inst., at Falmouth, of frenzy fever, Lieut. C. H. Norrington, Commander of H.M. Packet *Alert*, aged 49—12th inst., at his residence, at Bathford, Major-General Phillott, C.B., late of the Royal Artillery—Nov. 11th, at Singapore, F. F. Fergusson, Esq., of the firm of Jenkins, Low, and Co., of Calcutta, aged 46—Dec. 4th, at Calcutta, Mr. J. Fleming, eldest son of Mr. R. Fleming, Assist. in the Secret Department, aged 15—18th, at Calcutta, Mrs. M. R. Hand, the wife of Mr. Robert Hand, H. C. Marine, aged 82—21st, at Calcutta, Mrs. Maria D'Souza, aged 105—23d, at Calcutta, Anthony Rowland, Esq., aged 73—27th, at Calcutta, John Boyd, Esq., son of Maj.-Gen. Mossom Boyd, aged 19.

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"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall-place, 23rd February, 1838.—Sir,—The Commissioners of Police beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, requesting to be informed of the reports made by the police constables who have been wearing the clothing prepared and waterproofed by the British Waterproofing Company. The Commissioners have to acquaint you in reply, that one suit has been in the use of a constable, whose beat is situate on Blackheath. He reports that frequently during the month of January he was out in six hours' successive rain, without getting the least damp underneath the clothing; that on the night of the 8th instant it rained the whole nine hours he was on duty, and that when he took off his great coat, in the presence of the sergeant at the station, it was found as dry inside as when he put it on; that since he wore the waterproofed clothing he has been out in as much wet as at one time would have saturated three suits of the ordinary clothing. The other police constable is stationed at Kingsland. He reports that he has [illegible] the waterproofed clothing night and day, and has been under severe rain and snow storms, none of which penetrated any part of his clothing except a little wet through one of the legs of the trousers on the first day he put them on, but since then he has observed nothing more of it. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, C. Rowan."

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T. COX SAVORY, &c., 47, Cornhill, London (Seven Doors from Gracechurch-street), informs the Public, that he offers SILVER WATCHES, on the celebrated PATENT LEVER CONSTRUCTION (the most accurate on which a Watch can be made), for SIX Guineas each, with the latest improvements, i. e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hard to mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up.

N.B. If in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. Second-hand Watches purchased in Exchange.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Is now EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant artificial light; constantly illuminated from Two o'clock in the afternoon, and throughout the day in dark or unfavourable weather.

Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening.

Admission, One Shilling each.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.—FAMILIES in WANT of really good SERVANTS, of every description, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, 326, Oxford-street, corner of Regent-circus, (removed from 134, Oxford-street—established in 1830), than through the adoption of any other method whatever, as domestics are waiting to be hired from Ten to Five o'clock. Convenient rooms are appropriated to engagements, which prevents unnecessary trouble at home through promiscuous applications. Many persons are prejudiced against an establishment for hiring servants; but if the servants possess good characters, it must certainly be obviously absurd to suppose that they can be injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure situations. Fee for obtaining a servant, 2s. 6d.; as many as may be required in a family per annum, 14s.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.

City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES. Mr. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Walham Green, Fulham.

BARFIELD'S DIAMOND PLATE POWDER, warranted not to wear the Plate.

It instantly cleans tarnish and dirt, and magically produces a most inimitable polish upon Gold, Silver, Plated Goods, Brass, Tin, Copper, and makes British Plate Zinc, and Pewter, look as white as the best Silver.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Hallet and Co.'s British Plate Factory, 46, Ludgate-street; Bateman, Chemist to the Queen, No. 8, Castle-street, Leicester-square; S. Chapell, 94, Lombard-street; Wilson, 87, Fenchurch-street; Thomas and Co., Old Kent-road; Russell, 67, Whitechapel-road; and at the Manufactory, 92, Fenchurch-street.

AGENTS WANTED for every Town in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Plate cleaned with this Powder will not again tarnish.

TEETH.

MR. R. CLARK, Surgeon Dentist, late Assistant to Mr. Cartwright, brother and successor to the late Mr. Clark, formerly of 3, Keppel-street, Russell-square, and lately of 44, Sackville-street, respectfully begs to announce that he continues to execute EVERY BRANCH of the profession on the most modern and scientific principles. In consequence of the long and severe illness of Mr. C.'s brother, he has had numerous complaints from parties wearing ARTIFICIAL TEETH, owing to neglect, bad arrangement, &c.; he therefore begs to inform those who have the slightest complaint, that he will, at any time, make the necessary alteration, *without any further charge.*

28, Sackville-street, Piccadilly; and R. Clark, 19, Old Steine, Brighton.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1826, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bonilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 15, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Mar. 16, 1839

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 322. SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Docks on the 10th April, and embark Passengers on the 18th, the new teak Bombay-built Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, Capt. EDW. ROSE, Lying in the West India Docks. This Ship is 6 feet 8 inches between decks, is elegantly fitted for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. R. THOMSON, Esq., 2, King's Arms Yard; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Leave the Docks on the 4th and Portsmouth on the 10th of May, the fine teak ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. Lying in the East India Import Dock. This Ship was well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. IRELAND, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to Messrs. LYALL, STEBLE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

Under Engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and positively to Leave Gravesend on the 15th of April,

FOR BOMBAY and CHINA.—The teak Ship BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. LYALL, Brothers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Under Engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and positively to Leave Gravesend on the 15th of April,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine new Ship ESSEX, burthen 800 Tons, E. FOORD, H.C.S., Commander. This Vessel has superior accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FOORD, at the Jerusalem [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] BARBER, [illegible] and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Will positively leave [illegible] June, 1839,

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will land Passengers at Madras, the Bombay-built ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,355 Tons, ALFRED CHAPMAN, H.C.S. (late of the [illegible]), Commander; lying in the East India Import Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MANGLES, PRICE, and Co., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; or to Captain A. CHAPMAN, 15, Birchin-lane.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The new Ship OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 5th May, lying in the East India Docks.

The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 15th June.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

PASSAGE to NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Ship LADY RAFFLES, of 650 tons, EDWARD HIGHT, Commander, with a double stern and galleries, and an extensive poop, affording the highest order of accommodation for Passengers, will leave Gravesend on the 1st, and Plymouth the 18th May; and the Ship AMELIA THOMPSON, of 550 tons, WILLIAM DAWSON, Commander, with a poop, and excellent accommodations, will leave Gravesend the 29th May, and Plymouth the 10th June, both direct for Sydney. Each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon, be fitted and supplied with liberal regard to the comfort of passengers, and sail with strict punctuality. Persons from all parts of the three kingdoms can join these ships by steam, at a very small cost, on the days mentioned at London or Plymouth, and embarking at once, avoid all further expense.—All particulars may be known on application to JOHN MARSHALL, 26, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

OVERLAND LETTERS TO INDIA are received, registered, and forwarded for the Subscribers to the East India Army and General Agency, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, by the Mail, to be despatched *via* Marseilles, on Tuesday, the 26th March. Postage of a single letter, 3s. 6d., *on thin paper, wafered*; and, by the next Falmouth Mail on Saturday, the 13th April, postage on a single letter, 2s. 6d.—OVERLAND ROUTES TO INDIA. Information on the various routes, and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities, as well as Malta, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and India, may be had of Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, at the East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, and East India Army and General Agency, 16, Cornhill. A Subscription of 1*l.* per annum is payable in advance to this Agency, when the latest intelligence of every description connected with the East, and Indian Journals and other publications are always available.

INDIA.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c. To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

For Hotels, Schools, &c., they will be found most convenient, and are strongly recommended to all who may have require a number of Beds on a sudden emergency.

Prices.—£3. 3s. £4. 10s. £5. 5s. £6. 16s. 6d and upwards.

Made and Sold only at the Patentees', where may likewise be had every article of Solid Mahogany, Camp, and Cabin Furniture, (all manufactured on the premises). Drawing, with Estimates, forwarded by post. Address, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street.

MILITARY OUTFITS TO INDIA.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN proceeding to the East or West Indies, New South Wales, or any of the Colonies, MILITARY and NAVAL OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, may be fitted out with the best description of goods on the most Reasonable Terms, by THRESHER AND GLENNY'S, Next door to Somerset-house, Strand, where Lists of Necessary Outfit, with Samples, and every particular, may be had on application: also every information connected with Outfit, Packing, Shipping, Passage, &c.

N.B.—Parties residing in the Country, addressing a letter to THRESHER AND GLENNY, 152, Strand, will receive immediate attention, and any information required.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform [illegible] that he has recommenced it again at more spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

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T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON. ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

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H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors & Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charge. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Superfine Dress Coats, 3*l.* 6s.; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3*l.* [illegible] Coloured Frocks, 4*l.* 4s.; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l.* 18s. [illegible] from 1*l.* 8s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Tail Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of the Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home [illegible] for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles [illegible] Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, [illegible] Market.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

CADETS for the CAVALRY & INFANTRY, WRITERS and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, having appointments for INDIA, can be completely equipped at forty-eight hours' notice, if necessary, on the most reasonable terms, at MAYNARD & CO.'S, 27, POULTRY. The articles supplied at this Establishment are of the best quality, and strictly correct to UNIFORM, under guarantee, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples, with prices and detailed lists of necessaries, may be seen at the Warehouse.

M. & CO.'S CAMP COUCH, serving for a Sofa, Swing-cot, and Field-bed, is indispensable for Military Service.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion-house.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HODGES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, bandanas, and stocks. In the tailoring department: complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, [illegible] and [illegible] jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and [illegible] carpets, [illegible] table linen, sea bedding, and cabin [illegible] cuts [illegible] dressing gowns, and under [illegible] female attendance [illegible] Orders attended to.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

W. INFIELD & SIMMS, [illegible] street, the Establishment formerly [illegible] to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required.

R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

OUTFITS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN proceeding to INDIA, NAVAL & MILITARY OFFICERS, WRITERS, CADETS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS may be completely fitted out, their passages engaged, their baggage packed and shipped, and the Cabins furnished and arranged, in a manner combining real utility with economy and despatch, by

CHRISTIAN & CO., 11, WIGMORE STREET.

N B.—Every information respecting the sailing of Ships for India, or elsewhere, may be obtained at this Establishment.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 20 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 44 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas. Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas. Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATTERN of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much-approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE's, 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

THE MODEL OF THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

Is now EXHIBITED at the EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, by brilliant artificial light; constantly illuminated from Two o'clock in the afternoon, and throughout the day if dark or unfavourable weather.

Open from Ten in the Morning until Nine in the Evening. Admission, One Shilling each.

CONTRACT FOR HAIR FOR SEAMEN'S BEDS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset place, 10th March, 1839.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 28th instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, 100,000 lbs. of CURLED HAIR for Seamen's Beds.

A Sample of the Hair and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Hair," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Royal South Gloucester Light Infantry Militia—Edward Owen Jones, Esq., to be Capt., v. Mason, resigned.

Gloucestershire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Hugh Vaughan, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Cave, resigned—Robert Stayner Holford, Gent., to be do., v. Blathwayt, dec.—William Payne, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Holford, promoted.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 22.

4th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Josias Rogers John Coles to be Lieut. by p., v. Drysdale, whose promotion, on 14th Sept. last, has not taken place—George Edward Campion, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Coles.

12th Foot—Ens. Perrott Thornton to be Lieut. by p., v. Sutton, who retires—Wm. Longfield, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Thornton.

21st—Lieut. Malcolm MacGregor to be Adjutant, v. Ainslie, promoted—Oct. 30.

54th—Lieut. Robert Parr to be Capt. by p., v. Turner, who retires—Ens. Sydney L. Horton to be Lieut. by p., v. Parr—George Poulett, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Horton.

67th—Lieut. Thomas Byrne to be Capt. without p., v. Dean, dec.—Ens. Henry Collette to be Lieut., v. Byrne—Jan. 22. Serj. George Crispin to be Ens., v. Collette.

83d—Lieut. George Grey to be Capt. by p., v. Anstruther, who retires—Ens. Walter Hamilton to be Lieut. by p., v. Grey—Hon. Wm. Gage to be Ens. by p., v. Hamilton.

97th—Lieut. John Kinderley to be Capt. by p., v. Maxwell, who retires—Ens. Wm. Galsworthy to be Lieut. by p., v. Kinderley.

98th—Lieut. Thomas Charles Ormsby to be Adjut., v. Lovett, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

Royal Staff Corps—Brevet Major Edward Philip White to be Major without p.

1st Somerset Militia—Major Joliffe to be Lieut. Col., v. Poulett, dec.—March 1. The Rt. Hon. Edward Berkeley Lord Portman to be Major, v. Joliffe, promoted—March 13.

King's Reg. of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—Tatton Troop—Ralph Gerrard Leycester, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Taylor, resigned—March 12.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards.—The officers of the Blues will give a grand ball and supper on Thursday, 4th April, at the Castle Hotel, Windsor.

6th Drag. Gds.—The troops at Trowbridge have been relieved by two troops of the 12th Lancers.

6th Drags.—An officer and 20 r. and f., in aid of the civil power, from Kilkenny to Newtownbarry, 15th and 16th March.

9th Lancers—On Wednesday evening an accident occurred to Lieut. Maddox, which, we regret to hear, is of an exceedingly dangerous nature. The young officer had been out hunting during the day, and on returning home at night, imprudently attempted to leap the gate leading into the Park by the Rope-walk. His horse, after the fatigues of hunting, it seems, was unable to get its fore legs clear over the gate, in consequence of which it unfortunately fell with its rider beneath it. The injuries sustained, we hear, are severe inward bruises, from which, we are sorry to repeat, Mr. Maddox is suffering most seriously.—*Nottingham Journal.*

15th Hussars—The reg. has reached Chatham, prior to its embarkation for India. No tenders are yet out for the conveyance to Madras, and it is yet uncertain whether a ship-of-war will not be provided.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 1st batt.—Thursday morning, being the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Alexandria, and lamented death of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, this battalion marched from out of the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park, for the purpose of mounting the Queen's Guard at St. James's-palace, with their colours decorated with laurel, the regiment having distinguished itself in the engagement.

2d—Ens. Stephenson, Ens. Connor, and a detachment, embarked on the 16th, on board the *Glenelg*, at Gravesend, for Bombay.

14th—On the 13th Jan. Lieut.-Col. Everard, C.B., K.H., the head-quarters of the 14th, and Capt. Newman's comp. proceeded to St. Lucia in the *Elizabeth* transport; the gallant Colonel assumes the command of the troops, and consequent administration of the Government: the 14th will be distributed as follows,—three comps. St. Lucia, two Dominica, one (Grenadiers) Barbadoes.

17th—Ens. Gordon, and a detachment, embarked on the 16th at Gravesend, for Bombay.

19th—A Field Officer and 80 r. and f., in aid of the civil power, from Kilkenny to Newtownbarry, 15th and 16th March.

24th—Major Stack has joined in Canada. By an error of the press, a paragraph in our last, intended for the 94th, was placed to 24th reg.

27th—A detachment is ordered from the Cape to Port Natal.

27th Depot—move from Dover to Cork.

33d—Maj. Harty, C.B., K.H., arrived at Gibraltar in the *Iberia*, Feb. 27. The Major has served 32 years, and was never on half-pay.

43d Depot—move from Dover to Dublin.

45th—The regt. have moved from Canterbury to Windsor. The officers of the 11th Dragoons gave a grand dinner to the officers of the 45th, on occasion of the latter leaving Canterbury.

48th Depot—Ens. Minchin has rejoined from leave.

50th—Ens. Wakefield has returned from leave of absence, and joined the depot at Chatham.

51st—Capt. Rolles and Ens. Warburton, a Serjt., and 19 men, embark this day (23d), at Deptford, for Van Diemen's Land.

52d—On the 9th Jan. this regt., at Barbadoes, passed a brilliant inspection before the Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces. The light-infantry movements were numerous and admirably executed, and the advance in line across the extensive parade ground of St. Ann's called forth the approbation of Sir Samford Whittingham, who was pleased to issue the following flattering general order taking a rapid but accurate review of the formation of the 52d Regiment to Light Infantry under Sir John Moore,—tracing the corps through its honourable and distinguished career, praising the present discipline and excellent system adopted in the internal economy of the regt., and holding forth inducements to emulate its former glory, and to add fresh laurels to those that already cover its colours. Capt. Forester and Lieut. Twopenny embarked for Europe in the *Lyra* packet on the 14th Jan., on six months' leave.

"*Head Quarters, Barbadoes, 10th Jan.*, 1839.

"The Lieutenant General has great pleasure in conveying to Major De Bitons, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's 52d reg., the expression of the peculiar satisfaction he experienced at the review of that corps yesterday evening. All the movements united activity and precision, and the very long advance in line could not be better executed.

"The 52d has long been, one of the most brilliant corps of Light Infantry in the British Army, and its discipline in the field is equalled by its good conduct in quarters.

"It is now thirty-five years since the ever to be-lamented Sir John Moore undertook the organization of the 52d reg. as a Light Infantry battalion. What complete success has attended his efforts, the whole British Army can testify. The ... world, and the 52d reg. is a beautiful specimen of the master-hand which formed it, but to the admirable interior system adopted by Sir John Moore, the durability of the superior discipline of the regiment must be attributed.

"The ground work of the edifice is the elementary drill, from the first position of the recruit to the complete drill of the company; without this elementary school, all subsequent labour will be of little avail. No body of men not so instructed, whatever their length of service, could have made the long advance in line, and subsequent charge, in the masterly manner yesterday executed by the 52d reg. But there is another part of the organization of the 52d reg., to which the Lieut.-General is anxious to call the attention of all the regiments under his command.

"It is impossible for any Commanding Officer to conduct efficiently the command of a regiment, unless aided and assisted by that class of officers who have ever, in all well-organized regiments formed the basis upon which military discipline must rest.

"The Captains of companies are the responsible agents to the Commanding Officer for the different portions or divisions of which a battalion is composed; but, in order to ensure their cordial cooperation in the wishes as well as orders of the chief, a certain and due proportion of power must be delegated to them; and the non-commissioned officers and men of their respective companies must be accustomed to consider their Captain, under the superior authority of the Commanding Officer, as distributor of all minor rewards and punishments.

"This system, invariably acted upon, has preserved the 52d for thirty-five years in its present splendid condition, and, as long as that system shall be rigidly persevered in, we have a right to anticipate for the future the same happy results." Signed, &c.

61st Dep.—On Saturday Lieut. Stephens, at Clonmel, walked heavy marching order, with all a private's appointments, 50 miles, within 13 hours, and Ens. Smith covered ... miles, in less than six hours.

67th—Capt. Peverell, Ensigns Callot, Drury, and Onslow, two Serjts., 83 r. and f., five women, and eleven children, the ... under the command of Lieut.-Col. Basden, C.B., arrived in the West Indies on board the *Numa* 11th January.

68th Depot—The officers in Waterford issued cards for a ball and supper on Wednesday.

69th—On ... H.M. brig *Racer* anchored in Carlisle Bay, having been sent out express to order the 69th to Canada. ... *aptitude* is the life and soul of the Army, and never was it more truly displayed than in the rapidity with which His Excellency, the Lieut.-General Commanding, made arrangements for embarking the South Lincolnshire. The only transport on the station, the *Elizabeth*, had gone to Antigua for Col. Everard, K.H., and the head-quarters of the 14th Regt.; but, quick as thought, two comps. under the command of Capt. Thomas, 69th Regt., were got ready, and embarked in H.M.S. *Crocodile*, on the forenoon of the 12th, and, 48 hours after the orders were received, the entire of the regt. was ready to proceed to its destination. On the 17th Jan. the second division, under the command of Capt. Rose, embarked on board the *Numa* transport, and, on the return of the *Elizabeth* transport from St. Lucia, the head-quarters, band, and staff of the regt. embarked in that ship for Canada. The officers who have gone with the 69th to Canada, are—Captains Blackburne, Thomas, Rose, O'Halloran; Lieutenants Mundell, Sir Osborne Gibbes, Bt., Losack, Magnay; Ensigns Coates, Acting-Adjutant, Edgar, Law; Quartermaster Hollis; Assist.-Surgeon Irwin. Warm clothing, having been brought out in the *Racer*, was issued to the men.

70th—Capt. O'Brien has been appointed by the Horse-Guards a Deputy Assist. Quartermaster-General, and joins at Barbadoes from Grenada.

71st Depot—Capt. Austen has joined from the continent.

74th—Col. Muir, on being relieved by Lieut.-Col. Everard, 14th, at St. Lucia, proceeds with the head-quarters of his regt. in the *Elizabeth* to Barbadoes, takes under his command the two comps. now stationed there, with the draft lately arrived from Europe, and proceeds to Trinidad. The 89th, on being relieved by the 74th, embark for Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis. The lady of Brev.-Maj. Harold was injured during the late earthquake in the West Indies.

75th—Detachments of the 27th and 75th are ordered from the Cape to Port Natal, a journey of 1000 miles on the eastern coast.

83d Depot—The Acting Paymastership is vacant by the retirement of Lieut. Goodrich.

88th—Ensign Maxwell is on leave.

89th—On the 11th Jan. the *Numa* transport arrived from Cork, and on the 12th Capt. Hewson, Ensigns Macdonald, Sandes, Aplin, Assist.-Surgeon Morison, and one Serjt., 82 r. and f., five women, and five children, disembarked, (See 74th.) The Adjutancy is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Egerton to a company.

90th Depot—move from Chatham to Dover.

93d—Lieut. Lord Cosmo Russell is appointed to the new Vice-regal Staff in Dublin.

94th Depot—The comp., in aid of the civil power, from Skibbereen to Ballydehob, on 11th; returned on the 13th inst. The comp., in aid of the civil power, from Skibbereen to Bantry, on 18th, to return on the 20th inst. if dispensed with. The comp., increased to 40 r. and f., from Cork to Skibbereen, 11th to 13th inst.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt.—Head-quarters, Weedon.

1st West India Regt.—The garrison of Barbadoes ... of the 52d Light Infantry and two comps. 1st W. I. ... a third comp. of the latter corps is ordered from St. Lucia to do duty at Barbadoes. The head-quarters, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Bush, K.H., at St. Lucia, consists of one Capt., three Subs., four Staff, 12 Serjts., 12 Corporals, 247 privates. Lieut.-Col. Capadose, commanding the troops at Tobago, the talented translator from the German of several of Kotzebue's plays, "Adele," "Kindred," and "Organs of the Brain," among others, is about to make a tour of the islands. This gallant officer has been constantly with his regt. since 1826, employed in commanding the troops at various stations.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Simon Pepper Joyce, Esq., K.S.F., late Captain in the British Auxiliary Force, son of Capt. David Joyce, and grandson of the late Simon Pepper, Esq., of Lissinisky House, and Knockalton, Ireland, has been appointed by Lord Hill to a Second Lieutenancy in the regiment. This young officer served (during the entire period) of Sir De Lacy Evans' campaign, and gained the Cross of the Royal and Military Order of Merit of the first class of St. Ferdinand, besides decorations for the battle 5th May, 1836, in the lines of St. Sebastian, and the siege of Irun, 17th May, 1837. Lt. Joyce has joined at Chatham.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt. Poole and 12 Gunners and Drivers embarked on Thursday for the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. Grant and a detachment of the Rocket Troop marched on Thursday for Weedon in Northamptonshire. Major Raynes's and Capt. Hornby's cos. in Ceylon will be relieved this season by Major Hardinge's and J. Gordon's cos. Sec. Lieuts. Bathurst and Lyle have proceeded to Gibraltar. The comp. under the command of Capt. Willis, arrived at Plymouth on Sunday last, from Woolwich, to relieve Major Handfield's comp., who, having been doing duty in that garrison upwards of three years, proceeded for Woolwich yesterday (22d) in an Irish steamer.

G. O., 16th March, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of the following transfers, viz.—Sec. Lieuts. Saville, Major Sunderland's co., 7th batt., to Lieut.-Col. Maclachlan's co., 2d batt.—Radcliffe, Major C. E. Gordon's co., 1st batt., to Capt. Otway's co., 3d batt.—Knox, Major Colebrooke's co., 2d batt., to Capt. Armstrong's co., 4th batt.—Younghus

band, Major Sheppard's co., 8th batt., to Major Pringle's co., 8th batt. J. E. JONES, A. D. A. General.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Col. Ward (31 years' service), is ordered to Canada, and will be succeeded at Newcastle by Brev.-Maj. Cole from Galway. First Lieut. Burghmann is ordered from Plymouth to Ireland.

BARBADOES, 17th Jan.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—We are in a fine bustle here, apparently nothing but disasters. On the night of the 24th ult., the hired vessel, the *Duke of York*, ran upon a rock off Guadaloupe, with Col. Everard and the head-quarters of the 14th regiment, and was dashed to pieces. No lives were fortunately lost, but the soldiers escaped with only their arms and accoutrements, and all the baggage lost; and, indeed, had not the French authorities at Guadaloupe been active in sending assistance, all on board would have perished. Now I must tell you, Sir, this *Duke of York* belonged to Government, and has been used for many years in conveying troops and stores from one island to another; but in the year 1837 she was condemned as no longer sea-worthy, and was sold to a Mr. Grant, who botched her up, and, forsooth, she was hired by the authority here to effect a change of troops—a pretty change he has made of it!! Are soldiers' lives of no value? Will no one institute an inquiry about this? We had scarcely got over this shock, when this day we learn a most violent earthquake, such as never was known before there, has visited St. Lucia, knocked down houses, and the barracks at Pigeon Island, and cracked and damaged the barracks at Morne Fortuné, which, from all accounts, appear to be over-filled with troops. Col. Everard is now going to St. Lucia with head-quarters—I should say he is an able person, from what I have seen of him; and then the head-quarters of the 1st West India regiment is, they say, to come direct to Barbadoes. This will be an agreeable change, for St. Lucia barracks are only built for the left wing of a regiment, although two head-quarters have been crowded into them for the last nine months. Well, at Dominica, we hear, Major Mannin, of the 74th regiment, is administering the Government. The earthquake, I now hear, has played sad havoc at Martinique,—killed 500 persons, and laid houses in ruins, whilst we sit snug here at Barbadoes (now the fever has left us), and look on. The 89th are coming to Antigua and St. Kitts, whilst the 74th are doomed to that charnel-house, St. James's, Trinidad. We want some one to look into our West Indies, and judge from ocular experience how things are carried on. I will give you some fresh news soon about the staff here; in the meantime, always yours, LOOK OUT.

[*From a Correspondent.*]—On the 12th Jan., at three minutes before six o'clock, A.M., a severe shock of earthquake was felt at Barbadoes: it took a northern direction, and the islands have suffered more or less. The barracks at Morne Fortuné, St. Lucia, are greatly shaken; at Pigeon Island the wings of the new barracks are down, Hospital Commissariat stores; but fortunately no loss of life. At Fort Royal, Martinique, several houses, public buildings, &c., were destroyed, and many people buried in the ruins. At St. Piers the barracks were levelled to the earth, and the return of killed amounts to 500, chiefly Military. On the estates throughout the island the damage done to property has been considerable. Accounts from Antigua, St. Kitts, and Nevis, report, that the earthquake was felt very severely, but no loss of life or property has taken place. A few days previous to the 12th the weather was sultry and oppressive. The earthquakes will form an agreeable variety to the hurricanes: these, with yellow Jack, and a touch of small pox, render the West Indies delightful!

The will of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Elley has been proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The personal estate is sworn under 25,000*l.* The testator, amongst various legacies, leaves to the person who shall be the Lieutenant-General of the regiment to which he belonged, after his decease, the sum of 300*l.* to purchase plate for the use of the mess of the said regiment, and also to the Col. of the 17th Lancers a like sum of 300*l.* for the same purpose, and the following charitable legacies:—Magdalen Asylum, London Road, 300*l.*; Female Orphan Asylum, 300*l.*; Westminster Lying-in Hospital, 300*l.*; Bethlem Lunatic Asylum, 500*l.*; Refuge of the Destitute, 200*l.*; Institution for the Cure of Cancer, Kent Road, 250*l.*; also, to the Burgess and Mayor of Windsor, 100*l.*, the interest to be by them applied among such poor decayed householders of the borough of New Windsor as they shall think proper. The will is dated 6th March, 1838.

Assist. Commissary-General Verfenstein, to the sincere regret of all classes of society, Military and Civil, left Barbadoes for St. Vincent on 21st January.

The commemoration dinner at the United Service Club, in celebration of the storming of Fort Royal, in Martinique, by the Duke of Kent, at the head of the brigade of Grenadiers, has not taken place on the usual day (St. Patrick's) the anniversary of that brilliant event, in consequence of the day falling on a Sunday, the dinner, was, therefore, postponed.

The Queen, at the recommendation of Lord Melbourne, has granted a pension of two hundred pounds per annum to Col. Gurwood (the editor of "The Duke of Wellington's Despatches"), on account of his services to literature.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—*Ordinary:*

	£	£
Ordnance Civil Establishments—		
Tower and Pall Mall	66,369	
Departments, Woolwich	8,129	
Out-Stations in the United Kingdom	21,046	
Foreign Stations	27,307	— 116,851
Ordnance Military Corps—		
R. Engineers and Sappers and Miners (including 2560*l.* for one additional comp. for Canada)		107,652
R. Artillery (including an addition of 216 men for Canada, amounting to 6550*l.*)	300,199	
Horse Artillery	37,186	
Master Gunners	4,391	
Field Train	695	
Medical Department	10,255	
Academical Establishment	nil.	— 352,726
Barrack Establishment—		
Salaries to Barrackmasters in the U. Kingdom	22,879	
Ditto Foreign Stations	11,509	— 34,388
Total of the Ordinary		611,617
Extraordinaries—		
Ordnance Works and Repairs, U. Kingdom and Colonies	87,133	
Storekeeper's Expenditure, ditto ditto	92,312	
Pay of Clerks of Works, Foremen of Works, Master Artificers, &c., in the U. Kingdom and the Colonies	36,607	
Building and Repair of Barracks in U. Kingdom and Colonies	142,569	
Barrackmasters' Expenditure, Allowances to Barrackmasters and Serjts., and Lodging Money to Officers in U. Kingdom and Colonies (60,272 + 4,720)	64,992	— 428,613
Military, Civil, and Barrack Contingencies (including Survey of U. Kingdom)		144,061
Stores—Ordinance	121,000	
Military Store Branch	67,000	— 188,000
Total of the Extraordinaries		755,674
Unprovided		4,166
Superannuated		161,520
Commissariat Supplies for U. Kingdom and the Colonies		266,408
Recapitulation—		
Ordinary		611,617
Extraordinaries		755,674
Unprovided		4,166
Superannuated		161,520
Commissariat Supplies		266,308
To be Expended		1,799,287
Deduct Credits — By Sale of Lands and Premises, Sale of Old Stores, Rents of Canteens, &c.		99,287
To be Voted		1,700,000

Office of Ordnance, Mar. 1, 1839. R. S. DONKIN. J. W. D. DUNDAS. GEORGE ANSON.

We understand that a new description of fuse for shells has been invented by Mr. Marsh, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which is likely to supersede that which has been so long in use; one of its advantages over the old fuse, is, that its fire is not likely to be extinguished by striking on water, which has been frequently found to be the case with the old fuse, in the practice carried on at Portsmouth under Capt. Hastings, of the Royal Navy.

The Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Minto, Viscount Melville, Viscount Howick, Lord Hill, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Alexander Dickson, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Henry Hardinge, and other members of the Naval and Military Commission, assembled at twelve o'clock on Tuesday at the Treasury. The Commissioners sat till past three o'clock.

Sir John Keane is spoken of as successor to the Commander-in-Chiefship of India. Major-General W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., goes out on the Bombay Staff, to succeed Major-General the Hon. J. Ramsay.

The late Major-General Sir Patrick Lindesay, K.C.B., was a very distinguished officer, and received the decoration of a K.C.B. for his services during the Burmese War, where he commanded a division of the expeditionary army. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the 39th Foot for several years.

Presbyterian Chaplains will, it is expected, be appointed to the 25th, 26th, 42d, 71st, 72d, 79th, 91st, 92d, and 93d Scotch regiments.

Dover Garrison is in future to be composed of only one depot.

List of Young Gentlemen as they stand for their Commissions in the Artillery and Engineers:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY

1. Arnold Thompson.
2. Henry Clerk.
3. William R. Gichard.
4. Robert P. Jones.
5. Francis B. Ward.
6. John J. Brabuling.
7. John J. Macartney.
8. Alfred R. Wingge.
9. Frederick Hamilain.
10. Henry L. G. Cooper.
11. Thomas W. Laurence.
12. Charles Wilson.
13. Frederick J. Travers.
14. Mathew C. Dixon.
15. Charles F. Thorndike.
16. Henry Rogers.
17. John Turner.
18. Augustus C. L. Fitzroy.
19. Edward H. Fisher.
20. Graham Burrell.
21. Browne Wills.
22. Robert F. Mountain.
23. George J. Wyatt.
24. Samuel Cleveland.
25. Augustus C. S. Somerset.
26. Pentyre A. Moushead.
27. Samuel H. S. Inglefield.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

1. Augustus F. H. Dacosta.
2. John Bayly.
3. Henry C. Owen.
4. William F. D. Jervois.
5. Thomas L. Gallwey.
6. Charles S. Miller.
7. Richard Burnaby.
8. Anthony D. Craigie.
9. Albert O. Grattan.
10. Melvin Vavasour.
11. James S. Baker.
12. Hussey F. Keane.
13. Hon. H. Napier.

COLONEL JONES.—[*From a Correspondent.*]—Leslie Grove Jones was well known from the prominent part he took in public affairs, and particularly as the writer of the letters in the *Times*, signed *Radical*, which were read with so much interest and instruction by the many, and so much wrath and disquiet by the few. The earlier history of Leslie Grove Jones is associated with that of the foremost men of his day, in the most open assertion of the great principles of civil and religious freedom. From his very boyhood he was engaged in struggles against oppression; and before he was 16, while a Midshipman on board the *Revolutionaire*, he got censured for his interference on behalf of a poor negro cook, on whom the Captain had inflicted the lash for some petty offence. Of an excitable and enthusiastic temperament, in which firmness, singleness, and sincerity of purpose were intimately blended, no man was ever a more ardent lover of truth, or a bolder advocate of liberty. Strong in his intellect, warm in his affections, his attachments were not only devoted, they were sometimes heroic. He served and defended many a friend whom, but for him, the world would have abandoned; and his benevolence was often of that high character which demands the noblest moral courage for its display. Beneath an external roughness of manners, not always intelligible to those who imperfectly knew him, there lay an amiable, simple, and philanthropic nature, which exhibited itself in countless deeds of kindness and generosity. He was born at Bradford, Wilts, on the 4th of June, 1770. His father had been an officer in the Navy, and died Inspector of the Board of Works, in 1807. The Colonel was twice married—first, to the daughter of Mr. W. Miller, Burns's friend and patron; and, secondly, to Mrs. Dashwood, the grand-daughter of Bishop Shipley. He has left behind him two sons.

Late accounts from Canada state that Captain Otway's comp. Rl. Artillery, from Quebec, had arrived at Kingston, and the last detachment of the 93d, from New Brunswick, had joined head-quarters at Toronto. The Coldstream Guards were performing theatricals at Quebec for the public charities. The Grenadier Guards had moved from Lepraire to Montreal. Maj.-Gen. Sir James Macdonell has returned to Quebec, from Montreal, and resumed the command of the former garrison. Lieut.-Colonel Cathcart, 1st Drag. Guards, was appointed to command the five frontier counties, hd.-qrs. at St. John's. The 66th, under Major Johnston, had changed quarters from Chambly to Lepraire; the 15th, under Lieut.-Col. Lord C. Wellesley, from Isle-au-Noix to St. John's; and the 65th, under Lieut.-Col. Senior, proceed to Isle au-Noix. Capt. Bourchier, 93d, had assumed his duties of Fort Major at Prescot. Two comps. 89th landed at Halifax from Barbadoes on 6th Feb., in the *Crocodile*. Maj. T. Fitzgerald, Town-Major of Kingston, died there last month.

MILITIA.—Notice has been received that one third of the available force of the militia will be called out for twelve months' permanent duty, to be succeeded by the other portions in rotation, and the whole body to be called out for 28 days' training yearly.—*Exeter Flying Post.*

The inhabitants of Longford have presented Mr. J. Orr, Barrack-Master there for some years, a service of plate on his promotion to Birr.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief on West India, Halifax, and Newfoundland stations, vice Sir Charles Paget, deceased.

Captain—John Parker (1838) to *Winchester*, commissioned for the flag of Sir Thomas Harvey.

Lieutenants—Henry Crocker (1812) to command *Tyrian*, Whaley Armitage (1839) to *Melville*.

Masters—J. Waddingham (Second Master) to *Snipe*. C. Noddall (Master's Assistant) to *Victory*.

Mates—D. L. Mackenzie to *Excellent*. R. Willcox to *Britannia*.

Assistant Surgeon—Wilkinson, M.D., to Haslar Hospital.

Chaplain—Rev. John Moore to *Impregnable*.

Naval Instructor—W. Kerr to *Powerful*.

Clerk—D. Stapleton (in charge) to *Snipe*.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ALBAN, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1835), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, Jan. 31.

BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), on passage from Portsmouth to Sheerness, to be paid off, passed through the Downs March 20.

BLAZER, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. Waugh (1824), arrived at Malta, from Marseilles, Feb. 16.

CALLIOPE, 28, Capt. T. Herbert (1822), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from River Plate, Jan. 9.

COLUMBIA, st.-ves., Mast. Com. A. Thompson (1814), arrived at Jamaica, from St. Thomas's, Jan. 30.

COMUS, 18, Com. the Honble. P. P. Carey (1834), sailed from Jamaica, for Carthagena, Feb. 1.

CONFIANCE, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. E. Stopford (1831), arrived at Malta, from Athens, Feb. 14.

CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir R. Grant, Knt. (1828), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 26.

EDINBURGH, 74, Capt W. P. Henderson, K.H. (1815), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Jan. 26.

ELECTRA, 18, Com W. Preston (1833), arrived at Madeira, from Lisbon, Feb. 23

MEGÆRA, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith (1809), arrived at Malta, from Ionian Islands, Feb. 19.

MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), sailed from Malta, for Tunis, Feb. 15.

PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. F. Moresby, C.B. (1814), sailed from Malta, for Athens, Feb. 15.

PIERIE, 5, Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), arrived at Jamaica, from Havannah, Feb. 1.

PILOT, 10, Com. G. Ramsay (1828), arrived at Jamaica, from Bermuda, Jan. 30.

RACER, 16, Com. G. Byng (1837), arrived at Barbadoes, from Portsmouth, Jan. 9.

RINGDOVE, 16, Com. Honble. K. Stewart (acting), arrived at Jamaica, from Vera Cruz, 28th, and sailed 31st Jan. for Bermuda.

SKIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), arrived at Havannah, from Puerto Real, Feb. 10.

STAG, 46, Com. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), sailed from the River Plate, for Rio Janeiro, Jan. 18.

TALAVERA, 74, Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), arrived at Malta, from Zante, Feb. 18.

VOLCANO, st.-ves., Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), arrived at Malta, from Gibraltar, Feb. 11.

WANDERER, 16, Com. Thos. Bushby (1822), sailed from Jamaica for Bermuda, Jan. 26.

WASP, 16, Com. the Honble. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), arrived at Gibraltar, from Malaga, March 6.
WIZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Bahia, Jan. 1.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed. d. due, r. returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.	
IBERIA, Middleton,	s. Feb 18, d. Mar. 10, r. Mar. 10.
LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Mar. 4, d. Mar 24.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. March 11, d. Mar. 31.
ROYAL TAR, Lewis,	s. Mar. 18, d. Apr 9.
Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.	
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov 6, d Mar 29, r. Mar. 18.
RANGER, Turner (a. 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d April 26
SWIFT, Welch (1812),	s. Jan 4, d. May 24.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804),	s. Feb 11, d. July 22.
ALERT, Jennings (1813),	s. Mar 8, d. May 3.
North America. First Wednesday in every Month.	
MAGNET, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9.
LINNET, Downey (1812),	s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.
Leeward Islands and Jamaica. 1st and 15th in every Month.	
DELIGHT, Moore (b. 1815),	s Dec. 3, d Feb. 25, r. Feb 18.
LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d Mar. 11, r. Mar. 14.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Apr. 2.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes 1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819),	s. Mar. 3, d. May 19.
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.
Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.	
PETREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov, 16, d. Mar 25.
SPEY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d June 11.
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Mar. 17, d. July 4

PORTSMOUTH, March 22.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Indus* was launched on Saturday morning between 11 and 12 o'clock. An immense assemblage of persons was present. She was named by Miss Bouverie, a niece of the Admiral Superintendent. One of the dog-shores did not work well, and some of the ribbon of the ways was torn off. In getting her into the basin, owing to the very inconvenient position of the outer sheers, she got foul of the northern one, and slightly sprung it. The *Indus* is in dock to be coppered and have her ballast put in. The *Royal Frederick*, to be named *Royal Sovereign*, will not be launched on the day intended, it being expected that the Queen will be down to witness it. A bust of her Majesty is to form the figure-head. The *Zebra* did not leave St. Helen's until Saturday morning. *Barham* has gone to Sheerness to be paid off, and the *Winchester* is ordered to be commissioned at that port, as the flag-ship of Sir Thomas Harvey, the newly-appointed Commander in-Chief in the West Indies. It appears that *Scylla* has gone into Plymouth, possibly the crew may be sent from thence in a steamer, as orders were in the dockyard for them to be turned over to *Clio*, now in this basin, masted and ready for commission. *Powerful* is at Spithead; she is nearly 200 men short of complement: she left an anchor in the Swin, and has been furnished with another from this dockyard. *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, and *Snipe* are fitting in the basin. *Ætna* alongside the hulk in the harbour; she has bent sails, and will go to sea in a few days. *Meteor* steamer came in this morning, on her passage to Plymouth and Dublin. *Rattlesnake* and *Tweed* are in dock fitting, and *Childers* in the basin: she will have her masts put in next week, and be then ready for commission. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Ætna*, *Meteor*, *Snipe*, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Messenger* steamer, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, March 21st.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—March 15th—Arrived *Scylla*, 16, Com. Hon. J. Denman, and came into harbour on 20th, to be paid off; she is in very bad condition, and it is supposed will be sold out of the service. She has been in active service upwards of 33 years, with the exception of a thorough repair some years since. She was built by contract, and is an excellent sea-boat, as was proved in the experimental squadron under the command of the late Sir Pulteney Malcolm.—16th—Sailed *Boreas*, Dutch corvette, 24, for the Texel: her officers, on visiting the dock-yard, expressed their admiration at the manner in which every department was conducted. 18th—Arrived *Aid*, lighter, with stores from Sheerness. 20th—*Rhadamanthus*, steam frigate, Com. A. Wakefield, moved from the harbour into Barn Pool; she will be paid wages on the 23d, and proceed for the Mediterranean in a day or two after. 100 boys go out passengers in her, to be distributed on board the squadron under the command of Admiral Sir R. Stopford. 21st—Sailed *Acorn*, 16, Com. John Adams, for the Cape of Good Hope and the Coast of Africa. *Wolf*, 18, Captain E. Stanley, was paid off into ordinary this day. Sergeant Woodgate, commanding the party of Marines on board her, received a gratuity of 15*l.* and a medal, for good conduct. *Harpy*, 10, Lieut.-Com. John S. Ellman, is daily expected at this port to be paid off. Mr. Wm. Crealock, a Clerk of the 3d class, in the Storekeeper's office, is promoted to the 2d class in the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. John Shaw. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Scylla*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound—*Implacable*. In Barn Pool—*Rhadamanthus*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 20th March.—The *Harpy*, 10, Lieut. Ellman, which arrived here last week from the Coast of Africa (last from the West Indies), brings accounts of the death of Adm. Sir C. Paget, Commander-in-Chief on the station, which took place at St. Thomas's, after an ineffectual attempt to land him in a state of severe illness at Bermuda, from the *Flamer* steamer. The *Dee* and *Tartarus* were at St. Thomas when the *Harpy* left, and the squadron under Commodore Douglas was cruising off Vera Cruz. The fever had been raging severely in Jamaica, but was gradually abating. The *Harpy* suffered much while on the Coast of Africa, particularly at Sierra Leone. She is very short of hands, and was compelled to obtain some tha: brought the *Windsor Castle* here, to navigate her to Portsmouth, where she is ordered to be paid off, and left for that purpose yesterday. The *Gorgon* was docked up at the Dock-yard on Friday, to have her bottom examined, and there being little or no defect, she was taken out again on Saturday. She then went alongside the pier for a supply of coals, and, having taken on board about 150 tons, is now at the moorings off the Dock-yard. She is to go to Liverpool in charge of the *Medusa*, new steamer. The *Medusa* was undocked on Friday, to make way for the *Gorgon*, and taken in again on Saturday. On Monday again she was undocked, being partially jury-rigged, and the same dock is being cleared for the reception of the *Windsor Castle*, where she is to be taken to pieces. Mr. Lawes, the storekeeper, has not yet returned from public leave. The chimney for the new steam-engine being now complete, the machinery will be speedily put up for pumping out the dock, for want of which a good deal of difficulty has arisen during the late docking and undocking her Majesty's ships and vessels.

DEPTFORD, 21st March.—The *Vanguard* freight-ship has sailed for Jamaica, and the *Boadicea* transport, Lieut. Ward, Agent, to take convicts from Woolwich to Bermuda. Remain at Deptford—*Alonzo* transport, Lieut. Spencer, Agent, loading for Plymouth; *Egyptian* and *Hindostan*, convict ships; *Bussorah*, emigrant ship, for Bristol; *Isabella*, for Cape of Good Hope; and *Prince George*, for Halifax. The double dock in Deptford Dock-yard is repairing by contract, and is to have new gates, &c.

FALMOUTH, March 18.—The *Seagull* packet, Lieut. Parsons, with mails from the Brazils, arrived this day (being nearly a fortnight before due). She sailed from Rio de Janeiro on 23d January. The last accounts received from the Rio Plata represented it as still blockaded, but with somewhat relaxed rigour, Admiral Le Blanc having permitted the packet *Roza* to run twice a-week between Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. The *Seagull* has brought on freight from 12,000*l.* to 13,000*l.*

MALTA, March 2.—Capt. Walker, Commanders Massie and Legrand, with Lieut. Foote, R.N., took their passage to Constantinople on board the *Acheron* steamer, to join the Turkish service.

The *Hecate* steamer will be undocked at Chatham on 30th inst., where the *Kite* steamer has returned with Mr. East, Master R.N., and the men that navigated the *Hecla* to Greenock.

A splendid bust of Adm. Vernon has been presented by Lord Vernon, and a noble portrait of Adm. Smith, better known by the *sobriquet* of "Tom of Ten Thousand," has also been recently presented to the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital by Adm. Sir George Martin.

Mr. W. Kerr passed examination at the Rl. Naval College on Tuesday se'nnight, for a Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster.

Early on Monday morning, an alarm was given in the dockyard, Woolwich, that the *Ganymede* convict ship, with about 300 men battened under hatches, had capsized. The officers of the dockyard were sent for, as well as the Naval Police under Lieut. Pearse, R.N., for assistance, to preserve the poor fellows from being drowned, as the mud and water were fast filling the cabins. The means of egress were only obtained in time to prevent those lodged on the starboard side of the ship from being suffocated, and they emerged drenched to their skin, all their beds being saturated, as the vessel had fallen on her bilge, from part of her moorings having given way, so that as the tide was coming up, and she being in some degree suspended by the larboard side to the wharf, she was in a measure "scuttled," and could not right herself. The men were lodged for the remainder of the night (or rather morning) in the convicts' chapel. In the course of the afternoon the *Meteor* steam-vessel, Lieut. Pritchard, and *Lightning* Admiralty steam-yacht, Lieut. Williams, got up their steam to tow the *Warrior*, 74, to the dockyard side, from her moorings in the river stream, as, in consequence of the oversetting of the *Ganymede*, the *Warrior* is to be fitted as a convict hulk.

The insurance offices have awarded 5*l.* to the Royal Naval Police belonging to the dockyard at Woolwich for their exertions, under Lieutenant Pearse, R.N., their director, at the late fire in that town. The money was distributed by the director to the force, as a reward for their exertions during five hours in the wet and cold, and the Captain-Superintendent, Phipps Hornby, C.B., expressed in an "order of the day" his admiration of their conduct, from his personal observance at the time.

On Wednesday morning H.M. armed steamer *Meteor*, Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, left Woolwich dockyard, having taken on board the baggage, plate, and part of the suite of the newly-appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Commander of this vessel is an old Trafalgar Officer, and served on board Nelson's own ship the *Victory*, and was severely wounded; it is therefore expected that after this trip he will receive a step of rank, this being the second occasion on which the gallant officer has hoisted the royal standard.

The ceremony of launching a splendid steam-vessel, the *Nicholai*, took place on Saturday at Deptford. She is 800 tons burthen, and has been built for the Emperor of Russia.

SHIPS OF WAR LYING AT MALTA ON THE 28TH ULT.:—*Princess Charlotte* (bearing the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford); *Ceylon* (bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Sir J. Louis); *Rodney*, 92; *Asia*, 84; *Vanguard*, 80; *Bellerophon*, 80; *Hastings*, 74; *Talavera*, 74; *Talbot*, 28; *Harlequin*, 18; *Scorpion*, 10; surveying vessel *Beacon*; cutter *Magpie*; steamer *Confiance*; steam-packets *Firefly*, *Volcano*, *Blazer*, *Megæra*, and *Acheron*.

Le Toulonnais gives the following:—The ships of the line *Hercules* (Admiral Lalande's flag-ship), *Santi-Petri*, and *Triton*, were anchored at Ourlac on 16th Feb. The *Favourite* corvette remained at Smyrna, and the *Messange* escorted the merchantmen in the Archipelago. Admiral Stopford's squadron was to leave Malta shortly, to resume its station at the entrance of the Dardanelles. The *Ottoman* was taking in provisions to sail as soon as possible for the Mediterranean. The Egyptian fleet was ready to leave Alexandria. The Austrian squadron was dispersed in the Archipelago. Such were the positions of the squadrons according to the latest news that we have received from the Levant.

The British squadron had nearly completed all their repairs, according to the latest advices from Malta. The Queen Dowager intended to leave the island for Naples in the early part of March.

The *Inconstant* will take out Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., appointed to succeed the late Sir Charles Paget on the West India and American station. Capt. John Parker and Thomas Triphook, Esq., are to be the Flag Captain and Secretary to Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey.

The *Powerful* still remains short of hands.

Sir Graham Moore will relieve Lord A. Beauclerk on the 1st of May, with Capt. Eden as Flag Captain, and Joseph Edye, Esq., now with Sir P. Durham, as his Secretary.

Barham arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday, just as the *Indus* went off, and it was not a little singular that she rushed to her native element under the answering salute of the *Britannia*.

Mr. O'Brien, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge, is to be First Instructor at the Scientific Institution established at the Naval College.

Letters have been received from the *Lynx*, dated Sierra Leone, 3d December last. She had just arrived from the Bight of Biafra, where she had captured a fine Portuguese brig, the *Liberal*, with 593 slaves on board, all in a healthy state. The officers and crew were all in good health and excellent spirits, and were about to return to the Bights immediately, as information had been received that other vessels were taking cargoes of slaves on board.

[*From a Correspondent.*]—How greatly I lament that they have so wilfully and obstinately cut down the waist of the *Warspite*, thereby lost ten guns. Is not this madness? Can we afford to give the Americans or French these, with their accompanying complements of men? The approaching contest will decide. I hope favourably for the system of open waists, but I have my doubts; not alone either, for many talented Naval officers deprecate the system. Another thing they have done, I consider, very foolishly, viz., altered the ports on quarter-deck and forecastle from being between those on main deck, and have now placed them over. Now this must be bad in action. Suppose the men on main and upper deck fighting their respective guns at the same time, those on main deck loading or sponging would be seriously affected! added to which, the strain must be much greater with one gun over the other!

[*From a Correspondent.*]—It has been found altogether impossible to get the *Royal Sovereign* ready by the 16th of April, as was intended, therefore it is determined to put it off till the end of the month (the 30th), by which time they think she will be ready. There appears a general belief here that the Queen will grace the imposing ceremony with her presence, and that Lord A. Beauclerk will vacate his command earlier than otherwise to attend upon her. The figure for the ship is a half one of the Queen, and very pretty—'tis just begun upon. As the vessel, from her great size, will only clear the top of the shed by three or four inches, it is intended to remove the top altogether, in order to prevent the possibility of any accident, this is highly judicious. The slip on which the *Indus* was is in a very unsound, bad state, and doubtless the other will be as bad.

[*From a Correspondent.*]—I was delighted to read the article in your last upon the subject of the "*Express* and the Falmouth Packets"—nothing could be better. You may depend upon it, that the feeling of indignation is both great and general throughout the country; a more disgraceful and wanton insult was never perpetrated upon a nation's honour. The individual seized being a PILOT, rendered the occurrence infinitely worse—they of all other individuals should (as you justly observe) be sacred; and as for the Lieutenant Commanding, what he was thinking of I cannot imagine: it is quite incredible that any British Officer, much less one said to be a very brave man, should so have acted; had he defended his flag, which he was bound to do to the last, the whole country would have supported him, his promotion would have been certain, and his name honoured in history. Oh, had some of the old English spirit been there! It is utter

always complete in complement, in either of the *three* component forces, by extra men or cutter's men filling up instantly all casual vacancies, whether from leave of absence, sickness, or non-appointment.—The Blockade is always incomplete, not only from these casualties, but from drafts to ships, slow entry, continual discharges, and frequent desertion. The Coast Guard is a sentinel constantly at his post—the Blockade but generally. The Coast Guard forces are sworn servants of the revenue, to which they devote a faithful life of servitude—the Blockade parties *not*—they are birds of passage, from the sea to the shore,—a temporary skylarking trip out of their element, taking flight * every three years—*useless* to the Navy during that migration—*faithless* to the revenue! The Coast Guard cutter's-seaman, or boatman, or riding officer, is selected from ships-of-war or dragoons, from specific recommendations of ability, age, and conduct, from commanding officers—the Blockade seaman is received, if in good health and appearance, but his character, whether good, bad, or indifferent, there is no possibility of ascertaining.

A public servant, according to his trust and responsibility, should be adequately remunerated with wages, salary, or reward, if it is material; he should be honest and faithful. Each man in the Coast Guard is so remunerated—each man in the Blockade *not*. The boatman of either grade has 4*l.* 4*s.* per mensem wages, and 5*l.* salary per annum—the chief boatman 10*l.* Allowing 10*s.* 6*d.* per week for the value of the Naval provisions issued to the seamen, the common boatmen will still receive 2*l.* 2*s.* per mensem, exclusive of salary; whilst the Quartermaster of the Blockade ship (a third rate) has but 2*l.* 3*s.*, Captain of top 1*l.* 19*s.*, able seaman 1*l.* 14*s.*, ordinary 1*l.* 6*s.*, landsman 1*l.* 3*s.*, per mensem, *without salary*. When these petty officers and seamen perform duties on the beach, they, in reality, become *boatmen*; the whole performing the same routine of duty by day and night, viz., beach sentinels or boat's crews, each becomes entitled to equal monthly wages, because each has a station of great responsibility; consequently the power of seriously injuring the revenue, by neglect of duty, or betrayal of trust: yet the landsmen, or ordinary, or able seaman, or Captain of top, as a sentinel is very inadequately paid, compared to the Quartermaster, who has no greater charge than the chief boatman of the Coast Guard; hence the notorious bribery, enormous loss to the revenue, and great desertion, in the Crown's debt, for slops, winter clothing, bedding, and tobacco. If the Treasury raise the pay of the Captain of the top, A. B., Ord., or L. M., to the pay of the Quartermaster, 2*l.* 3*s.* per mensem, the 2000 seamen's pay and provisions would amount to *double* the expense of the 1000 boatmen discharged from the Coast Guard, and reckoning the officers and crews of the Blockade ships and tenders, at 500 persons; Lieutenants, 160; Medical officers, 40; Pursers and Clerks, 30; mechanics, servants, grooms, and stewards, 300; say 1000; the whole 3000 would *treble* the expense of the 1000 boatmen, and, after all, from bribery, desertion, sickness, prisoners, short complement, discharges, the *line* is ineffectually guarded, and the *revenue* unprotected. When drafts are discharged, or lent to sea-going ships, the whole system is in one day disorganised—the entire coast vulnerable to the incursions of the wily and active smugglers; and, although 2000 men so withdrawn may immediately complete the complements of *four* sail of the line, yet, the other 1000 persons I have enumerated as necessary appendages to the Blockade, remain behind, at least of equal expense to the 1000 Coast Guard boatmen, without planting a sentinel on the beach to prevent smuggling, or embarking a seaman for the service of the fleet. Sir J. Barrow never thought of all these considerations when, in his supplementary chapter, he lamented the abolition of the Blockade, as a state assassination. "The deed has been done." Yes, and well done, for it *was done quickly*.—*Et encore*—the Coast Guard boatmen receive their wages *monthly*, to discharge their debts, support their wives and families,—the Blockade seamen *half-yearly*, when regularly in course of payment; *et encore*—the boatmen, according to their rating, receive 10, 8, or 6 shares of the seizure or salvage, reward, paid in a few weeks, without deductions: the seamen but *shillings* to the Lieutenants' *pounds*, and the Captains' *hundreds*, after many months' delay and various deductions. At one payment Captain M'Culloch received 1,900*l.*, the Lieutenants *each* 19*l.*, the seamen *each* 19 shillings! Hence the temptation to Jack to receive from 3*s.* to 5*s.* a *tub*, *bribery*; for Susan,

"To buy a bunch of blue ribbons,
To tie up her bonny brown hair;"

or a *pocket* pistol "to keep the cold out," on the beach. *One* half-anker only of strong spirits thus smuggled nightly at each preventive station, from Sheerness to Portsmouth, amounts to more than a *quarter of a million* sterling per annum, loss to the revenue—a loss never reckoned by Sir John.

The worthy secretary regrets the *inconsiderable* drain of young seamen and ordinaries of good character from the Navy to the Coast Guard, when he should rejoice at the encouragement of that *drain* of *tens* annually, which allures *hundreds* to join ships-of-war, to obtain permanent appointments on shore. The Legislature will not *equalise*, and raise the petty officers' pay by voting 12,000*l.* The Admiralty has, therefore, no other means of rewarding *good conduct*, and tempting respectable characters to enter the Navy, than by appointments to the Coast Guard. Soldiers are encouraged by a commission a week, at 5*s.* 3*d.* a day, and frequently a riding officer's situation of 6*s.* 6*d.* per diem for self and horse. Why should seamen be deprived of a *snug berth on the sod*, at [illegible] per diem, with a salary to rent a cottage, a garden, *parsley-bed*, and *a'*?

A change of a few words in a passage of a distinguished orator will explain my meaning, and demonstrate the fatal consequence to the revenue; the injurious effect upon the true interest of the Navy, if seamen, *able* and *ordinary*, are alternately employed as "go-along-shore men," and crews of ships-of-war. "There is no object," says Grattan, "*which a system of impolitic finance*" (an ineffectual attempt to prevent smuggling) "will not finally ruin, morality, commerce, manufacture, agriculture, industry, *Navy, revenue*." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer is too wise a *financier* to re-establish the *ineffective* Blockade of 3000 seamen, for the prevention of smuggling between Sheerness and Portsmouth, at *treble* the expense of 1000 Coast Guard boatmen—an effective force for that duty, for the protection of the peace, of property, droits of Admiralty, and manorial rights. The First Lord of the Admiralty, too experienced in office to trust to the untried character and ability of Blockade half-and-half, amphibious sailors, who exist, but who, either on land or water, are out of their element, to man *three* or *four* sail of the line, when his Lordship can, for 70,000*l.*, (the saving effected by the abolition of the Blockade) keep, for emergency, a sufficient reserve of chosen seamen in the guard ships, trained to sea-gunnery, ship duties, and discipline, employed, in the interim, with benefit to the state, in dismantling ships paid off, equipping and manning those newly commissioned.

This "demonstration" page is respectfully dedicated, *to all whom it may concern*, by thy friend, Tristram.

Senior United Service Club, 25th Feb.

* Discharged.

REGIMENTAL RANK OF FULL COLONEL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—This is the first time of my addressing you on Military affairs; but as now is the chosen time for fully discussing all subjects connected with the Army, I, *an old soldier*, call upon you to strongly advocate the cause of the officers of the Line, and to bring to the notice of the Navy and Military Commission the necessity which exists, as an act of justice, of placing the officers of the Line on an equality, in point of regimental rank, with the other *branches* of the Service; for you have no idea how the regimental rank of *full* Colonel operates to the disadvantage and annoyance of the officers of the Line in most garrisons abroad, and I will give you a very strong instance of it. In the year 1834 the 96th regiment was stationed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and in consequence of the Governor being obliged to return to England from ill health, the command of the garrison devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Fullarton, the Commanding Officer of that regiment, and who of course received the emoluments of the command. In the garrison was also a Lieut.-Colonel of the Artillery in command of two companies, and in about three months after Colonel Fullarton had assumed the command, this officer of the Artillery obtained the regimental rank of *full* Colonel, and deprived the other of his command, although Colonel Fullarton was *five* years his senior, as a Lieut.-Colonel. A few years af[illegible] in a garrison with a Brevet Major of Artillery, [illegible] an old Lieut.-Colonel (caused by the jump [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel), and so high up, that in two years more he will be a full Colonel—a rank which I shall not succeed to for the next *twenty* years, if I should live so long; and the evil will be augmented tenfold, if the Brevet promotion should be prolonged, or discontinued.

Every regiment of the Line should have a *Colonel-Commandant*, a Lieut.-Colonel, and a Major, and this promotion could be given without any additional expense to the country, as the senior Major has now, with his non-effective allowance, 17*s.* per diem, and the Colonel-Commandant would receive, as now, his command money.

The first rank should be made a *Line step*, similar to promotion in the Company's Army, and given to the oldest officer on full-pay, having the regimental rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. Hulme, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 96th regt.

Haydock Lodge, 28th February, 1838.

THE NAVY OF ENGLAND IS THE BULWARK OF THE NATION.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Pretty words, though pleasing, are but light payment for past services; the bondsman, however, must lick the hand which feeds him, regardless of the quality or quantity of his food. Such is the Navy of England, and such its recompense: deeds staggering credulity, and beyond the chivalry of man to surpass, marked its career during the longest and most eventful war upon record: yet, so soon as that war was successfully terminated by the annihilation of the several Navies of the numerous nations by whom Great Britain was assailed, the faithful and zealous veterans by whom this was achieved were heartlessly consigned to poverty, obscurity, and contumely, by a people who had grown into excess of wealth through their prowess and devotion. Degraded by want, they were unable to stem the torrent of studied contumely assumed by the superior grades of society, and too proud, from their just claim to rank in society, to mingle with the shopocracy, even tailors, and tradesman of every class, affected likewise to despise them, as a band of idle paupers. The sister service was more fortunate; ever the favourite, it was the resort of the magnates of the land, and fostered by royalty; the Army has ever been the idol of admiration, and, like the heir apparent to hereditary honours, petted and plumed off, and every circle vying in hospitality towards its polished members, whilst the Navy was subjected to the bitter treatment of a discarded step-son, by an envious parent. It is a wilful delusion to assert that Naval officers have themselves to blame for the degradation in which they are held; though probably somewhat rough in exterior, they do not lack refinement in taste, or delicacy in sentiment; they are, with few exceptions, men whose scholastic education has been matured by experience with the world; and their language and demeanour, polished, more or less, by intercourse with society, to which, in their more fortunate days, they had access in foreign lands; their resources for varied observation on men, manners, polity, arts and sciences, (the latter part and parcel of their profession), their customary habit of judging of character, and weighing consequences emanating out of emergencies, and which necessarily induce habits of reflection, fit them for society of a superior caste, and as ambition is the prime excitement among men of honourable calling, would Naval officers wantonly lose caste by debasing themselves through misconduct? No! they are poor, and consequently despised. Is there any one sceptical on this point? If so, and he has a Naval acquaintance among his wealthy compeers, let him turn to him, and convince himself whether that acquaintance has passed through rigours and foreign lands, without storing his mind with observation; and if his wealthy friend has become enlightened by travel and commixture with the world, it is not because he is wealthy, but because he has, like his brother officers, been endued with the desire to imbibe information. Thus the degradations to which the Navy is subjected, is traceable to those, who, if their prosperity, despise a body of men, because incompetent to make an external display of pageantry similar to their own. I have myself met country magistrates who conceived themselves vastly condescending when they signed my quarterly bills; some of whom, though transcendently my superiors in fortune, I could not but feel vastly inferior in erudition and general knowledge; but in England the door of friendship is not set open for Naval men, unless they are duly ticketed by wealthy patrons. Peace placed them in poverty, and their orphans and widows reduced to destitution, by a most extraordinary cold-blooded appropriation of funds subscribed by husbands and fathers, whilst professional rewards were given to favourites who never earned them, and the warriors suffered to languish with despondence during a quarter of a century. The bounding heart which was wont to expand at the chance of hazardous enterprise, the animated eye, which brightened at the prospect of war, where, where now is the thrilling emotion of the one, or the sparkling glow of the other? Yet all around breathes of coming strife, and promises a field for enterprise: but the veteran's heart is under a deadly blight; the warrior of by-gone days has felt the chill of neglect, and seen wealth and influence grasp those honours which he had won, but were cruelly denied to him. Think you, because wealth and influence embrace youth and vigour, that success must follow despite of inexperience? Fatal delusion! Neighbouring nations were never deficient in spirit, or in gunnery, but we exceeded them in seamanship, and thus we beat them. Twenty odd years of peace and unceasing practice have rendered them also skilful, and another war will not flourish under the guidance of either wealth or influence, if not backed by thorough knowledge of practical manœuvres. And where can you look? To your discarded warriors? Their zeal must first be re-excited, it is now dormant; and it is in vain that compulsory service be enforced, apathy will attend his every step; remembering the past, he will conclude that any success through his exertions will only tend to advance a more fortunate competitor of influence. Unless, then, the Commission now deliberating, places the Navy on such a basis of respectability as shall rouse the disappointed hopes of the friendless and long neglected, the veteran will not barter his independence and poverty, for fallacious and expensive employment in an ungrateful service, and all the "young blood" of the United Kingdom will not insure that most important event, "a successful result in the first Naval fight," even though flowing in the veins of nobility.

An Old Sailor.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JASPER NICOLLS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The remarks in your Number of this date regarding Sir Jasper Nicolls, have struck me as most just, in reference to the talents and character of that distinguished officer, and

his fitness for the high appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India, from his long and extensive services in that country, his general knowledge of the character, habits, and prejudices of the native armies, and the high respect in which I am, from my own experience, aware that his abilities are held by all ranks in India. I am unacquainted with Sir Jasper Nicolls, and consequently can have no personal prepossessions in his favour, but having served several years in India, I know the estimation in which he is held, I believe, by all ranks in that country. It has been hitherto the practice at home to select officers from those of Her Majesty's Forces for the high command of the Company's Armies, without any apparent reference to their experience in Indian warfare, or discipline, or knowledge of the regulations of that service; and officers of established reputation and high rank have been invariably selected for the very responsible stations of the command of the Armies of the different Presidencies; but, from my own experience I am not prepared to assent to this practice, feeling, as I do, convinced, that officers of Her Majesty's Forces, who have served long and in high commands in India, are the very best description of General Officers that could be selected for the high and important responsibility which attaches to the command of the native troops of either Presidency. Without this previous experience, a Commander-in-Chief is wholly dependent on his Staff for information on all subjects purely local; and, except in matters of general discipline, almost all the regulations of the Indian Armies are of a local description. The habits, prejudices, and feelings of the native troops, which are all in direct contradiction to those of Europe, are alike unknown to an officer who has not served long in India; and this circumstance alone is calculated to beget a distrust in the minds of the native troops, of the competency of any stranger to the high duties which must ever attach to the important station of a Commander-in-Chief of an Army. It may be objected, from his comparatively low rank in the list of Lieutenant-Generals, that a difficulty might be experienced in finding officers junior to Sir Jasper Nicolls, to be appointed to the commands at Madras and Bombay; but a reference to the Army List would at once remove that difficulty, for therein would be found the names of many General Officers who have served many years with credit, in highly responsible commands, in the different Presidencies, who are junior in rank to Sir Jasper Nicolls, who might be appointed, and would willingly accept the commands of the Presidencies.

YOUR CONSTANT

March 2d, 1839.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMY AND THE CO[illegible] ARMY IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—*One of* 1200 *of H.M.'s Officers* is in the field again, or rather in imagination wandering to the land of sun, of rupees, and reptiles. If the officers of the Company's Army are, in his opinion, so much better off than those of the service to which he belongs, what a pity it is that he did not make this discovery on receiving his first commission, when he might, perhaps, have exchanged services with some Cadet who, with sacrificed health, has been obliged to retire on half-pay, or taken the place of one out of many others who have left their bones in the climate of India.

But to the point. Like a boa-constrictor awoke from a state of torpor and lethargy, *One of* 1200 now appears with an appetite so keen, that I fear the whole hog is going to be swallowed, and will not satisfy him. From a former letter we were told of 4000*l.* being granted to Majors of the Indian Army for their retirement, and now we are informed of a Captain refusing to retire for 5000*l.* Throwing the gall and venom of his last letter to the winds, allow me to repeat part of what I stated in your Gazette of 22d of September last, and then hear what *One of* 1200 says on 9th of Feb. following.

I said:—"It is to be regretted that many glaring mis-statements have been published by *One of* 1200 *of Her Majesty's Officers*,—among st others, '*Company's officers amassing very considerable sums of money, and feathering their nests very handsomely*' are some of his idle dreams. There were such golden days once; but now where are they? Alas! like the friends of our youth—echo replies—where are they? Gone—for ever gone!

"*Majors of the India service receiving* 4000*l. for their retirement* appears to be a common occurrence in the opinion of *One of* 1200. Such an instance is almost impossible ever to take place. Few, very few, have received 3000*l.* to retire as Majors; and, in most cases, the amount rarely exceeds 2000*l.* If the Indian Major receives even 3000*l.*, and brings it home, he may have a wife and family to provide for, and might not wish to sink his money in an annuity. Supposing he gets four per cent. for it, his income, including his pension for 25 years' service in India, could not exceed 400[illegible] annum. Some few officers, holding Staff appointments in the Company's service, may have saved a little fortune in the course of ten or twelve years, but what proportion do they bear to the Army at large? How many hundreds, from the want of means to live in this country, have ended their days in India? and how many hundreds of Company's officers, with broken constitutions and small pittances, are there now residing in remote parts of Great Britain?'

One of 1200 now says "I shall very shortly answer your correspondent, *One of the H.E.I.C.'s Service*, perhaps not much to his satisfaction. Your correspondent accuses me of publishing many glaring mis-statements, &c., but if he will condescend to particular points, I will pledge my utmost credit with the British Army and public that I can refute by *proofs* all he brings forward *against* the statements made in these letters. I now send you a list of four Majors, who have each received 40,000 rupees (which I call 4000*l.*) as a bonus, and their full [illegible] from the Honourable Company; of two Majors, [illegible] have received 35,000 rupees bonus to retire from the [illegible]ce; and also the names of three others who have [illegible]ed 30,000 rupees as a bonus, &c. These are amply [illegible]ent to prove the correctness of my statements, &c.

[illegible], Sir, the Honourable Company's Captains receive [illegible]onstantly 20.000 rupees as a bonus, and one positively refused 50,000 rupees!"

The veracity of the above statements I do not for a moment doubt—nay, I will go further than the writer has done, and allow that there are ten times as many Majors as he has stated who would not for a bonus of 30 000 rupees retire from the service, and for the following reasons:—They are in good health, with the command of their regiments, in expectation of getting it, or probably hold some Staff appointment. An intimate friend of mine demanded, as I have been told, 6000*l.* from the officers of his corps for retiring as a Major—A few instances such as this would make a good show in another letter from *One of* 1200. But this officer held a good appointment, and it is not to be expected that officers, either Majors or Captains, would retire from promotion and resign an official situation of 500*l.* or 600*l.* a year, whether in the service of Her Majesty or that of the Company, for a bonus of 3000*l.*

I again say, it is almost impossible for an officer in the service of the Honourable Company to receive, or expect, from the corps a bonus of 4000*l.* for the mere *regimental* step of Major. Not a single instance has come within my personal knowledge of such being the case [illegible]om the side of India in which I have served, and I [illegible]e been well acquainted with the Military service of [illegible] country for nearly twenty-three years. If any of [illegible]rade have received a sum beyond 3000*l.*, it must [illegible]een for resigning the actual or expected command [illegible] regiment, or some official appointment. Why more [illegible] the numerous officers in Her Majesty's Navy and Army, who were so deserving of honours and distinctions, have not been rewarded in the late distribution of orders and titles, I must leave *One of* 1200 to find out, by inquiring at the Admiralty and Horse Guards, or elsewhere. The reasons that I should give would be as satisfactory to him as the explanation may be for Majors in the Company's service receiving 4000*l.*, or more, for giving up the command of their regiments. I shall here end my explanation with the words of Hudibras—

"Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still;"

and now I say, farewell.

Feb. 11, 1839. ONE OF THE H.E.I.C.'S SERVICE FOR MANY YEARS.

[In justice to "*One of* 1200" we must state that he is not in this country.—ED.]

ARMY AND NAVY RANK.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

[illegible],—A recent writer on Naval affairs has thrown out [illegible]ggestion, which, if acted upon, would only be just to [illegible]e Navy, at the same time that it would do more to [illegible]remove any latent feeling of jealousy between the "*United Services*," than any other step that could be taken (and without a costless one), that of assimilating or equalizing the titles of rank in the two services. What objection can there be to doing away with the name of Mate (which is most objectionable) and giving that officer the title of Lieutenant, to rank with his compeer the Lieutenant of the Army? What possible objection to styling the present Lieutenant of the Navy Captain, as well as his equal in the Army? The Commanders' title conveys an equality of rank with Major, and might be continued; whilst the Naval *Captain* has only that of an officer three grades below him, and might be changed, if not to Commodore, to some other which should convey an *equality* with *his equal*. That this would be one of the most popular measures in our service, there can be no doubt, and I feel assured it would remove a feeling which approaches at least to envy of our more favoured brethren of the sister service, which always must exist with the present arrangement.

In 1832 a young friend of mine joined the Army; I have lately seen his name gazetted as Captain in some regiment at Guernsey or Jersey. Now I entered the Navy 20 years before that period, and have been said by the "initiated in deep mysteries" to have had *that* rank about 17 years: whilst greatly coveting the title, I am really nothing more or less than your obedient servant. A LIEUTENANT, R.N.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—A brief statement of the services of officers of different ranks in the Navy and Marines, would enable the Commission to form an opinion on the relative claims of those classes. I therefore forward to you a few observations; and as the cases referred to resemble very strongly the relative positions of hundreds of officers, perhaps they may be of some use at the present moment.

My entry as a volunteer into the Naval Service took place in the revolutionary war; and having served eight years as Midshipman and Mate, and shared in some of the noble actions of that period, I was in 1813 promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and, without being one day on shore, was appointed to a ship, and constantly served until 1814, the conclusion of the war, when, at the strong recommendation of the Captain, with whom I had served many years as a junior Lieutenant, and for the last two years and seven months as First Lieutenant, in a ship of the line, and having also commanded on some successful boat service, I received a Commander's commission. With much regret I now, for the first time since my entry into the service, found myself on shore. Interest to obtain employment I had none; but still I hoped I might get a turn as sloops became vacant. I therefore yearly made my personal appearance before the First Lord, and applied frequently by letter to the Board for employment. I received very courteous replies, and for a few years imagined I should be ultimately successful; at last my patience began to tire, at seeing younger officers pass continually over my head, and I made up my mind to go to town, and see the "ruling Naval Lord," who, in answer to my remonstrances, very coolly informed me, "it was useless my wasting my *time* and injuring my *finances* by coming to London, without I could bring some Parliamentary influence forward to support my application." This was, indeed, a *clincher*; I had not the honour of Parliamentary acquaintance: recommendations from Admirals and Captains I could and did obtain, but they were useless. Finding that all my attempts to obtain a command were unsuccessful, I was advised to try for the Coast-Guard; and thinking it probable that young men of family and Parliamentary influence would hardly condescend to accept employment under the *Board of Customs*, I was in hopes my services might here assist me. But in that also I was disappointed; another ruling Naval Lord had made his appearance on the stage: he "much regretted that, as I was now above forty-five, I was ineligible" for that 'long-shore employment. I must fairly own that I could not understand the necessity or wisdom of that arrangement. I was in the habit of using the most active exertions—the *day was never too long for me*; and, as I lived on the coast, my *nights* were frequently engaged in my boat, fishing, &c. Reflection, however, enabled me to discover the *reason* of this rule; some of these young gentlemen not liking *blue water*, it was necessary to reserve some *snug quarters* for them, and by fixing the age of admission under forty-five, it would keep the old war officers *out*, and let the "young blood" *in*. At last a ray of light opened on me; I received a letter from an old friend who was just employed, offering to take me with him as Commander in a ship of the line. I was delighted at the prospect, and immediately prepared for my departure; judge then my bitter disappointment at being informed, that in consequence of having "only served *two years* and *seven* months as *First* Lieutenant of a Post ship," I was not qualified to serve as Commander of the ——, the very ship which, in the arduous period of war, I had performed the very same duties which I was now deemed *unqualified* for. This, Sir, is not only my case, but the case of many. I ask, would the Army be satisfied with such a system? Would not the gallant officers who hold seats in the Legislature interfere to put a stop to such a course? Can the officers of the Navy be *satisfied* without something is done to destroy such monstrous favouritism?

Since I have heard of the Commission, I have been looking round me to see what has become of my old shipmates. My late gallant Captain, who, like myself, has never served since the peace, is now an old Vice-Admiral; the junior Lieutenant (an *Honourable*) is a Post-Captain, and has been frequently employed, and made large sums of money by carrying freights, passengers, &c.; two young gentlemen, who entered the Navy in 1813, are also Captains; my old messmate, the Captain of Marines, sold out some years ago, and received 4,500*l.* for his commission; the First Lieutenant of Marines is now a Lieutenant-Colonel at one of the divisions; the Second Lieutenant of Marines has retired on the full-pay of a Captain, 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem—in fact, every Ward-room Officer has had some increase to his half-pay but myself. I remain on the same allowance I had twenty-five years ago. I trust this inequality will not escape the observation of the independent and gallant officers who compose the Commission. The Navy look to them with confidence, feeling well satisfied that whatever they recommend, a generous and grateful country will not deny to those who have fought their battles, and who have held themselves in momentary readiness to again come forward in her defence should their services be required.

LEXION.

nonsense and trash to talk about his being surprised and confused; he had best have shown such from the muzzles of his guns!—[We have not space for the numerous letters that have poured in upon us on this subject; it must therefore be sufficient to say that they are in unison with the above.—*Ed. N. & M. G.*]

The late Sir Robert Spencer.—With reference to the anecdote given in our Paper of 9th inst., page 157, we have been favoured with the copy of an unpublished letter from the Captain of the *Algerine* corvette, captured in the early part of 1824 by H.M.S. *Naiad*, commanded by the late Hon. Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer, K.C.H., and *Cameleon*, Com. J. R. Burton, in the Bay of Algiers.

"*Malta, March 7th*, 1824.

"Rais Cader begs to express his grateful acknowledgments to Captain Spencer and the officers of H.M.S. *Naiad* for the kindness shown him while on board that ship. He also begs to say, that should the chances of war cause any English subject to be placed in similar circumstances, he hopes by his endeavours to alleviate their sufferings, in some measure to repay the favours conferred on him.

"To Capt. Spencer and the Officers of H.M.S. '*Naiad*.'"

The Needed Reform in the Navy.—"The British Navy is insufficient for the protection of British commerce; therefore let there be more seamen and more ships." Such is the assertion and the demand of the Tories. Whigs reply, that British commerce has been amply protected, that whenever and wherever ships of war were wanted, they were supplied; and that no loss has been incurred or injury sustained from lack of Naval power. Nevertheless Whigs join with Tories in augmenting the Navy; and larger estimates than have been prepared since the peace in 1815, were voted on Monday by the House of Commons with scarcely a remonstrance from any quarter. That the foreign commerce of the country is safe from attack, and that the outcry about the dangers to which it is exposed is sheer canting, may be inferred from the fact, that not a single instance of injury was cited in the course of the long debates on the state of the Navy in both Houses. An outrage upon a merchantman would have been hailed as a godsend by the Tories; but nothing of the kind could be trumped up. The old case of the *Vixen* was worn out: besides, it could not be pretended that *it* was occasioned by the want of British ships of war, since the Mediterranean fleet, as Sir Robert Peel himself declares, was larger than necessity called for. We are justified, therefore, in concluding that no increase of the Naval force is required for the protection of commerce. Complaints there have been, that British officers on foreign stations have failed in their duty; that American Captains have been requested to perform services for English merchants which their own countrymen refused or neglected to perform, and that cruises for pleasure, or for profitable freight, have too often tempted our Commanders: but, assuredly, the remedy for these evils is not to be found in putting new ships into commission, or sending out more dandy officers to the Atlantic or Pacific. The recent debates on Naval affairs resemble what in pugilistic slang is termed "a cross," the boxers being the Ministers and Opposition, John Bull the pigeoned spectator, whose purse is to pay both. The time of Parliament was occupied for several nights—many rounds were fought—without more damage to one party than the other; both laughing at the gullibility of the public, whose cash, to the handsome amount of a million and a half, was quietly pocketed by the sham combatants; and thus the sport concluded. But, like losers at other games, the people may soon become sulky and indeed they have cause for unpleasant reflection, while the prospect is not cheerful. Although it is true that their commerce has not suffered by that species of open attack which armed vessels can repel, and from foreign invasion the coasts of England are safe—nobody in reality supposing that France or Russia meditates a war with this country—it has nevertheless been broadly stated, that the Naval affairs of England are badly managed; that the system of manning ships of war is defective; that in return for the millions annually voted, only a scanty supply of materials for building and equipping vessels is exhibited; and that discontent pervades "the service," from the Admiral to the man before the mast. To some of these evils a partial remedy may be applied; but there is not the smallest probability of speedy alteration in the principles of promotion and reward; without which, all the money that Parliament can vote, and the people may be compelled to pay, for putting mere ships in commission, and augmenting the number of seamen, boys, and marines, will avail little towards creating a Navy such as England ought to possess, and with which she might defy "the world in arms." It is indeed sorry consolation to know, that in this respect Whigs are no worse or better than Tories; but that is the result of the Naval debates. Nothing like a pledge was given, nothing like a symptom appeared, that the selfish views of the aristocracy should in future give way to the necessities and advantage of the service. Men with interest and high connexions will continue, as heretofore, to step over the heads of experienced officers, qualified to be their schoolmasters, and whom they ought reverently to obey. In the present condition of the finances, a large increase of expenditure becomes a very serious consideration; but we should regard the amount of the vote for the Naval service of the year as of little comparative moment, if there were any probability, any reason to hope, that a real reform in the Naval Administration is contemplated. We are satisfied that nothing of the kind is thought of by those who, by willing, could do it. There will be some more talking, and the Estimates will be finally voted; after which, jobbing and favouritism will reign as usual at the Board of Admiralty; and there will be much exultation over the increased means of expenditure to which Tories have helped Whigs. To this costly joy there will at last be an end, but not before disgraceful defeats and heavy losses have roused the people to a full sense of the folly, extravagance, injustice, and peril of the system which has converted the Navy into a nest wherein aristocratic and "exquisite" officers may comfortably repose, while men, who understand their profession, can navigate a ship, and "fight her," are laid on the shelf.—*Spectator*.

The North American and West India Command.—The decease of Sir C. Paget, the late Com.-in-Chief of the N. American and W. India Station, offers an opportunity to the Admiralty to restore that vast and unconnected command (as it ever must be under one Commander-in-Chief,) to the old and efficient system of three separate commands, or distinct stations; it is called for not only on the score of economy, but of utility and benefit for the future carrying on the public service. The late *contre-temps* with the French Admiral, in the case of the *Express*, at Vera Cruz, would never have happened, in all probability, if Jamaica had been a distinct command; for no Commander-in-Chief would have allowed so large a French force to have proceeded to the Gulf of Mexico, without feeling it imperative on him to have followed them, to watch their proceedings and guard the British mercantile interest; but in this case the Commander-in-Chief was absent at Quebec, where his presence was also urgently required. We have no hesitation in saying, that if it is to remain one undivided station, it may be as well arranged and managed by the Admiralty Board themselves, as by an Admiral generally stationed at Bermuda and Halifax. On the score of economy, less ships would be required to give the same protection to our commerce and fisheries, as one-third of the ships (since the formation of this vast command) have always been running after the Admiral with despatches or seeking him for orders—many vessels of his squadron do not see him for two or three years, and we have no doubt that the late Commander-in-Chief never saw all the vessels under his orders. Presuming the stations to be divided, give to Barbadoes, one 50-gun frigate, one 28-gun ship, two sloops, one large steamer, two small brigs—to Jamaica, one ship of the line, two 28-gun ships, four sloops, one large steamer, three small brigs or schooners—and for the Halifax and Newfoundland, one fifty-gun frigate, one 26-gun ship, three sloops, two small brigs.

The present force on the West Indian & American Station is—	The Force remodelled should be,—
1 Line-of-battle Ship,	1 Sail of the line,
2 46 gun Frigates,	2 50-gun Frigates,
3 28 gun Frigates,	4 28 gun Frigates,
13 Sloops,	9 Sloops,
2 large Steamers,	2 large Steamers,
6 small Brigs.	7 small Brigs.
—	—
27	25 Ships.
Men at present—3,900 Men.	3,870 Men.

The wear and tear of 25 ships, instead of 27, would amply repay the additional expense of two additional Commanders-in Chief, either of the rank of Rear-Admiral or Commodore of the second class. In the above rough division, we have not enumerated the *Edinburgh*, *Hercule*, and *Pique*, as belonging to the station, considering them as only temporarily employed there, nor have we considered the small steamers for the mails, allowing them to remain as before. The Cape station requires equal revision with the North American. The Admiral is absent from the coast ten months in every year, leaving a Commander in a sloop-of-war as senior officer, who has an additional expense thrown on him, while his Commander-in-Chief enjoys his table money to entertain himself quietly at the Cape. The work on the coast has never been done so well as under a separate Commodore.—*Hants Tel.*

THE LATE MAJOR-GEN. HENRY PHILLOTT, C.B.

This respected officer, whose death appeared in our last obituary, was born at Bath, 12th Sept., 1773. He joined the Cadet Company, 27th July, 1787, and was appointed 2d Lieut. Rl. Artillery, 24th April, 1793; promoted to 1st Lieut., 1st Jan., 1794; to Captain, 13th July, 1799; Bt.-Major, 4th June, 1811; Regimental Major, 17th Dec., 1813; Regimental Lieut.-Colonel, 20th December, 1814; Bt.-Colonel, 27th May, 1825; Regimental Colonel, 29th July, 1825; and Major-Gen., 10th June, 1837.

From May, 1793, to May, 1795, the subject of this sketch served in Flanders, and was present at the siege and surrender of Valenciennes. In 1799, he was in the expedition to the Helder, and present at all the actions on the right of the line, under the Duke of York. He next served in Halifax and the West Indies, and was at the capture of Martinique in 1808, under the command of Sir George Beckwith, on which occasion his conduct was favourably noticed in a letter from Sir George Prevost to Sir George Beckwith. From Oct., 1811, to Sept., 1817, he was in North America. In 1814 he was Major Commanding on board the *James* transport, on passage from New Brunswick to Canada, when that vessel was attacked by a large American privateer, of 14 guns and a hundred men, named the *True-Blooded Yankee*, which she beat off. His conduct on that occasion was noticed in General Orders. In 1814, he served as Major Commanding Rl. Artillery, at Fort Erie, Upper Canada, under Sir Gordon Drummond, and his conduct was again noticed in General Orders, dated Camp before Fort Erie, Sept. 19th, 1814. He also served in North America from August, 1820, to Sept., 1825: was never on half-pay, and on all occasions volunteered for active service.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE MILITIA, YEOMANRY, AND POLICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I cannot but think that those politicians who pray for re-organization of the Militia, prove themselves, by the very act, totally ignorant of the extent to which elements of future commotion have been suffered to extend themselves. Both Whig and Conservative Journals seek to conceal the danger: the first fearing that its existence might be attributed to Ministerial mismanagement; the second wishing to see that Ministry forced irretrievably to commit itself against the mob. However this may be, there is no question that nearly a million of Englishmen have been seduced to believe that overthrow of our institutions would double their wages, and increase their comforts tenfold; that their efforts are fast assuming a combined character; or that the manufacture of pikes rapidly proceeds. To disclose all might be neither safe nor prudent; yet it may, perhaps, be right to say, that our highest military authorities consider the force at their disposal totally inadequate to meet a general outbreak in the North even now; and much more dangerous will be the state of our manufacturing districts, if the discontented gain time to organise, arm, and combine in one focus the control of each district lodge.

If such be the case, and opposite as are their politics, it will not be denied, either by the *Standard* or the *Chronicle*, *Tait* or *Blackwood*, the *Morning Advertiser* or the *Quarterly Review*, the *Argus* or the *Operative*, that it would be nothing short of insanity to embody a force, one third of which, at least, and in all probability one-half, must be drawn from men so led away. The male population, liable to ballot, amounts to near three millions. Of these one-third, comprising all the Whigs and nine-tenths of the Tories, are of a class who always serve by substitutes, for a Whig in humble life is about as rare as a *moderate* Tory; and all such half-taught artisans as think at all of politics, may safely be classed, either as ultra-Tories, or decided Democrats. Now, by all concurrent accounts, the proportion of the latter is at the present time greater than that of Neutrals and Conservatives put together: I say not—I do not think—that it will always so continue. Better means, however, of perpetuating this spirit could scarcely be devised, than calling out the Militia of manufacturing counties. Were they, indeed, to be *long* embodied, the demon of disaffection would soon be driven away; but an enrolment of twenty-eight days would just suffice to teach the discontented their own power, and to enable the wily and artful to establish an influence for themselves over the unsophisticated and the weak, which, even after dispersion, they would yet retain. Under no circumstances could they be useful. Twenty-eight days' training could not give rustics armed with muskets, however great their zeal, power to repel a rush with pikes: it *would* give power to the ill-disposed to *annoy* better disciplined troops from a distance, and would impart to them a false confidence in their own strength. "A little learning is a dangerous thing;" and not less so in war than in any art beside. Had the Irish Militia never existed, the Rebellion of 1798 would have been pacified in less than a week by the Yeomanry alone; but the 20,000 Militia having been drilled, kept 20,000 English troops in observation, to prevent their doing mischief.

On the other hand, I must crave to dissent from the Baron de Berenger's plan of volunteer rifles, as too much for play and too little for earnest. In open ground such a force could do nothing against invaders; nor could it serve well for street fights, nocturnal onslaughts, or the attack of posts, the only circumstances under which they can be called to repress insurgency. Of what use would volunteer rifles have shown themselves in the three days of Paris, or at the Cloitre St. Mery? They might, on the other hand, if seized with any momentary mania, prove highly mischievous. A volunteer force should, in my opinion, be so formed, as to exert the utmost degree of power against insurgents, and with the smallest force against the constituted authorities. With riflemen it would be the reverse. Besides, I could point out means of rendering riflemen totally harmless. Give me the cold steel—even on land, sailors will always settle rifles unsupported by cavalry.

With a volunteer force, armed only with pistols and cutlasses, none of these objections hold good; it cannot be charged with pikes, for the pistols would make vacancies, and the sword is the only arm for a melée. It labours under no temptation to lead in the attack of houses or barricades, like the assailants at Bunker's Hill, Prescott, and St. Denis; above all, they can be held wholly under command, putting out only a necessary degree of force. You cannot do so with fusiliers, for, if they do anything at all, they must fire; and fire is of all things most uncertain—the ball strikes just as severely an innocent spectator as an attacking rebel. Several persons, at a great distance, were struck in 1812, by the Life Guards firing in the air to avoid hurting anybody; and every shot inflicts a wound both dangerous and severe. It is not so with the sabre; the risk of death from the cut of an infantry regulation sword is out of the question. If necessary, on the other hand, the lunge is at once fatal; besides, the sword keeps every one off easily. If you want to disperse without hurting rioters, the flat and back will clear them away much quicker, and hurt them much less, than a policeman's staff. If aided by a strong triangular leathern target, sabreurs may set brickbats and stones at complete, and pistol-shots at comparative, defiance, and let the mob pelt away. The very wearing a sword imparts a chivalrous feeling. Who would not be rather a scimitar-girt Osmanli of the old regime, than a burgomaster-ruled Dutchman or a Yankee democrat? For all irregulars, one good stroke of a sword is worth all the scientific training they can possibly receive. I frankly allow that the Stadium exercises would make that sword-stroke tell with tenfold force.

Arthur.

P.S.—I have reason to suspect that attempts are now making, through beer-shops and abandoned women, to seduce the soldiery; and I have heard unpleasant statements respecting their success with one corps at least, but which I will not believe. Some addresses, however, of the most dangerous and inflammatory nature, have fallen into my own hands, and the man who, with unfixed principles, or in a discontented mood, reads them, is, I am sure, lost. I could say more, but refrain. *Verbum sat. sapienti.* Prepare to guard.

WAR STEAMERS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The Admiralty have, I believe, determined to convert small-class frigates into steamers. The efficiency of a steam-vessel for war purposes will, I think, depend greatly upon the advantages of speed, compactness of hull, light draught of water, and capability of being armed with *heavy* mortar cannons, adapted to distant ranges. It is presumed that a steam-vessel, possessing the advantages named, can choose a distance suited to her arms; and if she be armed at *bow* and *stern*, she will, when engaging an enemy, expose so small a portion of her hull, that I question whether it would be in the power of her opponent to do her any considerable mischief; the bow and stern being also of circular form, a shot impinging in the least degree obliquely would, most probably, glance off; and, to add to the security of the bow and stern, I see no objection to the proposition of facing these portions of the hull with iron; an inch thickness of that material would be equivalent in weight to about seven inches thickness of oak, but would with greater certainty deflect a hostile shot. I should recommend the port at each extremity of the vessel to be just of such dimension as to allow the gun to run out and recoil with any [illegible] tion. I would waive the consideration of an extensive [illegible] of the horizon, as regards the ability of training to the [illegible] of attack; a steamer having always the means of keep[illegible] head or stern way, which, with the aid of the helm, the g[illegible] can be easily and steadily brought to bear.

If it be intended to convert frigates into large and loft[illegible] steamers, and to arm them on their broadsides, I should apprehend that, with the present improved knowledge of gunnery, they would not possess the advantages desired;—they would, in fact, be too much exposed, and be easily hit by skilful gunners. A carronade or two of large calibre upon the broadside would, however, be a desirable appendage to a vessel armed bow and stern; as an opponent, when reduced to a helpless state, might be approached with safety, and be speedily finished by shells or other combustible projectiles. An objection attaches, I think, to a gun pointing at right angles to the broadside; its motion in a vertical direction being much quicker and more irregular than when pointing in a line with the direction of the keel: the practice, therefore, may reasonably be expected to be more accurate in one instance than in the other. Weights at the extremities are, I admit, objectionable; but when the mortar cannons are not in operation, they can be run towards the midship section, to ease the vessel.

An Advocate for Peace.

EFFECTS OF THE LAST BREVET IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The July mail, received here early in Sept[illegible] brought intelligence of the Brevet, and disappointe[illegible] both services—to the Queen's, because it was so sca[illegible] to be scarcely felt in India—to the Company's, becau[illegible] notice was taken of it. But in the beginning of this mo[illegible] the September mail, having outstripped the August, co[illegible] vinced our brethren that their alarm was groundless.

The ample Brevet in the Company's Army, which ha[illegible] promoted to the rank of Major-General 102 officers, some of whom were, as Lieutenant-Colonels, junior to many at the same time promoted to be Colonels in Her Majesty's Service—and the ample shower of the honours of the Bath, may be supposed to have silenced all complaints. This is far from being the case. I see, by the August numbers of your Paper, that your correspondents complain of grievous omissions of Company's Officers; and here the public prints, in discussing the selections and omissions in that service, have gone so far as to say, that honours, thus indiscriminately given, will cease to be objects of ambition. A looker-on is therefore naturally led to examine the state of the case.

Of the Queen's Army in India, as your correspondent, *A British Soldier*, observes, seven Officers have been selected to be Companions of the Bath—all of them full Colonels—all of them holding, by virtue of their seniority, the lo[illegible] rank of Major-General; one of them lost an arm and [illegible] of the remaining hand in the Peninsula, received fu[illegible] sundry severe wounds at St. Sebastian, where he co[illegible] manded a battalion, and has since for twenty years, fr[illegible] 1817 to 1837, when he became a Brigadier, uninterrupted commanded the regiment, to which he still belongs, in various parts of the world*. The remaining six, though they have suffered less from hard knocks, are old Peninsular Officers, distinguished for hard service in war, and continual subsequent service in all climates,—of Peninsular Captains with rank of Brevet-Major, who were Captains at the temporary conclusion of the war in 1814, and are still serving in that regimental rank (for such there are in India)—of Regimented Majors who have served in the Peninsula or West or East, or in all—let us say nothing; we pass by such small gentry. But even of Lieutenant-Colonels holding the local rank of Colonel, and actually commanding regiments, not one has been noticed. With their respective services I have not particular acquaintance, but I know that one has lost an arm in the field, I know that another was wounded in the Peninsula, and [illegible] played their part where blows wer[illegible] going.

We come to the Company's Army—fifty Officers have obtained the honours of the Bath, of whom fourteen are Lieutenant-Colonels, six Majors, and two Captains, with rank of Brevet-Major*. Now, it is not for me to judge of the claims of these gentlemen, nor have I any wish to under-rate them; but I know that some of them are comparatively young men of comparatively little service, and I have good reason to believe that more than one, whatever may be their good will, never enjoyed the opportunity of facing an enemy but once in their lives. I happen to know a Queen's Captain who was employed on the Staff at Bhurtpore, and was honourably mentioned in despatches. This Officer, who had seen previous field-service, has never received any honorary token—probably never will; and, though I cannot pretend to see into another man's brain, I imagine that it never so much as entered into his day-dreams to look for a C.B.-ship. The Company's Captain, however, a younger man and a younger soldier, for the same service in the same appointment, obtains first, four years after the action, a Brevet Majority antedated, whereby he is placed over the heads of all Officers of both services who obtained their Majorities in those four years, and now, by identical action, is made a C.B. But I have prom[illegible] to give up our small gentry; let us admit, other [illegible] among our Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Brevet-Majors in India, there is not a man of equal claims to any of the twenty-two Company's Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Brevet-Majors selected, or that the authorities have their reasons for bestowing a notice upon the latter, which it is not deemed expedient to extend to the former—take which version you will—yet, Sir, it is surely a little too much for an honest man's digestion, to find these Officers placed upon a par with our senior Generals—to see a Captain of Bengal Cavalry, already rewarded for his single action by a Brevet Majority, gazetted on the very same day to the very same honour which is bestowed on the maimed and veteran General, who had fought in as many sieges and actions as the other had probably numbered years when he put on his Cadet's jacket. Sir, I am not one of the disappointed in my own person, though certainly mortified for my own service. I have no pretensions; nor am I perhaps in a situation, if I had the ability, to take any comprehensive view of Indian politics, or of the merits and capabilities of the Company's Service, but as a soldier possessed of common sense, I can estimate the importance of this great empire, and understand the value of good feeling between the two services, and the expediency of emulation in the common road to distinction. It has been my misfortune to live many years in India, and I can with truth aver, that so far as my little influence has gone in my own little way, I have always discouraged petty jealousies; have contended against the right of monopoly to Staff appointments, so loudly maintained by Company's Officers; felt disposed to grudge them an equal share in the honours of the Royal Service. But taking the assertion of your correspondent, *A Cadet of Other Days*, for granted, that the Company's Army has been neglected in past years†, I would venture, could I reach the ear of those in high places, to ask whether good is likely to be now effected by an invidious departure, in favour of its officers, from the rules which have restricted the distribution of honours to those of Her Majesty's Service? The Queen's Army, I hope and believe, does not require honouring. There may be wisdom in chariness of honours, and I, for one, would rather see them frugally than lavishly given—yet, if frugally, by one rule and with equal hand; but at the least, before the Queen's Army is humiliated in the public eye, might it not be worth while to ascertain whether an equivalent amount of gratification will be given to the other services? Now, has this been effected in the present instance? If I may judge by the letters of Company's Officers in your paper, by the papers in this country, and by what I hear of individual opinions, I should say assuredly not, by reason of certain selections and omissions, on which I do pretend to remark, as respects their service. Fac[illegible]

* One of these Officers has obtained his Regimental Majority since the promulgation of the Brevet.

† If this be true, the fault must lie with the Court of Directors; I am persuaded that the soldier's friend, the late Duke of York, of happy memory, would have disregarded their claims, if properly brought before him, as little as he would now have consented to club together, as above shown, Officers of such immense disparity of service, rank, and age—and this, too, all in favour of one Army.

* A British Officer states, and I have no doubt correctly, that this Officer also led two forlorn hopes in the Peninsula.

CHANGES IN NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—"Rome was not built in a day." This proverbial saying stands good with the gradual and beneficial reforms taking place quarterly by our excellent Naval Administration, whose patronage will in time be placed on a *just principle*, in spite of many bigoted and *interested men* who have hitherto monopolised all our civil appointments to themselves; thanks to the Admiralty and Sir John Barrow, who, I believe (from what I hear), approves of five years' appointments in *all classes* of Naval officers holding situations under the Crown.

Most of the changes that have yet taken place are only nominally so—mere child's play among themselves, "puss, catch corners;" but what could the Admiralty do with a "*first move?*" it was only the beginning to an end. It would save their Lordships a deal of trouble (and no mistake) to follow up their very judicious changes, with a proviso something in this way, viz., No appointment to be given to any officer who held a similar post under *ten years* from the time he was last *superseded*. This would allow officers of *good interest*, after filling a five years' appointment, to drop astern and make way for *old meritorious officers* to bear up for a snug port and good (*five*) winters' quarters: I hear, from very *excellent authority*, five years' changes will *be general*, not only at the Dock and Victualling Yards, but in the Royal Yachts and Hospitals, Coast Guard, Revenue Packets, and Transport Services, including all officers, from the flag down to Tom Pipes, the Boatswain. It is conjectured the Admiralty will appoint two Lieutenants, R.N.,—one as Warden and the other Director of Police,—to Deptford Dock and Victualling Yards, there being a greater police force there than is the case at any one of the other yards where a Lieutenant, R.N., has the command.

Argo, Captain, R.N.

Paragon, New Kent Road, March 12.

REGIMENTAL RANK OF FULL COLONEL.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In your Paper of the 16th inst., I have read a version of *Fiat Justitia*, and I beg to say that he is not borne out by facts, which the annexed extract clearly demonstrates.

Halifax, 27th Feb., 1834.—"The Jan. packet arrived this day. Heard of the promotion of the Lieut.-Col. Rl. Artillery, which circumstance caused him to supersede the Lieut.-Col. 60th reg. in the command of the garrison."

Lieut.-Colonel Fullarton died on 8th March, 1834, and until within a few hours of his death, would discuss any Military occurrence connected with the garrison, or his own regiment. I daily visited this distinguished officer during his very severe illness, and was present when the promotion alluded to was mentioned to him, and I have not forgotten the conversation which followed, therefore he was not ignorant of it. I coincide with you, that invidious comparisons may do injury to all. I shall conclude by observing that a great deal might be written on the subject of Lieut.-Colonels of the Line being dependent upon an *uncertain* Brevet for the rank of Full Colonel; and if the Lieut.-Col. of Royal Artillery had been so situated, he would not have been a Full Colonel until the 10th January, 1837.

Observer.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The crews of the different vessels here will feel themselves indebted to the liberality of your Paper, by your making public, and passing your opinion upon, the manner in which the seamen belonging to H.M. squadron are treated when they arrive here. The crews of all vessels here have, for some years back, been in the habit of attending (per order from the Capt. Superintendent) almost daily from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 6 P.M., to assist in all the duties of the Dock-yard, duties totally unconnected with the ships they may belong to. Some time back a request was sent that the customary allowance granted to the officers, seamen, &c., might be granted them (vide Naval Instructions—Extra Pay): it was, for what cause we know not, indignantly refused by a former Capt.-Superintendent, notwithstanding the apparently clear manner in which the Instructions are worded. But let it not be considered that the cause of dissatisfaction is that this is what galls the feelings of men. Upon landing at our daily work we find our companions are the *convicts* from the *Hulks*, and in *their company* are we obliged to work—such is the fact!! These are the causes that in most instances disgust the man-of-war's man: before his time of service on board one ship is expired, he is glad to change for the merchant service. Why, in the name of justice, are men to be so trapped (for by no other name can it be called) into entering for a ship, and immediately after joining, and even when his own ship is in the midst of refitting (instances—*Fairy*, *Mastiff*, *Boxer*, &c., more work, refitting, in the two former than were they newly commissioned), the man is sent on shore at Dock-yard work, and gets his own ship ready the best way he can—the last fortnight she remains in port? The *law* seamen who will volunteer are disgusted, by finding too soon that, instead of belonging to their own ship, they are the labourers of the yard and companions of convicts, with the certain knowledge that their Captains cannot redress them, denied the little indulgence of extra pay, and not daring to refuse, lest well knowing that while under the Company they must obey. *I, as well as all in the service*, feel the injustice of such treatment, and although hating the name of sea-lawyer, shall hope to see some of your many Naval friends take our cause up, and fully hope for a speedy insertion of these facts, that we may find our grievances redressed through fear of your Paper. I am, Sir, I hope,

Woolwich, March 15. An A. B. Seaman.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having, in No. 320, perused, with inexplicable satisfaction, your very perspicacious review, and your powerful advocation, of the claims of *British Fishermen* (truly a "hardy, bold, and daring body of seafarers") I beg to offer you the cordial thanks of one whose intimate knowledge of their manliness, and conviction of their extraordinary influence in the maintenance of our national dignity (I hope ascendancy, in despite of sappers), enables him deeply to appreciate the importance of this addition to your other judicious efforts; and, thus emboldened, I venture to entreat your energetic perseverance in furtherance of your recommendations, if even you should be obliged to defile their purity, by resorting to pounds-shillings-and-pence appeals, as the only logic "the mercenary meanness inseparable from traders" can comprehend; for, blushing for old England and the truth, I admit that the degeneration, both physical and mental, of her sons is additionally confirmed by the dirty selfishness of their policy. To employ flattery at such a crisis would rivet to it treason, even more inseparably than were the Siamese twins, wherefore your bold but patriotic efforts are as creditable to your judgment as they do honour to a heart imbued with impartial justice, and therefore nobility the most genuine; such as prompts you in page 158,—equally to advocate the claims which *Baron de Berenger* unquestionably has on this Government. Nor will you censure my becoming his warm eulogist when you learn that, but for *him*, would have been drowned my only daughter! thanks to him, now the mother of a fine family, and wife of an officer of rank in India; a service by him so little thought of, that even hospitalities, however unfrequent, had to be *forced* on him. His recent writings, in your pages, in furtherance of warlike superiority, and the improvement of succeeding generations, *alone* entitle him to high patronage, partially unfolding only, as they do, the almost general acquirements of a very industrious, neglected, but persevering man, who, at his very advanced age even, preserves his romantic fire and daring, laboriously and with determined perseverance to cultivate the most difficult tasks obedient to a generous and enthusiastic sense of duty:—a character understood by a limited few, all cheerfully bearing testimony to his private worth, and to the public utility of his many philanthropic sacrifices. *Unindemnified* American Loyalist as he is—although not only cruelly ruined thus, but visited addditionally by more injustice, and consequent prejudice, than usually falls to our lot—although as frequently as basely wronged of rewards due to his many services—although offered lucrative appointments and distinctions by countries inimical to us, this martyr to his noble purpose preferred to labour on, in rendering to this country," faithfully, but to his resources destructively, the most important services; as if to confirm his bias of doing good for evil, as the most heroic revenge, and hardly thinking of the humiliation thus inflicted, alike on the authorities and the public, since both, in the continued absence of support, *meanly* receive what generosity bestows, to himself and his family most ruinously! With all these considerations before us, and conscious that injudicious or designing execution may provoke *unmerited* rejection, the belief is due to the General Commanding-in-Chief, that his refined sense of justice never will, or can, intend to carry *any* of the *Baron's* highly beneficial recommendations, either partially or fully, into effect, that is, to his exclusion as to employ, credit, and reward; all so *fairly* due to their author, if even he had not brought about such ends, additionally, and at an immense expense, by forming the Stadium into a *most* suitable institution where to perfect a succession of regimental or other *instructors*, not only of gymnastics, but of swimming, scientific shooting, bayonet, lance, and other fencing, &c., not to notice his being blessed with a happy facility of imparting knowledge and ambition (if the opinion of all observers and of the press can be relied on), and of securing to himself, by firmness tempered with patience and kindness, besides the affection of a large and fine family, the sincere esteem of his pupils, and the grateful attachment of humble recruits. Leaving his protection to your honourable care, I rem[illegible]

with great respect, AN OLD H[illegible]

U. S. Club, March 11, 1839.

TRISTRAM'S OVERHAUL OF THE LETTER BY "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," ON STEAM FLOTILLA, &c. (*concluded.*)

To the Editor of the Naval and Militar[illegible].

SIR,—"One of the People" continues,—

"But the whole (thirty steamers) might be provided at an expense of less than one million of money, by the conversion of so many of our ships of war which have become useless in their present shape through the augmented dimensions of foreign Navies. Of this kind are most of our 18-pounder frigates, which it may be presumed will never again be employed with guns of that calibre. Such of them as are remarkable for sailing qualities, may be turned to account with an improved armament; but they are at present lying wholly useless in the tiers of the Ordinary, and they have neither scantling nor capacity to promise as much credit in a future war."

"It is no fault of your Lordship if vessels, which now appear to be of so inferior a description, figure upon the List of our Navy. Similar frigates, and even much smaller, did good service down to our *instructive* contest with the Americans."

"But as in land-warfare many a campaign has been won by a judicious use of the shovel and the axe, without a stroke of the sword, so, in like manner, has a great revolution been produced in sea affairs by the peaceful labours of the constructor and the shipwright."

And by a *sailor* constructor too, but no *shipwright*, from the School of Naval Architecture.

From reasons given in page 16, the worthy *One* observes:—

"Thus it has come to pass, that we have numerous frigates which *are now no longer fit for anything but conversion* * * * * * *. They offer the cheapest mode of establishing a system of national defence, which, if it shall be approved and adopted, would not be dear at any price."

This short paragraph calls the Admiralty and the Navy to a "Council of War," to deliberate whether the convention of the now useless classes of H.M.'s fleet would not immediately convince the maritime nations that our *fortless* shores are as sacred from invasion as before steam vessels ploughed the ocean. I am decidedly for conversion. Down with the *defective* of the *forty thieves* until thirty or more 50's of all build figure on the Navy List. A flying squadron of these in the East Indies, West Indies, and Gulf of St. Lawrence, attended by a portion of steam frigates (under canvass, except in emergency), could afford nearly all the protection by sea our colonies required, whilst a steam flotilla of war-ships alone would not only protect the United Kingdom, but keep in subjection or *limbo* the fleet in Cherbourg, Brest, or Cronstadt, and the squadron in Holland or Denmark. We are building steam ships of war,—why not convert useless sailing-frigates into efficient steam frigates, and doubly increase the national force by sea? A frigate now mounting 46 guns (which would again become the easy prey of the American 50), with 36 guns and mortar cannon, when propelled with steam, consequently enabled to take every advantage, choose her time and position in a breeze or calm, would *harass* a ship of double her force, and certainly defeat a 50. Then convert at *once ten* of these frigates requiring repair into steam frigates. They may be so converted for the amount of the loss to the Revenue in one year, if the corrupted blockade were re-established, by admitting a half-anker of cognac duty free a night at each station between Sheerness and Portsmouth. This conversion may have a particular effect upon maritime nations. France and Russia might cease to build their *three-decked* overgrown Leviathans; England also; each nation would prepare to war on the deep by steam and bombs. Yet England, in her own defence, having the greater number of vessels ready, and *adapted* for conversion, is the *first* sentinel on her highway, *the sea*, to challenge "*Who comes here?*" and with the best *iron*, the best *coal*, the best *fire*, the best *oak*, and best heart,—the *last* to cry "*Sauve qui peut!*"

Page 28:—

"In my humble opinion, true *economy* consists, not in small savings, but in abstaining from useless extravagance. No expense can be deemed excessive which conduces to the national security, and which shall place us in an attitude that has in itself nothing of the character of menace or offence to other countries. But it is of the last moment to us, that *no foreign power* shall be tempted to believe us unprepared to resist aggression. The only greater calamity would be such a degeneracy of our own public spirit as would lead us to distrust ourselves and our resources in case of need; for that would involve the loss of our reliance on the *beneficent Being* whose favour has made of this small island the *mother and queen of nations*."

I need not, nor wish not, to extract more upon this subject from the letter to Lord Minto by "One of the People." The letter itself should be read for its courtesy to Lord Minto, and ability in favour of a steam flotilla as a national defence, and in refutation of the "Flag Officer's" *devil-and-doctor-Forster* story that frightened all the young children and old women of the parish out of their senses; it is, however, necessary to extract a sentence or two upon other *matter*, to compare or contradistinguish it from that of other writers. For instance, the destruction of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt:—Capt. G. Smith, R.N., in his pamphlet (a production not without its merits), says in page 7:—

"It appeared to me, while standing on the deck of the *Wladimir* a Russian 84-gun ship, at Cronstadt, perfectly within our power to go, not as thieves in the night, as before alluded to, but in open day, that is, as a declared enemy, up the Gulf of Finland, and (in a way which I will not here point out) fire the whole of the fleet as they lay in the mole of Cronstadt—beyond which they have no retreat."

"One of the People" is of a contrary opinion, page 29:

"As to attacking Cronstadt, or, those who [illegible] the place [illegible] literally enclose the fleet at that place within a stone wall, which nothing but a bombardment can reach them. In the mean time, the Emperor would enjoy the satisfaction of seeing the interruption which we had thus given to *our own* commerce, and might calculate the expense at which we had for a season interfered with his usual summer recreations."

It strikes me that the Emperor is preparing, not to attack Sheerness or Brighton, nor to sail up the Thames, Humber, or Forth, but to make *a bolt North about* for the Mediterranean, thence into the Black Sea, where his whole fleet might for a time be "*cock* of the walk;" but the Admiralty will have fourteen steam frigates off Cape Clear, to pluck this *Baltic* chanticleer for the English spit. A Russian *dunghill*, pitted against an English *game* cock—"What's the odds, ye *tars of the war*," who gloriously won for England the great stake played for on the main—*the dominion of the sea?*

Senior United Serv. Club, Mar. 18. TRISTRAM.

DISTINCTIONS FOR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It is galling and mortifying to the *Subalterns of this and more glorious days*, and who have nothing to distinguish them at a review or a levee but their weather-beaten and woe-begone countenances, to observe in almost every other Gazette something like the following announcement.

London Gazette, Tuesday, March.—"Her Majesty has been pleased to grant to A. B. C., an Ensign in the — regiment of foot, and late a Captain in the Spanish service, her permission to accept and wear the Cross of the First Class of the Order of St. Ferdinant, which the Queen Regent of Spain has conferred upon him, in testimony of her approbation of his services in the action before St. Sebastian on the 5th May, 1836."

Upon the accession of Queen Victoria, whose name is associated with the recollection of one of England's proudest achievements, the veteran (Subaltern) of many an ocean fight and battle field, vainly dreamt or hoped that their services would be recognised by some trifling distinction to commemorate the auspicious event, and to make the *amende honorable* for past neglect. *Alas! it was a vain expectation.* A shower of decorations certainly did take place at the coronation, but it was a *partial* shower, and it fell most unaccountably on many persons *whose services are yet to be performed* to show that they are entitled to them.

I say it with sorrow, that the veteran (Subaltern) of the wars of Wellington and of bygone times has been *systematically overlooked through every change of administration.* I must, however, partly exempt the Whigs from this reproach, as they seem to decorate their own adherents most liberally from the Bath down to the *Crosses* of Spain and Portugal, and the Lion and the Sun of Persia; nay, it is even hinted that an African Monstrosity is about to be instituted, or rather perpetrated, under the designation of the "*Palm Tree and Alligator.*" If I had it in my power, Mr. Editor, I should add the Gallows, as a suitable decoration for all those gentlemen who are thus endeavouring clandestinely to depreciate and bring into disrepute the regular Naval and Military establishments of the country.

A ST. SEBASTIAN VETERAN OF THE OLDEN TIME.

London, 15th March.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Dulci et utile.

SIR,—I was delighted to read in one of your recent Journals that it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to institute a system of gymnastics and other amusing and athletic exercises* for the troops in home quarters. This is a desideratum which I have long wished realised; since soldiers (like other young men) require recreation after study. Let me hope that this plan will be promptly carried into effect, and extended to *every branch* of the Military profession; and that adjacent commons, fields, hues, glacis, or whatever other Government ground in the vicinity best adapted, will thus frequently become the scene of JOYOUSNESS AND HEALTH; convinced, as I am, that when the mind is thus cheerfully relaxed, "drill" loses its sameness, and vicious thoughts cannot insidiously intrude. For, as all know the monotony of garrison routine, so all are aware that "*after-hours of idleness*" become, alas! too oft the "*soldier's* bane." During the *winter* season, moreover, I would strongly advocate a *more equal division of the day*, by making half-past one the dinner-hour instead of twelve, and establishing "*an evening meal*," at five o'clock, of coffee, or bread and cheese, at the option of the men of the room; each man, under the direction of a Serjeant, taking his turn to purchase and prepare it. This would *domesticate* them, and tend very materially to reduce the nightly list of *absentees*; for many (especially in unfavourable weather, and "for guard to-morrow") would feel careless about going out of barracks after that time: thus by its consequent decrease of entries in the "[illegible] unfrequent, and a general moral improvement the evident result.

Woolwich, 12th March. FIAT.

*** Letters in type—"Chevron"; "One of 1200"; "Maitre D'Armes"; and "True Briton."

A Gentleman.—In one of the bail cases that came before the Insolvent Court on Thursday, a person was described as a "gentleman" who held a situation of clerk to a Navy Agent. Mr. Commissioner Law said the description of "gentleman" not do. It was oftentimes assumed by persons who were not entitled to the appellation. He refused the bail.

* "Cricket, trap-ball, goff, foot-ball, and leap-frog, quoits, wrestling, fives, nine-holes, and vaulting;" and in the immediate vicinage of rivers, coasts, or lakes, rowing-matches may be encouraged. A piece of garden-ground, too, might, with advantage, be added to every barrack as an *ad libitum* amusement to those whose tastes have a bias for that equally pleasing as healthy exercise.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Subscribers wishing to bind the N. & M. Gazette may obtain, at the Office, 19, Catherine-street; of Mr. Burrill, Library, Chatham; and of Mr. Yates, Bookseller, Dublin, such back Numbers as are not out of print. Subscribers in Ireland can procure their copies from Mr. Yates, which will save postage.

"A Subscriber," *who dates his letter from Leadenhall-street, should have given his name; we might then have correctly estimated the value of his opinion on a question where we widely differ.—Our best thanks are tendered for the letter of* "An Old Field Officer," *on "Military Punishments and Regimental Discipline." We shall avail ourselves of the same.—The papers by Sir W. H., on the Naval Ascendancy of Britain, will appear as soon as we have disposed of some Naval articles in hand.*—"An Old Colonist" *shall have attention.*

A contemporary last week has very justly drawn attention to the conduct of Mr. Scott, the Secretary to the Committee on the Nelson Memorial, in withholding from his paper advertisements connected with the testimonial, because the Editor has considered him inefficient in his duties. We seldom notice such matters, though we have equal reason to animadvert on the silly proceeding of Mr. Scott in withholding the advertisements from the N. and M. Gazette, *a paper enjoying a larger circulation than any strictly professional paper in this country ever attained. To be sure we have expressed our opinions very freely on the incompetency of the Secretary, and we had a right to do so. As our files will prove, and as Naval Officers are well aware, we were the first to advocate a testimonial to the immortal Nelson, and we continued such advocacy, quarter after quarter, during five years, and until a Committee was formed. We have regretted that the management was not entrusted to some Naval Officer, by whose activity the object would have been promoted. The state of the subscription, which is at this moment* 14,000*l. less than the amount required, sufficiently proves our strictures to have been just. However, we cannot lend ourselves, like several of our contemporaries, to bestow unmerited praise either on individuals or things; and occasionally this conduct deprives us of advertisements. As another case in point we will instance the publication on the Indian Army by Messrs. Dodwell and Miles. On examining a few pages of that work when it first appeared, we found them so full of error, that we explained to the compilers that it was utterly impossible for us to misrepresent the matter to the service, and that, in good feeling to them, we should avoid reviewing the book. The consequence is, the advertisement being withheld from the* N. and M. Gazette *whilst it is freely given to other papers, some without the slightest influence, but in which the publication has been absurdly puffed. Officers of the Company's Army might very justly have taken offence had the* N. and M. Gazette *(with the information we are well known to possess of Indian Services) pursued a different course. The position of our paper and also of our contemporary is such, that, by proper arrangements, both may command the best advertisements with the highest prices.*

We have met the wishes of several friends in obtaining a correct list of the young gentlemen of the Rl. Artillery and Rl. Engineers as they stand for their Commissions. The Master-General did not attend the examinations on Monday, being, we regret to say, too ill to go down to Woolwich.

We shall be glad to receive a full and authentic account of the trials between Rover *and* Modeste. *A letter from one of the officers of the squadron mentions the great superiority shown by* Vestal *over all.*

The Naval and Military Distributions will be given in our next.

Naval and Military Gazette.

[redacted]

In spite of all the statements and attempts to *demonstrate*, that the invasion of India by a Russian army is impracticable—in spite of much paradoxical and conceited trash on this subject written by men who hold themselves to be the greatest tacticians of the day—who would strive to persuade us that Bonaparte was an ignoramus in war, and that military genius alone existed in themselves—that a musket is only a *toasting fork with a moveable prong*—that cavalry should always break infantry—and twenty other like assertions, which they perhaps believe but all the rest of the world deny—in spite, we repeat, of all these statements and assertions, put forth as proofs, we cannot, do as we may, find out the vast difficulties which Russia is to encounter, should she invade India. It is quite another question to reason about the policy of the attempt on the part of Russia, or on what advantages the Native Princes of India could derive by a change of Ruler from the English Lion to the Russian Bear. The practicability or impracticability of invasion is the question. If we look back to history, we find that Alexander, having subdued Persia, penetrated to the Indus, without having experienced any great difficulties as to traversing the intervening countries, except from the *cold* in crossing the Paropamisus, which we think is the Candahar range of mountains. He marched through Bokhara and Cabul—and this said *cold*, we opine, would not prove very formidable to a Russian! As to provisions, the countries are now much what they were then—perhaps better—and we cannot see that a Russian requires more than a Macedonian. The one drank wine, the other drinks spirits—the one used oil externally, the other takes it internally! To the one a cosmetic, to the other aliment. Oh! but the baggage!—We read, also, that the baggage of Alexander was great, and *he* had not the Oxus-navigation to aid *him* as Russia has now.—But the base of operations!—Why, to our simple minds, the difference of the base of operations seems to be *this*. Alexander had Persia in possession, and he was necessitated of course to *menace* or to *check* the Scythians, or Usbecs, who were on *his left flank*. Now the Russians have Russia itself and the Caspian Sea for their base, and as for the Scythians, they are either *themselves* or their allies! They have already menaced, awed, and beaten the Persians, who are on *their right flank*, either into neutrality or active friendship. Where, then, we ask, is the greater difficulty for the Russians? None. But Nicholas is not Alexander! True. The attempt to invade, however, depends on *one* man, and the occasion is fair, the attempt feasible, when that *one* man, equal to the occasion, occupies the throne of Russia. Can we safely pronounce that the Emperor Nicholas is *not* equal to the attempt? Can we say confidently that *our* rule is endeared to the Native Princes of India—that our allies are all staunch—and that the Chief of Lahore is a true friend? Can we bring into line 100,000 men, and also secure our rear and the internal peace of India? Yet to fight, with success, for the sovereignty of India on the banks of the Indus, or in an advanced position, we can hardly hope, without we can bring into line 40,000 Englishmen.—The Sipahees have yet to be *proved* before Russians. We dare not leave the chance of defeat or revolt, on the confines of India, in the hands of mercenaries, whose country we only hold by the right of conquest, and whose fidelity is alone maintained by better pay than their own princes give, and the *undisputed* superiority of European arms. Has not the Duke of Wellington, *long ago* and *lately*, pressed on Ministers a very large increase of Her Majesty's Army in India? We pause for a reply.

[redacted]

We have prepared, with great care, a series of Tables, which fully illustrate the present state of the United Service.

The cases of greatest individual hardship, as we stated some time back, occur in the Line; but viewing the different branches of the Service separately, these returns show that the Royal Marines are immeasurably the greatest sufferers.

If the Military Commission will do us the favour of closely examining the annexed Tables, we cannot doubt but that they will come to the conclusion we long since have done, viz. that nothing short of a well-digested and unlimited full-pay retirement will meet the wants of the Service, or properly reward the greatest claimants on the gratitude of the nation—the Navy and the Army.

No. I.—CAVALRY.

Year of Entering the Service.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1800	2	..	..	2	39	1812	2	1	2	3	8	17	1823	1	1	4	..	6	16
1801	1	..	..	1	38	1813	3	4	3	2	12	26	1824	1	4	6	1	12	15
1802	1	..	..	1	37	1814	1	1	3	1	6	25	1825	..	2	23	8	33	14
1804	..	1	..	1	35	1815	2	2	7	1	12	24	1826	..	..	24	6	30	13
1805	3	1	..	4	34	1816	..	2	2	..	4	23	1827	..	..	9	9	18	12
1806	4	2	1	7	33	1817	2	..	1	..	3	22	1828	..	..	11	6	17	11
1807	..	1	1	2	32	1818	1	3	8	..	12	21	1829	..	..	17	8	25	10
1808	3	..	..	3	31	1819	1	1	1	1	4	20	1830	..	..	12	11	23	9
1809	3	..	1	4	30	1820	..	1	6	3	10	19	1831	..	..	13	21	34	8
1810	2	1	..	3	29	1821	..	..	1	1	2	18	1832	..	..	11	30	41	7
1811	1	3	..	2	28	1822	..	..	4	2	6	17							

No. II.—INFANTRY.

Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1790	1	..	..	1	49	1806	11	10	13	..	37	33	1820	2	12	18	16	48	19
1793	1	..	..	1	46	1807	6	14	22	3	45	32	1821	1	9	23	7	40	18
1794	1	..	1	2	45	1808	5	8	29	3	45	31	1822	2	5	13	13	33	17
1795	6	1	..	7	41	1809	2	9	35	3	49	30	1823	..	7	20	12	39	16
1796	4	1	1	6	43	1810	1	9	16	7	33	29	1824	1	4	69	19	93	15
1797	4	..	..	4	42	1811	2	10	39	7	57	28	1825	..	6	118	98	232	14
1798	5	1	..	6	41	1812	3	12	37	27	79	27	1826	..	1	102	85	188	13
1799	7	3	2	12	40	1813	7	16	63	27	113	26	1827	..	1	60	57	118	12
1800	3	1	5	..	9	39	1814	2	13	49	19	82	25	1828	..	..	47	100	147	11
1801	6	1	3	..	10	38	1815	1	7	44	24	76	24	1829	..	..	26	75	101	10
1802	3	..	3	..	6	37	1816	2	4	16	7	29	23	1830	..	..	29	100	129	9
1803	15	6	9	..	30	36	1817	4	8	15	12	39	22	1831	..	..	30	130	160	8
1804	9	11	16	..	36	35	1818	1	3	14	8	26	21	1832	..	..	13	149	162	7
1805	7	14	17	1	39	34	1819	3	9	10	11	43	20							

No. III.—ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1794	6	..	..	..	6	45	1806	..	..	15	..	15	33	1810	..	..	..	3	3	29
1795	10	..	..	10	44	1807	..	..	15	..	15	32	1820	..	..	..	2	2	19
1796	2	..	..	2	43	1808	..	..	15	..	15	31	1821	..	..	..	3	3	18
1797	2	8	..	10	42	1809	..	..	8	..	8	30	1822	..	..	..	2	2	17
1798	..	4	..	4	41	1810	..	..	10	..	10	29	1824	..	..	..	4	4	15
1799	..	4	..	4	40	1811	..	..	3	..	3	28	1825	..	..	..	17	17	14
1800	..	4	..	4	39	1812	..	..	11	..	11	27	1826	..	..	..	2	2	13
1801	..	5	..	5	38	1813	..	..	8	..	8	26	1828	..	..	..	14	14	11
1802	..	4	..	4	37	1815	..	..	16	..	16	24	1829	..	..	..	7	7	10
1804	13	12	..	25	36	1816	..	..	9	..	9	23	1830	..	..	..	10	10	9
1804	..	20	..	20	35	1817	..	..	9	..	9	22	1831	..	..	..	34	34	8
1805	..	12	..	12	34	1818	..	..	7	2	9	21	1832	..	..	..	21	21	7

No. IV.—ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1797	1	..	..	..	1	42	1808	..	4	5	..	9	31	1822	..	..	..	1	1	17
1798	4	..	..	4	41	1809	..	..	8	..	8	30	1824	..	..	..	1	1	15
1800	1	..	..	1	39	1810	..	..	7	..	7	29	1825	..	..	..	8	8	14
1801	5	..	..	5	38	1811	..	..	8	..	8	28	1826	..	..	..	16	16	13
1802	..	2	..	2	37	1812	..	..	7	..	7	27	1827	..	..	..	6	6	12
1803	..	2	..	2	36	1813	..	..	15	..	15	26	1828	..	..	..	1	1	11
1804	..	4	..	4	35	1814	..	..	11	..	11	25	1829	..	..	..	2	2	10
1805	..	1	..	1	34	1815	..	..	13	..	13	24	1830	..	..	..	1	1	9
1806	..	8	..	8	33	1816	..	..	9	6	15	23	1831	..	..	..	2	2	8
1807	..	4	..	4	32	1820	..	..	..	1	1	19	1832	..	..	..	6	6	7

No. V.—ROYAL MARINES.

Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1793	5	..	..	..	5	46	1806	..	..	10	..	10	33	1822	..	..	..	2	2	17
1795	3	..	..	..	3	44	1807	..	..	3	..	3	32	1823	..	..	..	5	5	16
1796	..	4	..	..	4	43	1808	..	..	11	..	11	31	1824	..	..	..	1	1	15
1797	..	2	..	..	2	42	1809	..	..	14	..	14	30	1825	..	..	..	6	6	14
1798	..	6	..	..	6	41	1810	..	..	5	..	5	29	1826	..	..	..	4	4	13
1799	..	1	..	..	1	40	1811	..	..	3	5	8	28	1827	..	..	..	6	6	12
1800	..	1	2	..	3	39	1812	..	..	..	12	12	27	1828	..	..	..	15	15	11
1801	..	..	7	..	7	38	1813	..	..	..	7	7	26	1829	..	..	..	12	12	10
1802	..	..	10	..	10	36	1814	..	..	..	3	3	25	1830	..	..	..	9	9	9
1804	..	..	14	..	14	35	1816	..	..	..	1	1	23	1831	..	..	..	9	9	8
1805	..	..	15	..	15	34	1821	..	..	..	1	1	18	1832	..	..	..	13	13	7

ABSTRACT OF THE PRECEDING TABLES.

Year of Entering the Service.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	R. Artillery.	R. Engineers.	R. Marines.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.	Year of Entering the Service.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	R. Artillery.	R. Engineers.	R. Marines.	Total No. of Officers.	Period of Service.
1790	..	1	..	..	..	1	49	1813	12	113	8	15	7	155	26
1793	..	..	..	..	5	6	46	1814	6	82	..	11	3	102	25
1794	..	6	..	..	..	8	45	1815	12	76	16	13	..	117	24
1795	..	10	..	..	3	20	44	1816	4	29	9	15	1	58	23
1796	3	6	2	..	4	12	43	1817	3	39	9	..	..	51	22
1797	..	4	10	1	2	17	42	1818	12	26	9	..	..	47	21
1798	..	6	4	4	6	20	41	1819	4	42	3	..	..	49	20
1799	..	12	4	..	1	17	40	1820	10	48	2	1	..	61	19
1800	2	9	4	1	3	19	39	1821	2	40	3	..	1	46	18
1801	1	10	5	7	7	28	38	1822	0	33	2	1	2	44	17
1802	1	6	4	2	..	13	37	1823	6	39	..	..	5	50	16
1803	..	30	25	2	10	67	36	1824	12	93	4	1	1	111	15
1804	1	36	20	4	14	75	35	1825	23	252	17	9	6	316	14
1805	4	39	12	1	15	71	34	1826	30	102	2	16	4	154	13
1806	7	37	15	8	10	77	33	1827	18	60	..	5	6	90	12
1807	9	45	15	4	3	80	32	1828	17	47	14	1	15	94	11
1808	3	45	15	9	11	83	31	1829	25	26	7	2	12	72	10
1809	4	40	8	8	14	83	30	1830	33	29	10	1	9	72	9
1810	3	33	10	7	5	58	29	1831	34	30	24	2	9	99	8
1811	6	37	3	9	8	63	28	1832	41	13	21	6	13	94	7
1812	8	79	11	7	12	117	27								

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued from the Coast Guard Office to suspend the half-yearly demands until further orders, it being in contemplation to alter the mode of demanding stores. We think that from this we may augur a remodelling of the service. Should, as we have continually recommended, the Admiralty take the Coast Guard under its civil jurisdiction (like the Semaphores and Dockyard Police), both the country and the Royal Navy would benefit. This is, in fact, what we believe the Earl of Minto meant when, in the House of Lords, he said that "something neutral between the Blockade and Coast Guard was under consideration by the Government;" and if so, all men, who henceforth enter, could be made available for the Navy.

We had scarcely penned the above, when we received the following:

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Thanks to Lord Minto, the country is fast recovering from its recent alarm. Maiden ladies can now enjoy their tea and cards, without much fear of being whisked off to a Turkish harem, or annoyed by the caresses of a Muscovite admirer ere morning's dawn; and I take advantage of our present security to offer a few remarks upon the wild scheme of re-establishing the Coast Blockade as a reserve for the British Navy.

No doubt the advocates of such a plan have a desire to benefit their country; but I cannot believe that they have considered the subject in all its bearings. After all, what is the surest way of getting a sufficient number of good seamen for our men-of-war? Make the service popular; let Naval officers and men secure the good-will of the coasting trade and fishermen. Can this object be attained by bringing them constantly into collision? Certainly not, and I am borne out in this opinion by the fact of the existence of the most bitter hatred of the Naval service on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, prior to the establishment of the Coast Guard. This feeling was not confined to the lower classes; persons of a higher grade made common cause with them, and looked upon Naval officers as little less than monsters. I fully agree with your talented correspondent *Tristram* as to the injury such a force would inflict upon the revenue. Can any return be obtained of the number of men belonging to the *Severn*, *Hyperion*, or *Hamilies*, who deserted whilst actually on duty; of those punished for bribery; and of the quantity of arms thrown into ditches, &c., by deserters? Is it not a fact that a whole watch has deserted in one night, and that they were provided with carts by the smugglers to take them to London?

But to the main point—were they seamen? In 1829 I was serving in a line-of-battle ship, suddenly ordered to sea on particular service. We were supplied with one hundred men from the Coast Blockade, about one hundred from the *Perseus*, and one hundred Marine Artillery. Working down channel in a stormy winter night, the ship was taken aback, and the fore-topsail sheets carried away: the topmen were sent aloft to hand the sail, and scarcely a man would venture on the topsail-yard: when their services were most wanted, it turned out that they were not seamen. The Marine Artillery then volunteered to go aloft, but our worthy Captain would not allow them without their officer's consent; that permission was immediately given, and many of them mounted the rigging; some of the blue jackets joined them, and the sail was soon handed.

I may be accused of a desire to lower the character of our sailors. I deny any such intention. I know their great value; but experience has taught me that it is not every man who puts on a blue jacket that deserves the name.

The duty of the Coast Guard is very severe in the winter months, and none but men of most sober and regular habits can stand it. A cool head is of far greater value in this service, than the dare-devil spirit of the man-of-war's man. Besides, in the performance of their difficult and delicate duty, the detected smuggler can never vent his spleen, and create a prejudice against the Royal Navy.

I would recommend that the Coast Guard be kept upon its present well-organized footing, and that every station be supplied with the means of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the gun exercise, to make them available for manning the forts, batteries, or gun-boats along the coast, in case of our being attacked. The Royal Artillery might then be employed with field-pieces or mortars where their services are most required. This plan would give the country a Coast Guard in the fullest sense; and by mixing these men with the defenders of our land, you would go far towards removing the prejudice now existing against them. It is quite a mistake to suppose that all Coast Guard men are sailors—not one in four was ever at sea. SABNIA.

THE following Return of all the Flag Officers who have been placed upon Full Pay since the year 1815, with the period during which they have been so employed, and on what service, has been just issued by the Admiralty. The Document will be valuable to those Naval Officers who bind this Paper, as a record for reference. The first date is that when ordered to hoist flag, and the second shows when it was struck.

Rear-Adm. Sir R. King, Bt., K.C.B., 9 Feb. 1816 to 18 Oct. 1820, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B., 26 Mar. 1816 to 16 Aug. 1817, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.
Rear-Adm. Sir W. J. Hope, K.C.B., 15 Apr. 1816 to 31 Aug. 1818, Commander-in-Chief at Leith.
Vice-Adm. Francis Pickmore, 16 Apr. 1816 to 24 Feb. 1818, Commander-in-Chief at Newfoundland.
Rear-Adm. David Milne, 2 May 1816 to 12 July 1819, Commander-in-Chief in North America and Lakes of Canada.
Adm. Edward Lord Exmouth, G.C.B., 30 June 1816 to 8 Oct. 1816, Commander-in-Chief in the Expedition against Algiers.
Rear.-Adm. Robert Plampin, 6 Nov. 1816 to 12 Sept. 1820, Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena.
Admiral Edward Viscount Exmouth, G.C.B., 8 Sept. 1817 to 31 Jan. 1821, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Rear-Adm. Sir H. Popham, K.C.B., 17 Nov. 1817 to 27 July 1820, Commander in-Chief at Jamaica.
Rear-Adm. Sir J. Gore, K.C.B., 23 Mar. 1818 to 30 June 1821, Commander-in Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Sir C. Hamilton, Bart., 25 Apr. 1818 to 5 July 1821, Commander in-Chief at Newfoundland.
Admiral Sir G. Campbell, K.C.B., 15 May 1818 to 23 Jan. 1821, Commander-in Chief at Portsmouth.
Rear-Adm. Donald Campbell, 18 July 1818 to 11 Nov. 1819, Commander in-Chief at Barbadoes and Leeward Islands.
Rear-Adm. R. W. Otway, 3 Aug. 1818 to 24 Nov. 1821, Commander in-Chief at Leith.
Rear Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart, K.C.B., 5 May 1818 to 9 Dec 1821, Commander-in-Chief at Cork
Rear-Adm. Edward Griffith, 13 Jan. 1819 to 28 Dec. 1821, Commander-in-Chief at Halifax.
Rear-Adm. Sir T. A. Fremantle, G.C.B., 6 Jan. 1819 to 19 Dec. 1819 (died), Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bart., K.C.B., 5 Aug. 1819 to 13 Dec. 1822, Commander in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Robert Lambert, 12 Nov. 1819 to 1 Jan. 1822, Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.
Vice Adm Sir Graham Moore, K.C.B., 27 Mar. 1820 to 24 Mar. 1824, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm William Charles Fahie, 21 Feb. 1820 to 7 Sept. 1824, Com-in-Chief at the Leeward Island and in North America.
Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Rowley, K.C.B., 24 Aug. 1820 to 8 June 1824, Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica.
Adm. Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, G.C.B., 25 Jan. 1821 to 13 Apr. 1824, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir James H. Whitshed, K.C.B., 31 Jan. 1821 to 12 Apr. 1824, Commander-in Chief at Portsmouth.
Vice Adm. Sir Benjamin Hallowell, K.C.B., 1 July 1821 to 31 July 1824, Commander in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm John Lord Colville, 7 Nov. 1821 to 16 Apr. 1825, Commander-in-Chief at Cork.
Rear-Adm Sir J. P. Beresford, K.C.B., 13 Nov. 1821 to 31 July 1824, Commander-in-Chief at Leith.
Rear Adm. Sir George Eyre, K.C.B., 25 Aug. 1823 to 14 Dec. 1826, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Neale, Bt., G.C.B., 31 July 1823 to 24 Apr. 1827, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, Knt., 20 June 1823 to 6 Aug. 1822, Squadron attending His Majesty.
Vice Adm. Sir L. W. Halsted, K.C.B., 19 Sept. 1823 to 2 June 1827, Commander-in-Chief at Jamaica.
Adm. Sir James Saumarez, Bart., G.C.B., 24 Mar. 1824 to 10 May 1827, Commander in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir George Martin, G.C.B., 27 Mar. 1824 to 30 Apr. 1827, Commander in-Chief at Portsmouth
Rear-Adm. William Thomas Lake, C.B., 18 May 1824 to 15 Aug. 1827, Commander-in-Chief in North America.
Vice-Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, K.C.B., 11 June 1824 to 24 May 1828, at Lisbon.
Vice Adm. Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B., 1 Aug. 1824 to 1 Aug. 1827, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Robert Plampin, 14 Mar. 1825 to 16 May 1828, Commander-in-Chief at Cork.
Rear-Adm. Joseph Bingham, 1 Sept. 1825 to 10 Dec. 1825 (died), Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. W. Hall Gage, 13 Dec. 1825 to 9 Jan. 1830, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. R. W. Otway, 13 June 1826 to 17 Sept. 1829, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, K.C.B, 28 Dec. 1826 to 8 Oct. 1828, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Vice-Adm. Hon. C. E. Fleeming, 24 Nov. 1826 to 14 July 1830, Commander in-Chief at Jamaica.
Rear-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart., K.C.B., 5 Dec. 1826 to 21 Oct. 1827, Experimental Squadron and at Lisbon.
Adm. Earl of Northesk, G.C.B., 17 Apr. 1827 to 30 Apr. 1830, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir R. Stopford, K.C.B., 17 Apr. 1827 to 30 Apr. 1830, Commander in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., 27 Apr. 1827 to 14 July 1830, Commander-in-Chief in North America.
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, Bt., K.C.B., 28 July 1827 to 14 Aug. 1830, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir Charles Paget, K.H., 22 Apr. 1828 to 14 May 1831, Commander-in-Chief at Cork.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B., 5 June 1828 to 6 Aug. 1831, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear Adm. Sir E. W. C. R. Owen, K.C.B., 20 Dec. 1828 to 14 Oct. 1832, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Baker, K.C.B., 6 Mar. 1829 to 3 Mar. 1833, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice-Adm. Edward G. Colpoys, 1 Dec. 1829 to 9 Nov. 1832 (died), Commander-in-Chief in North America and West Indies.
Adm. Sir Thomas Foley, G.C.B., 24 Apr. 1830 to 9 Jan. 1833 (died), Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Adm. Sir M. Dixon, K.C.B., 24 Apr. 1830 to 30 Apr. 1833, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Vice-Adm. Sir J.P. Beresford, Bt., K.C.B., 10 Aug. 1830 to 14 Aug. 1833, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir H. Hotham, K.C.B., 2 Apr. 1831 to 19 Apr. 1833 (died), Commander in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. W. Parker, C.B., 1 May 1831 to 11 July 1834, Experimental Squadron and at Lisbon.
Vice-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B., 21 May 1831 to 24 Dec. 1831, Experimental Squadron.
Rear-Adm. Frederick Warren, 10 Sept 1831 to 28 Nov. 1834, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Vice-Adm. Sir John Gore, K.C.B., 16 Dec. 1831 to 4 July 1835, Commander in Chief in the East Indies.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, K.C.B., 9 May 1832 to 7 May 1833, Downs and Experimental Squadron.
Rear-Adm. Sir T. L. Maitland, K.C.B., 22 Sept. 1832 to 25 July 1837, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dock-yard.
Vice-Adm. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., 10 Dec. 1832 to 7 June 1836, Commander-in-Chief in North America and West Indies.
Rear-Adm. Thomas Briggs, 29 Nov. 1832 to 24 Apr. 1838, Superintendent of Malta Dock-yard.
Rear-Adm. Sir M. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., 9 Jan. 1833 to 9 July 1834 (died), Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Adm. Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B., 23 Jan. 1833 to 4 Apr. 1836, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Admiral Sir Wm. Hargood, G.C.B., 27 Apr. 1833 to 2 May 1836, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Malcolm, G.C.B., 8 May 1833 to 19 Apr. 1834, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. W. H. Gage, 10 May 1833 to 13 July 1833, Squadron in the Downs.
Vice-Adm. Sir Richard King, Bt., K.C.B., 24 July 1833 to 5 Aug. 1834 (died), Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Vice-Adm. Sir J. Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., 15 Jan. 1834 to 26 Aug. 1837, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Adm. Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H., 9 Apr. 1834 to 17 Dec. 1837, at Lisbon.
Rear-Adm. Sir P. Campbell, K.C.B., 3 June 1834 to 25 May 1838, Commander-in-Chief at Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., 7 Aug 1834 to 4 June 1838, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.
Vice-Adm. Hon. C. E. Fleeming, 16 Apr. 1834 to 25 Feb. 1837, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Sir G. R. Hamond, Bt., K.C.B., 2 Oct. 1834 to 17 May 1838, Commander-in-Chief in South America.
Vice Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., 28 June 1836 to 20 Nov. 1836, Experimental Squadron.
Vice-Adm. Sir P. Halkett, G.C.H., 12 Feb. 1836 to 3 Aug. 1837, Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America
Adm Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B., 28 Apr. 1836, still in command, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.
Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., 2 Apr. 1836, still in command, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.
Rear-Adm. F. Warren, 1 Apr. 1837, still in command, Superintendent of Plymouth Dock-yard.
Adm. Hon. Sir R. Stopford, G.C.B., 7 Apr. 1837, still in command, Commander-in Chief in the Mediterranean.
Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., 22 Mar. 1837, still in command, Com.-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America.
Vice-Adm. Sir R. W. Otway, Bart., K.C.B., 26 Feb. 1837, still in command, Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.
Rear-Adm. Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B., 26 July 1837, still in command, Commander-in Chief in the East Indies.
Rear-Adm. Hon. D. P. Bouverie, 29 July 1837, still in command, Superintendent of Portsmouth Dock-yard.
Rear-Adm. C. B. H. Ross, C.B., 30 Oct. 1837, still in command, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific.
Rear-Adm. Hon. George Elliot, C.B., 29 Sept. 1837, still in command, Com.-in-Chief at Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Rear-Adm. Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B., 16 Oct. 1837, still in command, at Lisbon.
Rear-Adm Sir John Louis, Bart., 16 Jan. 1838, still in command, Superintendent of Malta Dock-yard.

Admiralty, Feb. 20, 1839. H. F. AMEDROZ, Chief Clerk.

EVERY question affecting the interests of the Army or Navy we endeavour to treat with the strictest independence and impartiality: we have never, in conducting this journal, allowed political feeling to bias our judgment, and personalities have always been avoided. In discussing, therefore, the professional claims of individuals we frequently have to sacrifice private feeling to our public duty, and such was the case when, on the 9th instant, we felt ourselves compelled to notice the recent promotion of Major Hankey to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy *without purchase*. Last week a contemporary followed up our comments, concluding with the following opinion on the Military Commission now sitting:—

"If the appeal proceed from a body, they are coolly referred to the decision of the Naval and Military Commission now sitting; whilst, as if to proclaim to the world that the deliberations of that Commission are little more than a solemn farce, gotten up for the purpose of diverting the attention of members of the United Services from the grievances under which they labour, acts of the most flagitious injustice are perpetrated from day to day under its nose, by the very men, in their respective official capacities, of whom it is composed. What ground has either Service for anticipating justice at the hands of a Camarilla, who, with a few honourable exceptions, constituting, however, but a very small minority, have met to report upon the injustice and venality of *their own conduct!*"

In our remarks we stated, that this promotion was *forced* upon Lord Hill. Some of the distinguished individuals who compose the Commission are most highly respected by the country; and, indeed, we cannot admit that the "honourable exceptions" are "few." In proof we refer to the annexed copy of the Commission, which has just been presented to the House of Commons on the motion of Sir Edward Codrington. We will first, however, dispose of the case under review.

Towards Lieutenant-Colonel Hankey we entertain the highest respect, and, were we permitted, could record a private act of liberality for a professional object, with which we have long been acquainted, that would gain him the regard of every soldier who takes pride in the glories of his country. This circumstance, however, though impressed on our memory, could not affect our duty as public journalists. We looked only to the injury done to the service, in so much that the Commander-in-Chief should not have been *forced* to bestow "*a good thing*" in his gift on so *young* an officer, though an excellent man. The facts we shall briefly state, as even military men can scarcely

unravel them, from the mode in which such promotions and exchanges appear in the Gazette.

Colonel Edward Wildman, 6th Dragoon Guards, exchanges to half-pay with Bt.-Colonel T. H. H. Davies, *who sells out;* and Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson purchases the Lieutenant-Colonelcy; but, in consequence of there having been two Majors in the 6th Dragoon Guards, the further promotion, by purchase, is carried to the 8th Hussars,—where a vacancy was created by Major Hankey having been allowed to go on half-pay as a Lieutenant-Colonel, *without purchase.* By this means another cavalry Major is disposed of, the 6th Dragoon Guards having now *one* Major instead of *two.*

We will put another case, the reverse of the above. Captain Jarvis, of the 70th regiment, died in November last; but as the Senior Lieutenant had been only twelve years in the Service, the vacant company was given out of the regiment to Lieutenant (now Captain) Lillie, of the 58th reg.

Extract from Patent Roll of the first year of the Reign of Queen Victoria.

Commission for inquiring into Promotion and Retirement of the Officers of Her Majesty's Forces.

Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousins and councillors, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and Charles, Duke of Richmond, Knights of the most noble Order of the Garter, our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and councillor, Gilbert, Earl of Minto, Lord Commissioner of our Admiralty, and Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath; our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and councillor, Robert, Viscount Melville, knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Henry Grey, commonly called Viscount Howick, our Secretary at War, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Rowland, Lord Hill, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and General Commanding in Chief; our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Henry Labouchere, Master of our Mint, our trusty and well-beloved Sir Charles Adam, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, one of the Commissioners for executing the office of our High Admiral of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Vice Admiral of the Blue Squadron of our fleet, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Sir James Kempt, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Lieutenant General in our Army; our trusty and well-beloved Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of our fleet, our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Sir George Cockburn, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Admiral of the White Squadron of our fleet, our right trusty and well beloved councillor, Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the most honourable Order of the Bath, Master-General of our Ordnance, and Lieutenant-General in our Army; our trusty and well beloved Sir Alexander J. Dickson, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Major General in our Army; our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Sir Henry Hardinge, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Major-General in our Army; and our trusty and well-beloved Sir Richard Williams, Knight Commander of the most honourable Order of the Bath, and Colonel in our Marines, greeting. Whereas we have thought it expedient, for divers good causes and considerations, that a Commission should forthwith issue, for the purpose of inquiring into the several modes of Promotion and Retirement now authorised and granted to the Officers of our Naval or Military Forces, of ascertaining the comparative situation of the Officers in each branch, and of reporting whether, due regard being had to economy and to the efficiency of the service, it may be practicable and expedient to make any and what changes in the present system. Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do, by these presents, authorise and appoint you, the said Arthur, Duke of Wellington, Charles, Duke of Richmond, Gilbert, Earl of Minto, Robert, Viscount Melville, Henry Grey (commonly called Viscount Howick), Rowland, Lord Hill, Henry Labouchere, Sir Charles Adam, Sir James Kempt, Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, Sir Alexander J. Dickson, Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Richard Williams, or any five or more of you, to be our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid; and We do hereby authorise and empower you, our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, to obtain information thereupon by the examination of all persons most competent, by reason of their knowledge, habits, or experience, to afford it, and also by calling for all documents, papers, or records, which may appear to you, or any five or more of you, calculated to assist your researches, and to promote the formation of a sound judgment on the subject, and We do also hereby give and grant unto you, or any five or more of you, full power and authority, when the same shall appear to be requisite, to administer an oath or oaths to any person or persons whatsoever to be examined before you, or any five or more of you, touching or concerning the premises; and We do hereby command and require you, or any five or more of you, to report to Us, under your hands and seals, with all convenient speed, your opinion whether, due regard being had to economy and to the efficiency of the service, it may be practicable and expedient to make any and what changes in the present system of Promotion and Retirement authorised and granted to the Officers of our Naval and Military Forces. And We will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this, our Commission, shall continue in full force and virtue; and that you, our said Commissioners, or any five or more of you, may, from time to time, proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment; and We hereby command all and singular our justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, officers, ministers, and all other our loving subjects whatsoever, as well within liberties as without, that they be assistant to you, and each of you, in the execution of these presents; and for your assistance in the due execution of these presents, We have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved George Collin, Esquire, to be Secretary to this our Commission, and to attend you, whose service and assistance we require you to use from time to time, as occasion shall require.—In witness, &c., witness, &c., the 3rd day of May.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

(Examined) L. B. Allen,
Comptroller and Surveyor of the Hanaper.

We feel great satisfaction in announcing the publication of Captain Tulloch's Statistical Reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding, among the troops in the United Kingdom, the Mediterranean, and British America. We noticed at great length the previous Report of this distinguished writer on the West Indies, and we propose, in a similar manner, to lay before our readers the principal facts and results contained in the three Reports, now printed by command of Her Majesty and laid before Parliament. We have never perused any Reports which have given more clear, candid, and accurate statements; and the results deduced are in all cases fully borne out by the facts. The Army, and the public generally, owe a deep debt of gratitude to the noble Secretary at War, who has encouraged and assisted these statistic inquiries, and made such a judicious selection in the able author of the Reports.

Captain Tulloch in his introduction states the reason which has influenced him to combine these Reports in *one* volume,—that as they serve to illustrate the influence of climates, of which the diseases are in many respects similar, "the reference for comparison may be facilitated." To form a better estimate of the influence of various climates on the troops abroad, Captain Tulloch first proceeds to ascertain the degree of sickness and mortality to which they are liable at home. To obtain this object, many difficulties exist. The Infantry Regiments of the Line do not serve more than four years at home after returning from abroad, and mortality in them must be much influenced by the diseases contracted in foreign stations. The inquiry has, therefore, been limited to the regiments of Cavalry which have not served abroad, and to the Foot Guards. The Report is, on account of some striking disproportions in sickness and mortality among the Household Cavalry and Infantry, divided into several heads:—1st, as respects the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons; 2d, the Foot Guards; 3d, the Life Guards and Blues, to which are appended some details regarding the diseases and mortality among the *depots* of the regiments of the Line serving in the West Indies.

Dragoon Guards and Dragoons.—The Report states the number of men, on an average, from 1830 to 1836 (seven years and a quarter), of the *Dragoon Guards and Dragoons* to have been 6166; admissions to hospital, 5725; and the deaths, 87: *i. e.*, per 1000 mean strength;—929 admitted, and 14 died. To these, caused by *disease*, should be added, deaths from suicide, 35; by murder, 4; by drowning, 14; and by various accidents, 6: total, 59. The total mortality from *all* causes will, therefore, be 15 3-10ths per 1000 annually. This mortality in our troops *continuously at home* is more than in the Prussian Army, which is 11 7-10ths per 1000 annually. This is probably caused, not by better climate or greater longevity in Prussia, but from the Prussian Army being composed of *young* men, from twenty to twenty-five, while the English force is much above that age—between twenty-nine and thirty—and subject to the consequent decrement of life. In the French Army the mortality is 19 5-10ths per 1000 annually; but this probably includes the deaths in corps serving in the French colonies, and does not afford a correct comparison like that of the Prussian Army. If we compare the number of our home troops deceasing (taking the average of the men at 29 6-12ths) with equal numbers in civil life, we find as follows:—Deaths in civil life, between twenty-nine and thirty years of age, according to the Carlisle Tables, are 10 per 1000—according to Finlayson, 13 per 1000. Now the mean in civil life seems to give us 11·5 per 1000. Comparing these rates, we find that the proportion of deaths among our "*always-at-home troops*" is one-third higher than among civilians of the same age, and yet the soldiers are *selected* for robust frames and vigorous constitutions. At first we would be led to infer that the profession of a soldier is *per se* prejudicial to health, even under the most favourable circumstances—*home duty.* But a closer examination, and a knowledge that the mortality in towns is greater than in rural districts, among equal numbers of the same age, lead us to make a comparison of Military mortality with that of towns in which the troops are generally quartered, and where density of population operates against health. Taking the age of the troops at thirty, the deaths are 15 3-10ths per 1000; and taking civilians in towns, *even between twenty and thirty,* the deaths among *them* are 16 per 1000. Thus we arrive at data which justify us in concluding that the apparently high ratio of mortality among the *home* troops, as compared with civilians generally, does not arise from any injurious influence exercised on their health by the duties of their profession; but from the insalubrity of the densely-populated towns in which they are quartered. The vast number of admissions to hospital among the Military is also accounted for by the fact, that *every* ailment of the soldier is an hospital case, but not so in civil life. Hence we see at once the cause of the apparent greater sickliness among the Military than the Civil population.

This Report very clearly shows by Tables that there is no class of diseases but those of the lungs, from which the troops suffer in a greater degree than the classes whose lives are ensured at the public offices, and therefore *select* lives. The large proportion of suicides among the Dragoons is remarkable; but may be fairly attributed to the number of men who, by dissipation or extravagance, have reduced themselves from a higher station in life to the necessity of enlisting—this class chiefly enlist in the Dragoons—and on whom reverses of fortune operate towards self-destruction.

Next week we shall take up the second head of this interesting Report, and examine the mortality and sickness of the Foot Guards.

We cordially respond to the following appeal, recommending a Benefit Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Army. A measure of this kind was brought forward during the late war by a gallant Field Officer, now no more, and ourselves;—it received the warm support of the illustrious father of our gracious Queen, of several of his royal brothers, of numerous General Officers, and of regiments; but after we had sustained considerable expense, its progress was arrested by the Duke of York, who at first was induced to give it support, because the then Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Perceval, declared that the funds which (under calculations approved by that distinguished actuary, Mr. Morgan) must have come into the hands

of the Institution in the course of a short time, "would have rendered the Army too independent of the State." At the period to which we refer, the United Service Clubs were not in existence, and now probably the times are more liberal; at all events, we shall gladly afford an undertaking of this kind any support in our power. All the documents relating to the former endeavour are in our possession.

We have been already authorised by one Commanding Officer to affix his name to any Petition, Memorial, &c.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I permit myself the honour of drawing your attention to a letter from a *Retired Officer*, which appeared in the *United Service Gazette* of the 9th instant, on the subject of establishing a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Army.

I cannot err in allowing myself to hope that the cause of the widow and orphan—a cause hallowed and sacred—will receive your best consideration, and that your just and powerful influence, as a leading Military Journal, will be zealously used in strongly recommending it to the British Army. I fearlessly say, that it is a just reproach to the Army, that, with an income of nearly *two millions*, it is content to leave its widows and orphans—its nearest and dearest ties,—some to the tender mercies of a cold, unpitying world; others as a legacy upon the bounty of the country, and that very bounty drawn from the hard earnings of the people. I turn to its splendid establishments—its sumptuous clubs—its Eastern luxuries—monuments of everything but a generous feeling. I see these luxuries; but I see not a sigh or a crumb bestowed upon the widow and orphan of their brave but less fortunate companion in arms. I see the Army content to leave Nature's dearest and sweetest ties to eat the bitter bread of misery, and drink the cup of misery to its last and veriest dregs. Amidst all the luxuries and splendour with which you *surround yourselves*, I ask you, ye *chiefs* of the British Army—I emphatically ask you—can you hear unmoved the touching appeal of the widows and orphans of those brave men who have gloriously fallen leading you to victory, and to honours and rewards? I ask you, ye officers of the British Army, can you hear the sighs of the widows and orphans of your former companions in arms, and yet not feel a deep and bitter *self-reproach?* Lives there in the British Army a heart which cannot feel for suffering humanity? I leave the Army to answer for itself.

The hallowed cause of its destitute widows and helpless orphans is now before the Army. It is a cause of deep and vital interest—deeply involving the honour and character of every officer, chief and subaltern, of the British Army. It powerfully and forcibly addresses itself to all the better feelings of the heart.

In taking the liberty of addressing myself to you, and soliciting the insertion of this letter in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, I feel that I am only doing that which must be acceptable to every friend of the British Army.

London, March 19, 1839. HUMANITAS.

WE have been much gratified by the perusal of a pamphlet, by Major-General Sir Charles Napier, on the state of Ireland, intended to introduce to general notice a work by Captain John Kennedy, entitled "Instruct, Employ—Don't hang them,"—a name which (although we should have imagined it taking from its singularity) seems to have been an unfortunate one*. Our limits will not permit us to enlarge upon his plan, herein briefly explained, which has triumphantly endured the test of experience on his own and some adjacent estates. Suffice it to say, that men of all parties may act upon it, as they will find nothing in it to interfere with their political tenets, unless, indeed, there be a party to whom the happiness of their fellow-creatures is gall and wormwood. They will find proofs how, by a judicious colonisation of the immense tracts of waste land in Ireland, the pretended necessity for compulsory emigration may be removed; and we would hope (for here we differ from Sir Charles Napier) the inclination for voluntary relinquishment of their native land may be rendered infrequent amongst its hardy natives. Why should we lose the boldest and most enterprising from either of our British isles? We have here, too, a plan of national education, not flimsy, chimerical, and unnatural, like those of some of the political quacks of the day, but rational and practical,—one calculated to promote sound agricultural knowledge, and so far resembling that which Fellenberg has rendered so celebrated in Switzerland. Its author need not desire a voucher more deserving of trust than Sir Charles Napier, who has personally witnessed the effects of the scheme which he advocates, and whose style in this, as in his other writings, is distinguished by much liveliness, with a clearness of expression which renders it difficult for any one (unless wilfully) to misunderstand him. In this respect he bears some resemblance to Cobbett, to whom (as a writer) no man need blush to be compared.

It is to such men as the Kennedys, the Napiers, and others, of active and enduring benevolence, that Ireland must look for regeneration, and not to self-seeking and cold-hearted agitators. Sir Charles Napier rightly says, that "the wish to pour balm into the wounds of Ireland is universal in English breasts." We can ourselves, indeed, recollect when a strong prejudice against Irishmen was very common in England, particularly amongst the humbler classes, but it appears to be gradually wearing away. Although we have lately exposed the falsehood and folly of some who would arrogate for the sister isle the claim of having won all our trophies by land* and sea during the late wars, we have never been backward in doing justice to the gallantry with which her sons, of all ranks, have done their work in battle, and to their many estimable qualities in peace; and it is with the utmost sincerity that we recommend all who have estates in Ireland to read first this pamphlet, and then the work which it illustrates, and if (as there can be little doubt they will) they find its precepts wise and salutary, to put them into earnest and immediate practice.

* As, we have had the pamphleteer's authority for adding, was that of his own book on Military Law; certainly one of the most amusing as well as instructive works we ever read.

* It is true that Wellington is an Irishman, and may be considered equal to a host, but then the parties alluded to disown him as a countryman, and sneer at him as a Commander.

The Court.

Her Majesty held a court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon, for the reception of an address against the extension of the Metropolitan Police to the City. The Lord Mayor arrived in state, accompanied by many of the Aldermen and City Officers, and also by 194 members of the court of Common Council. Her Majesty received the address on the throne, and returned the following answer:—"The peace and security of the inhabitants of my capital require my care, and the attention of my Government. With these objects in view I have directed measures to be submitted to Parliament, which will, I have no doubt, receive their deliberate consideration. I fully rely on their zeal for the welfare of my people, and their regard for the rights and privileges of all my subjects."

On Tuesday evening the Queen honoured the Italian Opera House with her presence.

The Queen held a Court yesterday afternoon, at which the Hon. J. D. Bligh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover, had an audience to take leave on returning to his mission.

Her Majesty will hold levées at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock—Wednesday, April 10, and Wednesday, April 17.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock—Thursday, April 11, and Thursday, April 25. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at Her Majesty's Drawing-room on Thursday the 25th April, it being a collar-day.

The Marchioness of Normanby has succeeded Lady Barham as the Lady in Waiting; and Lord Gardner and Sir F. Stovin have succeeded Viscount Falkland and the Hon. W. Cowper as the Lord and Groom in Waiting off Her Majesty.

The Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lister have succeeded the Hon. Miss Cocks and the Hon. Miss Cavendish as maids of honour in waiting on Her Majesty.

Despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, were received on Saturday at the Colonial Office.—Despatches from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, and from Sir H. Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, were received on Monday at the Colonial Office.—Despatches, dated 3d Nov., were received on Tuesday at the India Board, from the officer administering her Majesty's Government at Bombay.—On Wednesday, despatches, dated Dec. 22, were received at the Foreign Office from the British Consul at Pernambuco.—Despatches were forwarded from the India Board for Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India; and for the officers administering her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. Despatches from Colonel Doherty, Governor of Sierra Leone, were received on Thursday at the Colonial-office.—Despatches for Sir John Colborne, Governor of the Canadas, were sent off last evening from the Colonial-office.

Her Majesty, it is understood, will give a series of three state balls at Buckingham Palace, after the Easter recess. The first, it is expected, will take place the third week in April.

The Queen has appointed Mr. H. Cowper, jun., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Para.

A suggestion has been submitted to Lord Melbourne, which, if acted upon, will render the Ladies of the Knights of the Garter, St. Patrick, Thistle, St. Michael, and St. George, the Military Order of the Bath, &c. &c.¶ eligible to wear the decorations which specially denote the distinction that has been graciously conferred by her Majesty, and her Majesty's Royal Predecessors on their noble and gallant husbands. A similar Order exists in Spain, created in the year 1792, designated the Order of "*Dames Nobles*."

Her Majesty's Government and that of the King of the French are at present engaged in arranging the terms of a convention, which has for its object the more speedy transmission, through France, of despatches from India for the British Government.¶ When this convention shall have been concluded, there will no longer exist that individual monopoly which is now so just a matter of complaint.

Lord Glenelg is to have the pension held by Lord Auckland previously to his appointment to the Governor-Generalship of India. The pension is 2,000*l.* a-year.

Marshal Clausel has arrived in England to examine certain branches of British manufactures which he is desirous to introduce into Algiers.

The appointment of Mr. P. M Murphy to be Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 5th Feb. last, has not taken place. The Queen has appointed Mr. W. Porter to be Attorney-General at the Cape.

Government have entered into a contract for conveying the mails, by large and powerful steam-vessels, from Liverpool to Halifax, and thence by branch steamers to Boston, and in the summer to Quebec. Instead of a monthly communication, as formerly, steamers will now be despatched on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Insolvent Government Clerks.—It was stated in the Insolvent Court this week, that Sir Robert Peel, while in office, had ordered every government clerk, who took the benefit of the Act, to be discharged from his situation forthwith. This determination had, it is said, been productive of much benefit.

It appears from a Parliamentary paper that 4,600,000 less persons travelled by stage coaches in 1838 than 1836; and 14,400,000 more persons by railway in the same period.

General Lord Lynedoch, who is 90 years of age, arrived at Tours on the 14th of March and left it on the 17th.

Pension List.—The revised pension list has made its appearance, and the entire sum to be annually provided for out of the Civil List amounts to 130,635*l.*

Col. Davies, M.P. for Worcester, has retired from the army by the sale of his commission.

United Service Institution.—At the first evening meeting for the season on Monday last, Major S. Clerke, V.P., in the chair, Lieut. H. Raper, R.N., read a paper on the longitudes of the principal places on the globe; and Captain W. Ramsay, R.N., on connecting and disconnecting the paddle-wheels of steamers.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, March 19.—The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that he was prepared to wait for the papers regarding Persia, and therefore would make no observations in reference to our relations with that power; but that he must apply for papers regarding the warlike proceedings at Afghanistan, and of the Governor-General's declaration, &c., and at the same time condemn the conduct of the Government, as far as he understood it.—Lord MELBOURNE complained of the condemnatory language of the noble Earl in the present state of affairs in the East.—The Earl of ABERDEEN claimed the right to comment on the Governor-General's declaration, it having been laid on their table.—The motion was supported by the Duke of Wellington, Lords Ellenborough and Brougham.—The Earl of RIPON wished to know whether Sir Henry Bethune, who was a Major-General in the army of the Schah of Persia (but not in our service), and who had been sent out from this country while we were friendly with the Schah, to assist him with his professional advice—whether that gentleman, notwithstanding the removal of the mission, notwithstanding the misunderstanding that existed between this country and Persia (in the service of whose Sovereign he still remained), continued to receive from this country his salary of 2,000*l.* a year?—Viscount MELBOURNE answered, that if the differences were not settled, the salary would cease.—The Earl of Aberdeen withdrew his motion.

THURSDAY, March 21.—The Earl of ROSSE brought forward his motion on the state of Ireland. It abounded with details of the most frightful character, exhibiting a list of murders perpetrated, in many instances, in the open day, and, for the most part, unpunished, in consequence of the system of intimidation, which prevented witnesses from giving evidence, under the apprehension of death. He concluded by moving for a committee of inquiry, which he maintained was loudly called for by every consideration of justice and humanity.—The Marquis of NORMANBY defended his conduct in the government of Ireland, and resisted the motion as calculated to have an injurious effect on the tranquillity of that country.—The Duke of WELLINGTON maintained that the case for inquiry had not been answered.—After further debate, in which the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Rossmore, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Lismore, Marquis of Westmeath, Earl of Fingall, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Brougham, Lord Plunket, and Earl of Winchilsea took part, the house divided, when the motion was carried by 64 contents to 35 non-contents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 18.—Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that soon after Easter he would call the attention of the House to the subject of Impressment in the Navy.—In answer to an inquiry, Lord PALMERSTON said, that Mr. M'Neill, after leaving from Persia, had returned to this country on account of ill health, and that he had left Col. Shiel as Chargé d'Affaires. Mr T ATTWOOD moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee of Supply to reconsider the vote of 34,160 seamen and marines, and to inquire whether it would not be advantageous, in the present state of the country, considering its foreign relations, to make an immediate and considerable increase;" but, after a short discussion, he consented to withdraw his motion.—Several votes connected with the Army were agreed to.—The debate on the Corn-laws was resumed for the fifth time, and, after a discussion of several hours, the House divided, when Mr. Villiers' motion was lost by a majority of 147; the numbers being, for the motion, 195, against it, 342.—Mr. RICE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the acts whereby certain annuities had been granted to the Duke of Wellington. The bill was with the full consent of the Duke. Under the existing acts the Duchess of Wellington would, if she survived her husband, be entitled to draw by way of jointure a sum of 2,500*l* from the annuities which had been granted by the State for the maintenance of the dignity of the titles and honours enjoyed by the noble Duke; but no provision had been made for settling a jointure upon any wife whom the eldest son of the Duke of Wellington might *marry*. The object of the bill was to supply this omission, and likewise to make provision for the settlement of the objects of value presented to his Grace by foreign potentates and other *personages*.

TUESDAY, March 19.—Lord SANDON moved an Address for copies of any memorials addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by British merchants trading with Mexico and Buenos Ayres, praying his interference to protect British commerce against the effect of blockades established in the ports of those countries by the Government of France, together with the correspondence with the said merchants arising thereout; 2nd, for copies of any communications with the French Government, founded on the said memorials; and, 3d, the amount of British force in the Bay of Vera Cruz at the time of the taking of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa by the French squadron under Admiral Baudin, and at the taking of Vera Cruz by the same squadron.—Lord PALMERSTON had no objection to the production of the papers, except the correspondence; but to that he most object, as negotiations were proceeding, and to which he expected the most satisfactory result.—Mr. E. TENNENT moved an amendment, for the production of any papers and correspondence regarding occupation in Brazil by the French.—Mr GROTE complained of the conduct at Vera Cruz and Mexico of the French, maintaining that it called for the marked interference of the British Government.—Dr LUSHINGTON condemned the proceedings of France, as oppressive and unjustifiable, and contrary to the usages of nations, and urged the interference of our Government, by the most decided remonstrances that could be well enforced after what had taken place in that House, to show France that England was "wide awake" to its conduct.—Mr. C. WOOD stated what force had been sent to the station, declaring that there was sufficient to protect British interests, the best proof of which was that they had not suffered.—Sir R. PEEL said, Lord Palmerston's argument against sending a competent force and taking a dignified tone, went to show that there was no use either in a Navy or an Ambassador. We had 170 pendants, which he had thought were for the protection of British commerce. It was pleaded that the Commodore might have sent a detachment, but that was a delicate discretion for an officer to assume; one would like to know what were his instructions from the Admiralty. When the bombardment of San Juan d'Ulloa began, the British in Vera Cruz were induced, in that alarm, to quit their homes. Here was a case in which British ships might have rendered great assistance, if British ships had been off the town, and this without giving any possible umbrage to the blockading force. If ships were of no use *then*, why had they been sent *now?* Lord Palmerston had said, to give moral weight to our intercession. But would they not have given the same moral weight to our remonstrances if the French authorities on the spot had seen them there when the blockade began? If our commerce and our character were to be undermined by the consequences of such hostilities as these, it was a bootless boast of Mr. Canning, that he had called the new world into existence to redeem the balance of the old.—The motion was eventually withdrawn.

THURSDAY, March 21.—Mr LABOUCHERE said, in answer to a question from Mr O'Connell, that, from despatches received from Sir J. Colborne and Sir G. Arthur, it would not be necessary to carry the infliction of capital punishments farther in Canada.—Mr. HUME moved a resolution, the effect of which was to introduce household suffrage as an amendment of the Reform Act, but concluded his speech by simply moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend that act. After a short discussion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 85 to 50.

FRIDAY, March 22.—The Duke of Wellington's Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir CHARLES GREY gave notice that he should, on Tuesday next, move that a copy of Mitchell's map on the subject of the disputed territory, on the borders of the State of Maine, or the province of New Brunswick, or so much of it as comprised that territory, should be laid on the table of the House.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in moving that the committal of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill be postponed till 15th of April, announced that, in consequence of the vote passed by the House of Lords on the previous night, he would, on one of the earliest days after the recess, take the opinion of the House with respect to the government of Ireland in late years. His Lordship, in alluding to the state of Ireland, said, "The measures we ourselves thought it advisable to pass I candidly admit we have not been able to carry through Parliament; but this we have been able to do with the confidence of one House and the forbearance of the other—we have been enabled to carry on the administration of Ireland in a manner that has conduced to the prosperity of that part of our Empire. On these grounds, we think it necessary to ask of the House of Commons whether it is disposed to approve of my noble friend, Lord Fortescue, continuing to adopt the measures which I have hitherto been adopted. He will continue to execute the laws in the manner in which the executive has hitherto been carried on, if the House is pleased to agree to those measures, but if, on the other hand, the House does not approve of this plan, but is willing that it should be abandoned, and other principles be adopted, then there is nothing left but to relinquish into other hands the government of the country."—On the motion of General SHARPE, a return was ordered of the number of Cavalry Officers appointed Colonels of regs. since 1828, with a statement of the length of service of each.

Lord Howick brought forward the Army Estimates. His Lordship stated that, although there was apparently but little difference between the regimental establishments of this year and those of former years, he was bound to inform the house that there was a very considerable difference as to the real amount of force that he should call upon the house this year to provide for, and that which he had required in former years. There would be a total increase of the army, as compared with former years, of 9,414 men. Since the estimates had been prepared, it had been found necessary to make some further augmentation of the force in India, but that would involve no additional charge on the country. It would, however, be necessary hereafter to propose an additional estimate to provide for the expense incidental upon supporting a considerable amount of irregular force of Militia and Volunteers which it had been found necessary to raise in Canada. The materials for forming an estimate had not yet been received. There was an increase of force, as compared with last year, of 5,600 men, which, coupled with the increase of the preceding year, made in all 9,460 men. He begged attention to an item relative to an accommodation of the soldiers, viz. 2,500*l*. for military libraries to be established in the barracks in this country and in the colonies. This was a matter of policy, which had been frequently urged on the Government by Members—a policy which had it in view to endeavour by all indirect means to abate crime, and to diminish the necessity for corporeal punishments. In tropical climates, the soldiers found great difficulty in filling up their time when off duty, and too often they betook themselves to intemperance, as a resource against tedium. For a considerable period, libraries had been established in barracks in the East Indies, and they now proposed to establish, in concert with the Commander-in-Chief, libraries at all the principal stations, at home and abroad. The vote was not a large one, as there would be at first some difficulty. It would be necessary, by way of experiment, to establish these libraries at some places in the first instance, and after they saw how they worked, they might then easily extend them. It was proposed that a room in each barrack should be set apart for the library, which should be placed under the charge of the Barrack-Master, that it should be lighted and warmed, and that the soldiers should have the use of the books. It was also supposed that it would lead them to value the indulgence more highly by subjecting them to a trifling payment, a payment almost nominal, to the Barrack Master, for his trouble. He hoped that they would in a short time be enabled to carry this experiment into effect. What was proposed was, not that there should be regimental libraries, for that would lead to great difficulties in the removal, but that there should be fixed libraries in all barrack establishments. By this means, as the books would not be the same in all, in changing from one station to another the soldiers would find that they had recourse to a different selection of books, and of course to a greater variety of reading. Communications had been already had with booksellers, many of whom were willing to make a large reduction in the retail prices of the books to be supplied. The noble Lord moved that the sum of 121,383*l*. be granted in addition to the 3,000,000*l*. already voted for the army services of the year.—Sir HENRY HARDINGE considered the proposed augmentation insufficient; he went into a review of the various stations of the British Army, in order to prove that the amount of force in each was below what was necessary. No army in the world, in ancient or modern times, ever did so much duty as the British. Alluding to the force destined for Afghanistan, he observed that the length of march was so great, the conveyance of ammunition and provision required so much caution and management, that he felt convinced that the army would have a most difficult operation. He would not say whether the force in India were sufficient or not for the services in which it was engaged, but he would say that it was a great deal less than on any former occasion. When he compared the state of the force in India at the present moment with that of the time of the Burmese war, he found that it was now of a much smaller amount. He thought a much greater force necessary in India, to guard against any dissatisfaction on the part of the natives, or jealousies on the part of the frontier tribes. A long discussion ensued as to whether the army should be increased or not; but ultimately the vote was agreed to. Several other votes were also agreed to.—Lord Howick brought up the Mutiny Bill, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.—Mr. C. WOOD brought up the Marine Mutiny Bill, which was also read a first and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

[The Debate on the Army Estimates will be reviewed next week.—ED.]

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The New French Ministry is, we believe, at length decided:—Soult, War Minister and President of the Council. Thiers, Foreign Affairs; Passy, Interior; Hamann, Finance; Dupin, Justice; Duperre, Marine; Sauzet, Public Instruction; Cunin Gridaine, Commerce; and Dufaure, Public Works.

ANCONA.—The expenses already incurred in making the new fortifications amount to 200,000 Roman crowns, and the contracts entered into are very considerable. Twenty-five pieces of cannon and seven or eight howitzers, or mortars, are on their carriages, and ready to be mounted on the batteries. The covert ways of the outworks have been repaired, and the detached fortifications, as well as those which command the sea, have been the first object of attention. Palisades, gun-carriages, and other materials, have been brought from Trieste. The garrison has been gradually reinforced, but even now does not amount to more than between 1500 and 1600. A convention, however, is said to have been negotiated with Switzerland for an augmentation. The Austrians have a force of beween 6000 and 7000 men on the extreme frontier.

SPAIN.—The following toasts were drunk at the farewell dinner given by General Semane to the Earl of Clarendon:—"To Queen Isabel II. May God confound her enemies." "To Queen Victoria. May Heaven grant her a long and prosperous reign, and a numerous progeny." "To General Evans." "To the Earl of Clarendon." "To the King of Denmark, who disdained to imitate the cruel example set by the absolutist sovereigns, and was one of the first to recognise Queen Isabel."

GREECE.—Accounts to 17th Feb. state that the English General, Gordon, had retired from the service because he had not been included in the list of the promotions to the Order *du Sauveur*. The reason why the *Talavera* was sent to Patras was because the English Government began to think that there was some foundation for the suspicions that the Greek Government intended to make some attempt upon the Ionian Islands.—*Gazette du Midi.*

NORTH AMERICA.—The intelligence received this week is, upon the whole, of a satisfactory character. Notwithstanding the disposition of the citizens of Maine, and the apprehensions which a portion of the American press entertains, that some hasty and inconsiderate proceeding of that State may precipitate events, we are strongly disposed to confide in the prudence of the Central Government, without whose approbation it is scarcely possible that a general collision should take place. Where the disposition is so manifestly good, we are justified in anticipating a peaceful issue.

Theatres.

ITALIAN OPERA.—*Belisario* has been repeated every night. Great preparations are making for the novelties after Easter. Persiani makes her first appearance on Easter Tuesday. The Opera, we believe, will be either *Lucia di Lammermoor* or *La Sonnambula*. We are also promised Grisi, Lablache, and Rubini. The ballet of *Robert le Diable* increases in public favour on each representation.

COVENT GARDEN.—Sir Lytton Bulwer's *Richelieu* continues to be most popular. The theatre is crowded every night it is performed. The receipts on Thursday were the largest of the present season. The play has been twice commanded by her Majesty.

HAYMARKET.—This house opened on Monday night for the season with the *Love Chase*. A novelty followed in the shape of a one-act farce, called *A Wife for a Day*, and written for the purpose of exhibiting the Yankee eccentricities of Hill, who is in this country the admitted representative of Brother Jonathan. He personates a young raw Vermont farmer, full of quaintness, shrewdness, and what many would call vulgarity, but which really is not vulgar in the true understanding of the word. His dry humour kept the audience in a continued roar, and he announced the piece for repetition amid loud approbation.

Polytechnic Institution.—In addition to the highly interesting series of Lectures on the Physiology of Man, which we noticed as in the course of delivery at this institution, a series has commenced on Chemistry, by Mr. J. T. Cooper, which promises a fund of scientific instruction, and also a series on vocal music by Mr. Phillips. Another object of great interest has been added to the daily attraction of this institution,—we allude to the exhibition of an entirely new plan of exploding wrecks under water, by means of voltaic electricity. This latter novelty promises to be of real importance, as it seems to offer a means of attaining the object in question with perfect safety.

We have been for some time silent observers of the affairs of the Hon. Artillery Company, and have felt surprised that a corps which ought to be respected and distinguished should become ridiculous, through the imbecility of the "powers that rule," *alias* the Court of Assistants. One amongst the many corruptions and absurdities they practise is that of having the members drilled by the amateur Serjeants of the Company, who are totally incompetent to the task; and the natural and inevitable consequence is a corps of the most awkward and undisciplined men that ever played at soldiers. We understand that a motion has been made to have a Serjeant from the regulars to drill the men; and from what we know of the sapient body composing the Court of Assistants, we should not be at all surprised to hear of its being rejected. Whoever witnessed the memorable march of the corps from Bunhill Row to Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation, must have been filled with ridicule and pity for the patient and suffering warriors. At the utmost, not four men together kept the step, and a general kicking of heels was the consequence. A parcel of schoolboys would have done it infinitely better. The other events that took place, and which must be most painfully impressed upon every mind, were equally deplorable; yet these men, who have the vanity and folly to take upon themselves the "management" and "discipline" of the Company, cannot see the necessity of having Serjeants from the Line to drill the men. Surely Government, if they tolerate the existence of this presumed Military body, should make it obligatory that they be efficiently drilled; or of what use in times of disturbance would such an awkward, ignorant, and confused mass of men be? It cannot be otherwise than extremely painful to some who are sensitive enough to feel the jeers and laughter their awkwardness never fails to occasion whenever they appear in public. We shall watch the movements of the Court, and expose any mismanagement, either of the military or monetary matters.

the above and subsequent clauses, in the same chapter, for its security, we do not feel competent to offer an opinion; but we are glad to observe it is provided in the previous Chap. 2, clause 41, on punishments,—

"That in every case in which sentence of *death* has been passed, the government of the Presidency, within which the offence has been sentenced, may without consent of the offender, commute the punishment for *any other* punishment provided by the code."

We take leave, however, to observe, that in clauses Nos. 43 and 44, Chap. 2, relative to the commutation for imprisonment, we think the addenda to the sentence of banishment for life, requires reconsideration and amelioration, and also the enactments, Nos. 49 and 50, with the illustration appended, by which the East India Company are to seize the property, to the third and fourth generation, in punishment of the transgression; it does not *seem just*, that if a son, or grandson, have committed crime and received sentence, whereby he forfeits all his property, that, at the death of his father or grandfather, the East India Government should seize the property to the *ruin* of his *wife and children*. The ten enactments comprised in Chap. 7, upon offences against the public tranquillity, appear to us to be the result of an attempt to substitute a civil code in place of a military government; an amalgamation of the two tribunals; which, it may be alleged, the varieties of languages, religions, moral character, and magnitude of the population of the empire, in its *present state*, render essential to its efficient government, and the same considerations probably apply to the restrictions imposed upon the *Press*, in order to prevent the anticipated evils of disaffection, or turbulence, from appeals to the passions and prejudices of the uneducated portion of the natives, by irresponsible public writers.

We have endeavoured, by the preceding remarks and quotations, to place before our readers an outline of a few of the most striking lineaments in this code, with the view of directing public attention to this most important document, involving the future welfare and security of an immense nation, and the vital interests of Great Britain. To the great mass of Englishmen, who must be unacquainted with the interior structure of the existing Indian Government, it will appear marvellous that a great country, containing more than one hundred millions of natives, should be governed by a foreign power, placed at its antipodes upon our globe, and of different language, manners, customs, religion, and government; whilst it is most obvious that to continue that supremacy to mutual advantage, the most sacred duties, not only of a moral but Christian legislature, must be performed on our part towards them as fellow subjects.

The East India Government, and the Board of Control, have thus far discharged their duties; they have availed themselves of the highest talents of the country, to obtain a code of laws adapted to the present improved state and condition of society and jurisprudence: but here the GREAT QUESTION presents itself—*How are the laws to be carried into execution, and what is the machinery required to be used as the primum mobile?*

Upon this subject the code affords no information;—with this inquiry the Commissioners appear to have had nothing to do: it must, therefore, be presumed, that the Governor in Council in India, the East India Company at home, and the Board of Control, are, subject to the approbation of the Imperial Parliament, the parties to carry out this measure: but still we naturally ask, "Where are the materials?" To those who are acquainted with India we need not observe, that with a population exceeding 123,000,000 of natives, the British civilians do not at present, we believe, amount to 700 individuals in the whole empire; and although some writers assert that the handful of professional gentlemen resident at Calcutta always talk, and write of, and in reality believe themselves to be, *all India*; yet we take leave to say, that if India is to become permanently an integral portion of the British empire, it can only be by a just participation in *all its civil rights and liberties*. Nothing can be more fallacious, than to represent the incapacity of the natives for the administration of Civil government. One of the best informed, most experienced, and intelligent officers* of the Company, introduced several years since the experiment of juries in his own presidency, amongst the natives, similar to our own in this country, and upon an inquiry of a highly criminal nature; and nothing can carry stronger conviction than this gentleman's evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords on this most interesting subject, of the great benefit and advantage to be derived from similar improvements. By committing to themselves the administration of just laws, common to all, without distinction of country or caste, and the collecting of the revenue amongst themselves, by their own agency, we should cultivate at the same time their intellectual and physical capacities; and in return they would give us that confidence which ever results from mutual benefits, reciprocally bestowed and received; whereas, an attempt to exclude them from those enjoyments and privileges, and to place the civil government of this extensive empire in the hands of a few British residents, in the present progressive state of human society, must inevitably lead to all those evils and miseries which follow in the train of injustice, and assuredly will end in final separation.

* Major-General Briggs.

Despatches from Governor Light at British Guiana were received, on Saturday, at the Colonial Office; on Monday from Colonel Cockburn, Governor of the Bahamas; and from Sir John Colborne, G.C.B., Governor of the Canadas; on Tuesday from Major-General Sir G. T. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Despatches were forwarded on Wednesday from the India Board for Lord Auckland, the Governor-General of India, and for the officers administering Her Majesty's Government at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager is expected to return to this country, from Malta, about the latter end of April or the beginning of May.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Captain G. Back, R.N; and upon H. Roper, Esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Her Majesty has appointed Capt. Sir J. Ross, R.N., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Stockholm.

Lady Lionel Smith, wife of the Governor of Jamaica, has arrived with her family in town.

The *Bury and Norwich Post* contains a paragraph, stating that the Chartists of Norwich are generally arming; that about 300 are already armed with pikes, of which the description is given; that these pikes are fast making their way into the country villages, and that about sixty will leave Norwich this week so armed, and some also with pistols, for the North of England!

Mr. John Wingfield Larkins is appointed Consul at Alexandria: and Mr. Thomas Carew Hunt (late Consul at Archangel), to be Consul in the Azores or Western Islands.

A Naval author of considerable celebrity was last week black-balled at the Thatched-House Naval Club.

Mr. M'Neill, the British Envoy to the Court of Persia, arrived in London on Sunday, having travelled *via* St. Petersburg.

Mr. Colley Grattan (author of "Highways and Byways") has been appointed British Consul at Boston, United States.

The *Observer* of Sunday stated that Miss Davys had been dismissed from the Queen's service, and added that "the dispute between her and her Royal Mistress was a very angry one, the Queen expressing her sentiments in a very undisguised and unequivocal manner." Some wag, knowing the avidity of our somewhat gullible contemporary for intelligence of this description, has thus pleasantly imposed upon him.

The engagements of Ashley and Son, Bankers and Army Agents, are not estimated at more than 30,000*l.* probably the smallest failure in any case of the kind occurring in the metropolis. Mr. Ashley was formerly a clerk in Ridge's house, Charing Cross.

It has been reported in some of the papers that Capt. Tucker, whose name has lately been so unfortunately placed under the notice of the public, stated himself to be of the 27th Regt. No mention whatever was made of that regiment during the proceedings. Had Capt. Tucker been questioned on the subject, he would have answered, that he now belonged to no regiment, having sold out many years ago: he *did* belong to the 27th in 1801, and was with it in Egypt, but he ceased to belong to it *about* thirty years ago. It is not very probable that a gallant officer, decorated with three orders honourably won, who was found stretched on the field of Waterloo, wounded in three places, should wish to conceal his identity, or be at a loss to prove it.

An elopement has taken place from this town, followed by a hostile meeting in the neighbourhood of London.—*Brighton Gazette.*

A lamentable circumstance has occurred in the family of a gentleman holding a high official situation in Dublin city. His daughter, a lovely girl, has eloped with her father's groom, with whom she was in the habit of taking equestrian exercise.

Prepared by D. Sibson, Chymist, Hull.

"One table-spoonful added to a pint of pure water readily forms a pint of the Compound Decoction; and, in justice to the preparers, we must say, appears to be more impregnated with the virtues of the ingredients than the decoction made in the usual way."—See *Gazette of Health and Practical Medicine* for January, 1829.

In bottles at 4*s.* 6*d.*, 12*s.*, and 22*s.*, the latter equivalent to 32 pints of the Compound Decoction of the London Pharmacopœia.

CLIMATE ON THE HAIR.—The effect of climate upon the hair is very great. Extreme cold is apt to dry and wither the roots; and, on the contrary, extreme heat to enervate and weaken this important integument of the head. The most extraordinary thing connected with the preceding fact is, that *one counteracting agent* should be endowed with the singular virtues of preserving the hair in health and beauty, in either the torrid or frigid zone; and it is a question, whether ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is most used in warm or cold countries. At the Court of Russia, the above delightful conservator of the hair is lauded with extraordinary encomiums; while in India the consumption of Rowland's Macassar is immense!

ASSURE the public that the genuine article can ONLY be had at the Warehouses, 12, Wells-street, Oxford-street. The Nickel Silver British Plate, manufactured by Rippon and Burton, is, by a chemical process, rendered superior to any other so called, in appearance and durability; it is equal to silver, all the articles being solid and of wrought material, they improve with use, and are warranted to stand the test of that strong acid, aquafortis. The following prices are named as a criterion:—

	s.	d.
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, fiddle handles, per doz.	12	0
Dessert ditto	10	0
Tea Spoons, per dozen	5	0
Gravy Spoons, each	4	0
Fish Knives	7	0
Butter Knives	2	0
Salt and Mustard Spoons	0	6
Soup Ladles	8	0
Sauce Ladles	3	8

	s.	d.
King's Pattern Table Spoons & Forks, full size, per doz.	30	0
Do. Dessert do. per doz.	25	0
Do. Tea do. do. do.	12	0
Do. Gravy, do. do. each	7	0
Do. Fish Knives, do.	11	6
Do. Salt and Mustard Spoons, ditto	1	3
Do Soup Ladles, do.	13	0
Do. Sauce Ladles, do.	3	6
Do. Gravy do.	[illegible]	

The daily papers contain long details of a supposed attempt to decoy Madame Vestris (Mathews). The affair is nothing but a stupid hoax.

Stabbing.—We have already published the facts of the case of Sir John Milbank. The trial came on at Winchester on Monday, and the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

United Service Museum.—A numerous meeting of subscribers was held on Saturday at the Thatched-house Tavern, to receive the annual report. From this it appeared that the council had been enabled to purchase 755*l.* 3*s.* 3*d* stock, thereby increasing the funded property of the institution to 5,500*l.* three per Cent. Consols. The following resolution was passed:—"That the members, considering that the 'United Service Museum' imperfectly expressed the objects of the society, resolve that the 'United Service Institution' be substituted in its stead." Sir George Cockburn was in the chair.

A special courier from Madrid has brought Lord Clarendon's answer to some pressing demand of the Government—a demand which brings him instantly to London. His Lordship is expected to be a Member of the Cabinet.

The Court.

The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday, at which the following Naval and Military officers were presented:—

Capt. Sir J. B. Pechell, on being appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, by Lord Minto. Dr. Richardson, Physician Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar, on promotion, by Lord Minto. Hon. Colonel Finch, C.B., on promotion, by Lord Hill. Commander Roche, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Major-Gen. Taylor, C.B., Madras Army, on promotion, and appointment as Companion of the Bath, by Gen. Sir F. Wetherall. Mr. J. P. Pigott, by Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Dickens, on appointment to 32nd reg. Edward Martin, Esq., 28th reg. Madras Inf., by Sir J. Hobhouse. Lt. Armitage, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Lieut. H. Hawker, R.N., on promotion and return from abroad, by Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Hawker. Commander Giffard, R.N., on promotion and return from India, by Lord Minto. Commander Edgell, by Lord Minto. Capt. H. Austin, R.N., on promotion, by Lord Minto. Commander W. J. Williams, R.N., on promotion, by Capt. the Hon. F. F. Berkeley. V.-Adm. Sir T. Paker, R. Adm. T. Brown (on promotion), and V.-Adm. Gifford,—by Lord Minto. Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., on returning from his government of South Australia, by the Marquess of Normanby. Second Lieut. C. W. H. Sotheby, 60th Rifles, on appointment, by Captain Sotheby, R.N. Lt.-Col. Leslie, K.H., on appointment to 4th Lt., by Lord Hill. Col. Wood, 41st reg., on his appointment to the third class of the Order of the Bath, by Lord Hill. Lt. Col. Gore Browne, on appointment to the command of the Rl. Artillery at Gibraltar, by the Master General. Col. Taylor, Lieut.-Governor Rl. Mil. Col., on being appointed C.B., by Lord Hill. Maj. Gen. de la Motte, C.B., Bombay Army, on receiving the honour of C.B., by Sir J. Hobhouse. Capt. S. Paddock, by Sir J. Pechell. Lieut. Montresor, R.N., on returning from service abroad, by Lt. Gen. Sir F. Mulcaster. Ensign Henry Lecky, 90th Lt. Inf., by Lt. Gen. Sir H. Keating. Major Waymouth, on promotion, by Lord Worsley. Cornet W. Cracroft, 1st Drags., by Lord Worsley. Ens. J. R. Jackson, 38th reg., on appointment, by Gen. Sir H. Pigott. Lt. Col. Cameron, on return from St. Petersburg, the Caucasus, and Persia, by Lord Palmerston. Lieut. Col. Oldfield, R. Engineers, to take leave on his departure for the Canadas, by the Master-General. Colonel Harding, R. Engineers, on being appointed C.B., by the Master-General. Major Evans, Madras Army, by Mr. W. Roche, M.P. Capt. Franks, 50th reg., on promotion, by Lt.-Gen. Sir T. Bradford. Major Moore, on promotion, by Lord Hill. Major Croft, Bengal Army, on promotion, by Sir J. Hobhouse. Major Robe, Rl. Engineers, by Sir F. Mulcaster. Lt.-Col. Courtenay Crutteden, Rl. Artillery, on promotion, by the Master General. Lieut.-Col. Beckwith, by Lord Hill. Second Lieut. Gwill, Ceylon Rifles, by Sir J. Webb. Lieut. Kirkland, Coldstream Guards, by Col. Fremantle. Lieut. W. C. Forrest, 11th Lt. Drags., on promotion and return from India, by Lt.-Col. the Earl of Cardigan. Capt. Culpeper, 11th Lt. Drags., on promotion, by the Adjut.-General. Capt. J. Sutton, 57th reg., by Lt. Gen. Sir J. Maclean. Captain Butler, Rifle Brigade, by Lord Poltimore. Capt. Halliday, 86th reg., by Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Brooke. Capt. Sutton, half pay, by Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Maclean. Capt. Pringle, Coldstream Guards, by Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Pringle. Capt. Mackinnon, Grenadier Guards, by Col. Lambert. Capt. John Hine, H.C.S., on return from China, by the Earl of Clare. Lieut. Charteris, by the Duke of Montrose. Lt. Gen. Sir Thos. Hawker, K.C.H., on promotion, by Lord Hill. Lt.-Gen. Watt, on promotion, by Sir H. Vivian. Lt.-Col. Astell, Grenadier Guards, on return from Canada, and on promotion, by Col. Lambert. Col. Stawell, 12th Lancers, on promotion, by Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Cumming. Lt.-Col. Leander Starr, A.D.C. to Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, by the Marquess of Normanby. Lieut.-Col. Knox, Coldstream Guards, on promotion, by Col. Walton. Ensign James Grant, 42d Highlanders, by Lt. Gen. Sir G. Murray. Ens. Thomas, 10th reg., by Sir D. J. Norreys, Bart., M.P. Cornet Scott, 12th Lancers, by Col. Stawell. Cornet Hay, 50th reg., by Lt. Gen. Sir A. Brooke. Lieut. F. Whittingham, 67th regiment, A.D.C. by Gen. Hon. Sir E. Paget. Lieut. Steele, Coldstream Guards, by Col. Fremantle. Lieut. Arthur S. Murray, Rifle Brigade, by Major-Gen. Hon. H. Murray. Lieut. Yolland, Rl. Engineers, by the Inspector-General of Fortifications.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[MON]DAY, March 18.—Mr. HORSMAN gave notice that soon [E]aster he would call the attention of the House to the sub[ject of] Impressment in the Navy.—In answer to an inquiry, [Lord P]ALMERSTON said, that Mr. M'Neill, after retiring from [Persia], had returned to this country on account of ill health, and [h]e had left Col. Shiel as Chargé d'Affaires.—Mr T. ATTWOOD [move]d, "That it be an instruction to the Committee of Supply to [con]sider the vote of 34,160 seamen and marines, and to inquire [whet]her it would not be advantageous, in the present state of the [count]ry, considering its foreign relations, to make an immediate [c]onsiderable increase;" but, after a short discussion, he con[sente]d to withdraw his motion.—Several votes connected with [the A]rmy were agreed to.—The debate on the Corn laws was re[sume]d for the fifth time, and, after a discussion of several hours, [the H]ouse divided, when Mr. Villiers' motion was lost by a ma[jority] of 147—the numbers being, for the motion, 195; against it, ...

... whom those returns were furnished—some of those officers of very distinguished character and high rank—should have been exceedingly hurt that any doubt should have been expressed as to the accuracy of any statements proceeding from them. He was now authorised by the whole of them, and by Sir Philip Durham in particular, to state that the returns from which he had quoted were strictly correct. There were two points upon which the noble Earl (Earl Hardwicke) seemed chiefly to conceive that there must be some error. The first related to the state of some of the ships at Portsmouth, and referring to the *Revenge* in particular, he said, that the masts necessary for her equipment, instead of being ready, were only in a state of progress and preparation. In consequence of the statement on the part of the noble Earl, he (Lord M.) had desired inquiries to be made, from which he learned, that instead of there being no masts for such a ship as the *Revenge*, there were in fact five sets of third-rate masts in a state fit to be shipped at any moment at which the necessity for them should arise, and that of these five sets of masts, three sets were wholly unappropriated. The other statement made by the noble Earl was, that there was no sufficient provision of topsails for ships of the line at Plymouth. Upon that point also he (Lord M.) had desired inquiry to be made by the Admiral Superintendent at Plymouth, and the answer he received was that the noble Earl had been greatly deceived in the information with which he had been furnished; for that so far from there being no topsails for ships of the line at Plymouth, there were seven complete suits of sails for line of battle ships, containing, in the whole, sixty-six topsails. He had thought it due to the officers, by whom the returns which he quoted, were made, to offer this explanation; and he thought their Lordships would see how important it was that discredit should not slightly or hastily be thrown upon documents quoted by a member of the Government.—Lord FORTESCUE (Ebrington) entered into a lengthened explanation of the speech to which Lord Lyndhurst made reference on a former evening, and said that the report to which reference had been made was not characterised by desirable correctness and fullness, adding, however, that, in the discharge of the office to which he was called, his principle of action would be to maintain and enforce, not to alter, the laws. A long discussion followed, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Wellington, &c., taking part in it. His Grace said that he did not think it the wisest appointment that could have been made.

THURSDAY, March 7.—The Earl of HARDWICKE said that he was necessarily absent on a former evening, when the Earl of MINTO contradicted his statements with respect to the incorrectness of the Government returns as to the condition of the demonstration ships. He still maintained that, with twenty one sail of the line in commission, and eighteen frigates, Government were only provided with three complete suits of sails for line-of-battle ships, and an equal number for the eighteen frigates. He confessed, however, that he was led into an expression which was, perhaps, too strong, "that the returns supplied by the Admiralty were false;" but he still impugned their accuracy.—The Earl of MINTO observed that the officers at Portsmouth and Plymouth were exceedingly anxious to vouch for the accuracy of the returns which they had presented, and which the Noble Earl had called in question, but which he (Lord Minto) nevertheless believed to be correct.—The Duke of WELLINGTON could not help thinking that those who were inquiring whether such a vessel had or had not three masts, or whether there was a sufficient store of sails in our dockyards, were on an entirely wrong scent. The Earl of Minto maintained that demonstration ships were ready, while another Noble Earl opposite to him insisted that they were not ready. Demonstration ships! (exclaimed his Grace), why this country was at war [hear! and cheers]—she was at war in two quarters of the world. She was at war in America, and likewise in Asia, and what he said was, that when a country was at war, the establishments of that country should be war establishments—whereas ours were all peace establishments [cheers].—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE, although he did not shut his eyes to the fact that there were grave subjects of apprehension as to the manner in which the interests of this country might be affected in various parts of the world, he could not admit that it was in a state of war with any maritime power; and the peace establishment was superior to any known to exist, or which was maintained in former periods of the maritime history of this country.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said that when they commenced making war with a peace establishment, they were obliged to starve the peace as well as the war establishments. That was his opinion, and he sincerely and anxiously hoped that they would not experience the truth of it, and find, when they brought, in a time of war, their peace service to the lowest possible state, that they were left without any reserve anywhere for any purpose whatever [cheers]. He did not wish to give any trouble or inconvenience to any Noble Lord; but he thought he was bound to state his views on a subject on which he felt strongly, and with respect to which he was actuated by no other motive than an anxious desire for the honour of the service.

FRIDAY, March 8.—Lord LYNDHURST complained of the insult offered to the British flag, and asked whether any apology had been received from the French Government. When the English vessel passed the French corvette, friendly salutes passed between them, and not the slightest intention was manifested of interrupting her course. But immediately afterwards signals were seen flying on board the French Admiral, and then it was the first shot was fired, and the subsequent outrage committed. He (Lord L.) was satisfied that the insult was offered, not by an unauthorised act on the part of the young commander of the corvette—but under the direction of the French Admiral.—Lord MINTO said that a very short and confused account had reached him from the Commander of the Packet, and he had written to Lieut. Croke, desiring him to furnish a more distinct and more detailed account of all that had occurred, both as regarded the conduct of the French officer, and the steps that he himself had taken. That information had not yet been received. A communication had been made by this country to the Government of France, and it would be but decent to wait for their explanation. Lord Brougham and Lord Melville thought this explanation anything but satisfactory, and were of opinion that redress for the insult must be required from the French Government.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 4.—Mr. C. WOOD, in answer to Lord Ingestrie, declined submitting the letters regarding the outrage on the British flag at Vera Cruz, the correspondence on the subject being still in progress. Having moved that the House resolve into Committee of supply on the "Navy Estimates," the motion gave rise to much preliminary discussion, in the course of which Captain BORNEO said that the general duties of Marines were fully equal to troops of the line; and, with regard to discipline and manœuvring, they were quite equal to any regiment of the line. At the same time, however, the Marine force had been treated in a way to lead to the impression on the minds of the soldiers of the line, that it should only be considered as an inferior branch of the service. Indeed, on more than one occasion, they had been stigmatised by the soldiers as being only half soldiers—[a laugh]. The Order in Council of 12 July, 1837, had never been applied to the Navy. How was it that it had only been made applicable to the Marine force? Was the Admiralty ashamed of it? If they were, he was glad of it. Their services were admitted by all persons to have been of the highest value, and he trusted, therefore, that justice would be done to this much deserving corps.

Mr. G. BERKELEY said, that in the hour of danger the line had never allowed the Marines to go before them.

Mr. C. WOOD said that Sir H. Hardinge, in giving his evidence before the commission on Military rewards and punishments, had stated his decided opinion that at some future period great inconveniences and danger might arise from the unequal system which gave the soldier a pension of only 6*d*. a day, while the Marine had 1*s*. Upon inquiry it was found that the Marine had not only this and other advantages over the soldier, but also over the sailor. While the Marine was entitled as a matter of right to discharge at the expiration of twenty one years, the soldier or seamen could only obtain his as a matter of favour, at the expiration of twenty-five or twenty-eight years; and here again the Marine had an advantage over the sailor, for his service was continuous, and a great deal of it passed less hardly than the seamen's service, while the service of the latter was not continuous. The Government was determined to act upon the principle of assimilating as nearly as possible the position of the three services. Upon the whole, the Marine was afloat about two-thirds or three-fourths of his time, and he and the sailor would now be entitled to a pension after about the same period of service.

Sir H. HARDINGE said that the Warrant of 1833 gave a soldier 6*d*. a day pension after twenty-one years' service, while the Marine had 1*s*. All the different Warrants ought to be revised and assimilated as much as possible.

Viscount HOWICK said that when the right hon. gentleman opposite was Secretary at War, he perceived that the non-effective Army was rapidly rising to an equality in numbers with the effective, and proceeded to take steps to counteract the mischief. It had been the practice, whatever the rule might have been, to give a man his discharge at the moment he had completed his twenty-one years of service, whether he was capable of further service or not, and the consequence was, that stout able men of thirty one or forty years of age were discharged on pensions nearly equal to the pay they had received, to remain a useless burden on the public for thirty or forty years. The determination which the gallant Baronet proceeded to act upon was, that no soldier should be admitted to a pension until by a strict medical examination it had been ascertained that he was not fit for further service. It was then found that another description of abuse arose, for the men who by a long course of drunkenness and debauchery had ruined their health, were admitted to their discharge, and had thus an advantage over the men of sober habits and regular conduct, who remained fit for service and kept in the Army for long periods. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the noble Lord who had become Paymaster of the Forces to remedy this abuse, it was found necessary to make an alteration in the amount of pensions, and the principle on which this alteration was made was this:—A soldier dismissed at an early period of life received a smaller amount of pension than the soldier whose good conduct and attention to his health enabled him to continue a longer period in the service, and still less than he who continued in the service till he was altogether disabled from earning his livelihood. The Warrant of 1833 had been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, and had received his full concurrence. Nay, more, it was thought that so important an arrangement ought not to take place without the sanction of the Cabinet. This Warrant was formally brought before the Cabinet, of which Sir J. Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty, was a member, and was approved of. The right to pensions established by that Warrant with regard to ordinary service and ordinary disabilities, was framed with a just regard to what was fair to the soldier, and just to the people of this country, by whom those pensions were to be paid. But some farther provision was necessary for rewarding the good conduct of the soldier. Accordingly, he (Lord Howick) had the honour of submitting a warrant to his late Majesty, authorising the issue of good-conduct pay to soldiers under certain rules and regulations, allowing them to carry that extra pay as given for good conduct, in addition to their pensions. The effect of the Warrant of the gallant officer, as contrasted with the Good-Conduct Warrant to which he had referred, would appear from a statement which he held in his hand. By that paper he found, that instead of the soldier being now in a different or worse situation than after the establishment of the Warrant ...

... object of attention. ... ... er materials, have been brought from Trieste. The [garr]ison has been gradually reinforced, but even now [doe]s not amount to more than between 1500 and 1600. [A c]onvention, however, is said to have been negotiated [wit]h Switzerland for an augmentation. The Austrians [hav]e a force of beween 6000 and 7000 men on the [ext]reme frontier.

[S]PAIN.—The following toasts were drunk at the fare[wel]l dinner given by General Seoane to the Earl of [Clar]endon:—"To Queen Isabel II. May God con[found] her enemies." "To Queen Victoria. May [he]aven grant her a long and prosperous reign, and a [nu]merous progeny." "To General Evans." "To the [Ea]rl of Clarendon." "To the King of Denmark, who [dis]dained to imitate the cruel example set by the abso[lu]st sovereigns, and was one of the first to recognise [Qu]een Isabel."

GREECE.—Accounts to 17th Feb. state that the [E]nglish General, Gordon, had retired from the service [be]cause he had not been included in the list of the pro-

ter ... kej ... cor ... it ... wh ... we ... var ... me ... the ... the ... ist ... obl ... in ... abe ... tha ... to ... fail ...

of pension provided by the existing Warrant. Unless he committed some specific offence which was recorded against him, he could not be deprived of the advantage of that pension. More than that, the advantages of good conduct pay could only be lost by sentence of Court-Martial, and where only a single offence was committed, after a short period—only one year—the offender might be reinstated in his privileges. With respect to the light in which the service was viewed by the people at large, there was a strong proof of its popularity in the number of recruits which had been enlisted within the last two months—a number which was almost unexampled in time of peace.

Mr. WOOD now brought forward the Estimates. He said that statements had been put forth in every shape by the press, alleging that the state of the Navy force was in the greatest degree of decrepitude. They had been charged in the Tory papers to this effect—that shameful reductions had been made by the Ministry in the Navy. This was the charge; and the answer to it was at once simple and satisfactory—they had made no reduction. Reductions had been made, but they had not been made by the present Government; and yet the attack was made upon those who had increased the Navy by those who had reduced it. He proceeded to examine the various accounts published by a "Flag Officer" and others injurious to the Navy; and showed both that the force of other powers had been greatly exaggerated, and that our own had been as grossly depreciated. With respect to the manning of the Navy, he did not believe that the manning of the Navy was more difficult at the present moment than any other. They had been told that in former times of peace there was no difficulty in obtaining hands; but the manning now was slow, in consequence of the care taken by the officers in the selection of the men. He questioned, however, if ever there were greater facilities in obtaining men; and the same complaint, it was to be observed, was heard in America. The condition of the seamen had been much improved. There was a great difference between the reward in the American merchant service and Navy as there was between the British merchant service and Navy. The warrant officers had been classed and improved, and the pay increased, and the pay of the petty officers had also been increased. The hon. gentleman contrasted the resources of this and other countries, and observed that in Russia, from the want of these resources, they were obliged to maintain in peace what they wanted in war. The Americans relied entirely on this country. The number of registered seamen in France, deducting Captains, landsmen, and apprentices, and those above and below age, was only 35,000. The number of registered seamen of this country was, after making every deduction for casualties, 200,000; but this number did not include fishermen, or the maritime population, as did the system of inscription in France; and he believed that the number not included was as high as 150,000. Alluding to what fell the other day from Lord Melville, he (Mr. Wood) said, that so far from there being a diminution since the introduction of steam, the fact was quite the reverse. The total increase during the last few years was 9500. With these enormous resources we were much better prepared for manning a fleet than at any former period of our history.—When he sat down the cheering was loud and long continued.

Sir E. CODRINGTON moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, March 5.—Sir E. CODRINGTON moved an Address to Her Majesty, to enlarge the powers of the Naval and Military Commission now sitting, so as to embrace the subject of pensions, and every other subject which they think beneficial to the public service. The gallant Admiral objected to the mode in which the ships were manned, and the inadequate remuneration of officers and men; complained of the expense to which officers were subjected by way of outfit, and instanced Capt. Fitzroy, of the *Beagle*, who, on getting the command of that ship, was obliged to expend 7,000*l*. of his own money, contrasted the half-pay allowances of the various classes of officers, and the pensions of their widows, with the allowances to civilians, and pensions to their relatives, and dwelt particularly on the hardships to which the Lieutenants were subjected; passed severe strictures on Sir J. Barrow for the language he had used in speaking of a "Flag Officer" and Capt. Craufurd.—Mr. G. BERKELEY said, that as to the publication of Sir J. Barrow, suppose the case had been reversed—suppose the views of the noble Lord at the head of the Admiralty had not concurred with the views of Sir J. Barrow, and suppose the views of the noble Lord had concurred with those of Capt. Berkeley, he asked whether, under such circumstances, Capt. B. would have been dismissed from his situation?—Lord HOWICK, as a member of the Naval and Military Commission, expressed it as his opinion that the duties they had already to perform were more than they could properly or conveniently get through. The Commission had met that morning, and he had asked the Duke of Wellington whether he might say that the subject matters of inquiry already before the Commission were sufficiently extended, and his Grace expressed it as his decided opinion, that the objects of the inquiry should not be extended.—Capt. PECHELL expressed his regret at having heard from the Secretary-at-War that it was not the intention of the Commission to take into consideration the matters alluded to by Sir E. Codrington, and regretted still more that the same opinion was entertained by the Duke of Wellington.—Capt. GORDON thought that very considerable benefit would accrue from an inquiry into the subject of pensions.—Lord INGESTRIE observed that if the Commission could not undertake the investigation proposed by Sir E. Codrington, there was no reason why the matter should not be referred to the Board of Admiralty.—Adm. Sir C. ADAM was gratified to hear the opinion expressed by Lord Howick, backed as it was by the Duke of Wellington. With respect to the proper manning of ships, the system which had been adopted having given very general satisfaction to the country, he could only regret that anything should have occurred to justify Capt. Berkeley in putting before the public the pamphlet he had written, the effect of which was his retirement from the Board; for there was no man who sat at the Board who performed his duties better or more ably. He could not admit that the statements in that pamphlet were true.—The motion was negatived without a division.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—Sir H. HARDINGE gave notice that he should bring on his motion for a return of the number of Chelsea pensioners who had commuted their pensions for the purpose of settling in the North American Colonies, and for the other returns on that subject, of which he had already given notice, on going into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.—The adjourned discussion on the Navy Estimates was allowed to take precedence of the orders of the day.—Sir G. CLERK said that the impression on his mind from the statement of the Secretary for the Admiralty was, that the Navy of the country was not in the state in which it ought to be. It was unfair to overlook the peculiar circumstances of the different periods. It was not alone in the Mediterranean that they might have to look for hostile fleets; they were well aware that foreign powers had large Naval forces elsewhere, and in case of sudden hostilities might sweep our commerce from the channel without interruption or impediment. There was only one ship, a first-rate, at each of the three stations, and it would require the united crews of all these three ships properly to man one of them to enable it to go to sea. There was little consolation to be derived from our having 200,000 merchan

Bath, on 16th inst., the lady of Capt. LYSAGHT, R.N., of a still-born child—12th inst., at Saltash, the lady of C. MEREUX, Esq., Lieut., R.N., of a daughter—At Bognor, on 13th inst., the lady of Capt. FRASER, R.N., of a son—14th inst., at Woodside, Plymouth, the lady of Capt. R. DICKINSON, R.N., C.B., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Aberdeen, H. J. WHITE, Esq., late of 91st regt., to JANE ALLAN, eldest daughter of Maj. Boyd, late of the same regiment—9th inst., at Chertsey, Captain E. C. ISAACSON, to CHARLOTTE, only child of the late S. Hudson, Esq.—14th inst., at Great Yarmouth, M. CASSAN, Esq., Lieut. 84th regt., to LUCY ELISABETH, elder daughter of the late Captain J. W. Marshall, R.N.—16th inst., the Hon. E. BUTLER, Lieut. in H.M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and son of Lord Dunboyne, to EMMA JANE, only child of A. Baily, Esq., of Cumberland-place, Regent's-park—18th inst., at St. Pancras, J. NICHOLS, Esq., of Glocester, to MARY, widow of S. Waller, Esq., R.N.—12th inst., at Wilton Church, by the Rev. E. Tronbridge Halliday, Lieut.-Colonel C. MADDISON BIRD, Madras Army, to HARRIET S. WALKER, only daughter of the late Rev. W. Henry Walker, Rector of Great Wigston, Leicestershire, and niece to Major-General C. A. Walker, of Whitleigh House, near Taunton, Somersetshire—12th inst., W. H. BURKE, Esq., Commander of H.M.'s revenue cutter *Kite*, to Miss ELLIS, daughter of the late W. Ellis, Esq., 44, Albany-street, Edinburgh—At Dublin, E. J. EVATT, Esq., to BERRY, daughter of the late Captain Bayly, 5th Dragoon Guards.

DEATHS.

At Dalston, Hackney, Lt. W. JAMES, 56th reg.—At Farnham, Adm. BARTHOLOMEW, aged 91.—At Heavitree, Capt. E. S. PORBUNY, late Secretary to the Marine Board, Chelsea.—At Molescroft, near Beverley, Miss THOMPSON, aunt to Col. Thompson, late M.P. for Hull.—27th Jan. last, at Woodford Cottage, Fort Erie, U. Canada, Lieut. CHARLES JONES, R.N.—19th inst., WILLIAM STONE, Esq., Master Shipwright of H.M.'s Dockyard, Chatham, in his 69th year.—At Paris, on 14th ult. Capt. J. JEKYLL, R.N., aged 64.—At Portobello, 14th inst., Maj.-Gen. Sir PATRICK LINDSAY, K.C.B.—At Kingston, on 14th inst., aged 92, MRS. ROSS, the widow of Lt. W. Ross, R.N., and mother of Rear Adm. ROSS, Comm.-in-Chief in the Pacific.—At Enniskillen, GEORGE, son of the late Capt. Joyce.—At Clontarf, Capt. F. DUNDAS, h.-p. 81st reg.—Dublin, E. EAGLE, Esq. M.D., formerly Staff Surgeon to the Forces.—In Ennis, rather suddenly, the wife of Capt. DE RUVYNES, Adju. Clare Militia.—At Shadow-Bush, Clare, Suffolk, MARY, wife of Col. Weston.—At Annefield, Dublin, R. PERCEVAL, M.D., late Physician General, aged 82.—14th inst., at Twickenham, DOROTHEA, second daughter of the late General Lister—At Ditchling, Sussex, in her 35th year, ANN, only daughter of Lt.-Col. Poole, wife of Capt. J. Corfield, E.I.C.'s service—On Sunday last, at Pembroke Dock, JOSEPH, the infant son of J. W. Wilkins, Esq., R.N., of H.M.'s steam packet *Adder*—17th inst., at Stonehouse, Miss BEVIANS, daughter of Col. Bevians, R.M., aged 25.

Advertisements.

TO CABINET-MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and BROKERS.—The Trade can be supplied cheaper than they can manufacture at THURNELL'S extensive Manufactory, 71, Leadenhall-street, where, for the accommodation of the trade in general, every article in the CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and BEDDING is kept ready. Goods made to order with the utmost punctuality. As W. T has but one system of doing business, putting five per cent. on the cost price, the country traders will find this establishment surpass all in London, and will be astonished at the lowness of the prices for ready money only.—71, Leadenhall street.

BRITISH WATERPROOFING COMPANY, 482, West Strand, near the Lowther Arcade.—The Directors of this Company invite the attention of the public to the following report, received from the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police Force, addressed to H. C. Moreton Dyer, Esq., one of the Directors of this Company:—

"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall place, 23rd February, 1839.—SIR,—The Commissioners of Police beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, requesting to be informed of the reports made by the police constables who have been wearing the clothing prepared and waterproofed by the British Waterproofing Company. The Commissioners have to acquaint you in reply, that one suit has been in the use of a constable, whose beat is situate on Blackheath. He reports that frequently during the month of January he was out in six hours' successive rain, without getting the least damp underneath the clothing; that on the night of the 8th instant it rained the whole nine hours he was on duty, and that when he took off his great coat, in the presence of the sergeant at the station, it was found as dry inside as when he put it on; that since he wore the waterproofed clothing he has been out in as much wet as at one time would have saturated three suits of the ordinary clothing. The other police constable is situate at Kingsland. He reports that he has worn the waterproofed clothing night and day, and has been under severe rain and snow storms, none of which penetrated any part of his clothing, except a little wet through one of the legs of the trousers on the first day he put them on, but since then he has observed nothing more of it. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, "C. ROWAN."

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THE
NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE
AND
East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 323. SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1839. PRICE 8*d*.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Docks on the 10th April, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 15th, the new teak Bombay-built Ship JOHN FLEMING, 600 Tons, Capt. EDW. ROSE, lying in the West India Docks. This Ship is 6 feet 8 inches between decks, is elegantly fitted for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to J. R. THOMSON, Esq., 2, King's Arms Yard; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

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G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's-street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms. Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 30 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas; Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

OUTFITS to INDIA and to EVERY PART of the GLOBE.—Officers of the Army and Navy, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, may be SUPPLIED at W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s old-established WAREHOUSE, 37, Cornhill. Jean Jackets, 5s. 6d. each; Drill Trousers, 8s. per pair; Dressing Gowns, 10s. each; Dress Coats, 35s. each; Shirts, 12s. per doz.; Ditto, with plaited fronts, 18s. per doz. to the finest quality; Linen Towels, 4s. 6d. per doz.; Sheets, 8s. per pair; Chemises, 10s. per doz.; Very fine do., 24s. per doz.; Night Gowns, 19s. per doz., with every article of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing at wholesale prices; Cabin Furniture, Bedding, &c. &c.—Lists of Prices on application, or by Letter (post paid).

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS FOR CANADA.—Officers joining their Regiments are requested to inspect S. and H. PRATT'S extensive assortment of their improved Patent Military Portable Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Canteens, Portmanteaus, and every travelling requisite from which Outfits can be selected, at the shortest notice (and the most moderate terms for their superior workmanship), at their Military Equipage Warehouses, 123, New Bond-street, and 10, Cockspur-street. Several Second-hand Bedsteads and Canteens to be sold at great reductions.

INDIAN ARMY OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT for Writers, Cadets, and Passengers to India, Sydney, &c., under the management of MR. ALEXANDER and CAPTAIN KERR (late Superintendent of Gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, Bengal), No. 6, Leadenhall street, and No. 8, Regent-street. At this Establishment every description of Outfit suited for India, is provided upon any scale of estimate desired. Patent Swing Beds, Iron Camp Bedsteads, Military Canteens, and every variety of Cabin Furniture to be had.

CONTRACT FOR BEEF AND MUTTON FOR THE ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARY AT CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician General of the Navy, Somerset place, 26th March, 1839

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 4th April next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON

as shall from time to time be required for the use of the Royal Marine Infirmary at Chatham until the 31st day of March, 1840

The Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office, or on application to the Purveyor at the Infirmary.

No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for Beef and Mutton," and must also be delivered at Somerset Place, accompanied by a letter signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the Sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contract.

Office of Ordnance, 22nd March, 1839.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice that they will Sell by Public Auction, at the Tower, on Tuesday 9th and Wednesday 10th April, 1839, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon precisely, sundry Lots of Old Stores, consisting of Militia Clothing, Great Coats, Boots, Knapsacks, Bedding, Tents, Flags, and Bunting, Sand Bags, Iron Bedsteads, Iron Boilers and Pots, Anvils, Vices, Tools, Bellows, Scales and Weights, Chairs and Tables, Old Brass, Steel, Iron and Pewter, Rope, Canvas, Firewood, and various other Articles. The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed in the Catalogues, one week previous to the Sale (Sundays excepted), from 10 o'clock till 4, upon application to the Principal Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the Lots, and Conditions of the Sale, will be delivered to those Persons who may apply for the same.

By Order of the Board,

R. EYHAM, Secretary.

Naval Intelligence.

ADMIRALTY, March 26th, 1839.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Smith, of H.M.S. *Volage*, to Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland.

"*H.M.S. Volage, Aden Back Bay, 22nd Jan.* 1839.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform your Excell. that the expedition under my command against this place, anchored in the afternoon of 16th inst. The same evening I received a letter (No. 1) from the political agent, informing me that all negotiation on his part had failed, and that hostilities had already commenced. On receipt of this letter, I communicated with Major Baillie, the officer commanding the troops, and we determined to lose no time in attacking the place. The 17th was spent in drawing up the plan of attack, and in making the necessary preparations. On the morning of the 18th I weighed with the squadron to proceed to the front of the town, which I reached in the afternoon, in company with the *Cutter* (towing a mortar-boat) and *Mahe* schooner. On standing in towards the Island of Seerah, a fire was opened on the ship with musketry and several large guns, when I commenced a partial attack. The *Coote* (corvette) and transports not having come up, I hauled off and anchored for the night. On the morning of the 19th, the whole force having arrived, I made the signal to prepare to attack, and the troops to be held in readiness for landing in two divisions; at half-past nine the *Volage* anchored, with a spring on her small bower cable, in four fathoms water, at about three hundred yards distance from the lower battery on the Island of Seerah, at the same time the *Mahe* took up her position to the southward of the island. On standing in, the enemy opened a fire of great guns and musketry on us, but the ship being laid so close to the shore, the guns on the heights were rendered useless, their shot passing over us. At ten the cruiser anchored, and was of essential service in destroying the flank of the battery. During this period a heavy fire was kept up; but in a short time two of the guns in the lower battery were dismounted, and most of the people were driven from the remainder; they, however, took shelter behind the ruins of the battery, and kept up an incessant fire of musketry on the ships, and although the lower battery was almost knocked to pieces, still we had great difficulty in dislodging the men. At this period I directed the fire to be opened on the round tower and batteries on the heights, which were filled with men armed with matchlocks, and in the course of one hour I had the satisfaction to see this tower (though 60 feet high, and strongly built) a mass of ruins. At 11 the *Coote* anchored with the second division of the troops to the southward of the Island, and opened her fire upon the town. Finding the firing had not ceased from the lower battery, I directed the *Mahe* schooner to proceed to the end of it, and endeavour to drive out the men from behind it, by musketry; this service was performed by her Commander, Lieut. Daniels, in a most gallant manner, but I regret to say that Mr. Nesbitt, Midshipman, was severely wounded. The firing having now almost entirely ceased, I gave directions for the boats of both divisions to land. Lieut. Dobree, who had charge of the first division, Mr. Rundle, Mate, and a Quartermaster of this ship, were the first on shore, and made for a 68-pounder, which had been fired at us several times, when a matchlock was fired at the Quartermaster by a man behind the gun, who was immediately cut down by him, and the first British flag was planted by Mr. Rundle. So completely were the enemy driven from all points (with the exception of the Island) by the fire of the ships, that the whole of the troops landed with the loss of only two men killed and three wounded. A partial firing was still kept up from the island, when I directed Lieut. Dobree (who had returned) with two Mates (Messrs. Steward and Rundle), with a party of seamen, and Lieut. Ayles with the Marines, amounting altogether to 50, to land and take possession of it. This was gallantly accomplished, the party ascending the heights, spiking and dismounting the guns, taking the flag which had been flying from the tower, and making prisoners of 180 armed Arabs, who were conducted from the island to the main by the party, and given over into the charge of Major Osborne. In an attempt to disarm the prisoners (made by the military) they made a most formidable resistance, and I regret to say that several lives were lost on both sides. Mr. Nesbitt, a Midshipman of the *Mahe*, was the only person hurt on board the squadron, and of the part of the military 16 were killed and wounded, most of them dangerously, and one Sergeant has since died. The enemy's guns were served badly and fired irregularly, they appearing to have most confidence in their matchlocks; and there can be no doubt that if it had not been for the total destruction of their defences by the squadron, the troops would not have been able to have accomplished their landing without a very severe loss. I have not been able to ascertain the number of armed men that defended the town, but from what I can learn there must have been upwards of one thousand; nor can I come at the exact number that were killed or wounded, 25 dead bodies were found on the island of Seerah alone, several in the town, and at this moment there are 25 wounded lying in the Mosque, amongst whom is the Sultan's nephew, who defended the island. I begin recommend to your notice the gallant conduct and services of Lieut. Dobree and Messrs. Steward and Rundle (Mates); not can I omit mentioning the assistance I received from Capt Haines, the political agent, who, from his local knowledge, piloted the ship in, which enabled me to take up so effective a position. I herewith transmit to your Excellency a plan of the attack (No. 2), and a list of the ordnance stores (No. 3) captured. Lieut. Dobree is now employed with a party of men is endeavouring to get off the three large brass Turkish guns, which it is the wish of the captors should be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty. I intend to send the *Cruiser* to Barbara for water, and I shall leave this place as soon as tranquillity is restored, and measures are taken for the security of the troops. I have, &c. H. SMITH,

"Captain, commanding the Expedition.

"His Excellency Rear-Admiral F. L. Maitland."

"*Hon. Company's sloop of war Coote, Aden Back Bay, Jan.* 16.

"SIR—All negotiations with the chieftains of the Abdalla tribe having failed in bringing them to perform their written promise of transferring Aden to the British, and their having declared war by opening fire on the Hon. Company's sloop of war *Coote*, and her boats; in fact, after all reasoning and every strenuous endeavour has been exerted on the part of the Bombay government to bring the deceitful and dishonourable tribe to their senses by mild and conciliating measures have proved unavailing; I am under the necessity (as the last and only resource left to obtain satisfaction for the repeated insults offered to the British) to solicit force may be used to compel them to evacuate the ground ceded to the British under their Sultan's seal, in Jan., 1838. 2dly. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will, with the squadron under your command, in co-operation with the troops under the command of Maj. Baillie, adopt such measures for the immediate capture and occupation of Aden, as may appear to you best calculated to obtain it. 3dly. I take the liberty of pointing out that many of the poor inhabitants of Aden have been compelled by the chieftains to remain there, consisting principally of Jews, Banians, and Zoories; I therefore earnestly solicit that, if possible, their lives be preserved. 4th. I also beg that if fortune should place the Sultan or his sons, any chieftains or seids, in our possession, that their lives be spared; and that any individual so captured be secured to await future decision regarding them. 5th. Having a perfect knowledge of the localities of the place, I shall feel most happy to afford you any information on the subject; and if, from a thorough knowledge of the bay and anchorages, my services or advice be advantageous, I shall feel proud to accompany the Commander of any vessel or squadron in taking up a close position for the destruction of their strongest battery. I have, &c.,

"J. B. HAINES, Political Agent.

"To Capt. Smith, H.M.S. *Volage*, Senior Officer, Aden."

"*Return of Brass and Iron Ordnance captured at Aden on 19th Jan.*, 1839.

"In battery, on carriages—1 brass eighty five pounder, 1 brass sixty-eight pounder, 1 brass thirty-two pounder (dismounted by fire of the squadron), 1 iron eighteen-pounders (dismounted by fire of the squadron), 2 iron twelve-pounders, 5 iron nine-pounders (dismounted and thrown into the sea by sailors), 5 iron six-pounders, 1 iron four pounder, 5 iron three-pounders. Not in battery—1 brass eighty-nine pounder, 6 iron six-pounders, 1 iron four-pounder Total 33 guns. 2,000 pounds of powder, 1,200 shots of sizes (35 stone, 38 grape shot, 2 pigs of lead, 111 matchlocks.

"W. WITTERSHEY, Capt.-Commanding Artil., Aden Force."

PROMOTIONS.

Captains—Richard Crozier—Right Honble. Lord Clarence—Edward Paget

Commanders—John Duffill—Owen Stanley.

Lieutenants—T. A. Helpman—Charles B. Warren—Thos. Curtis Ross—H. E. S. Winthorp.

Purser—Wm. Weaver, of the *Howe*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Samuel Mercer (1836), Orbell Oakes (1828), and Ralph Barton (1836), to be Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard, vice W. W. P. Johnson, W. H. Jervis, and Charles Keele

Lieutenants—Charles Hopkins (*a*—1815), R. E. Hollen (1830), Daniel Woodrofe (1828), and Robt. Taylor (1821), to Coast Guard, vice Slaughter, Westbrook, Glynn, and Parker. H. Hawkins (1838), to *Donegal*.

Mates—W. N. Hastie to *Powerful*. C. D. O'Brien to *Meteor*.

Midshipman—C. B. Strong to *Powerful*.

Assistant Surgeons—Forbes (in charge) to *Weazle*, vice Read, invalided. A. B. Turrot to *Waterwitch*. F. B. Pascoe to *Snipe*. D. Buchanan to *Curlew*. W. Craig to *Melville*.

Secretaries—E. Waller to be Secretary to Sir John Ommanney, vice Dyer.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, st. ves., Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), arrived at Constantinople, from Malta and Athens, March 7.

COLUMBINE, 16, Com. G. Elliot (1839), sailed from Mauritius, for the Cape of Good Hope, Jan. 6.

MEGERA, st. ves., Lt.-Com. Goldsmith (1809), arrived at Malta, from Gibraltar, March 15.

TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), arrived at Malta, from Lisbon, March 9.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

The Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

Mediterranean. Mail made up every Saturday.

LONDONDERRY, Engledue,	s. Mar. 4, d. Mar. 24, r. Mar. 29
LIVERPOOL, Lewis,	s. March 11, d. Mar. 31.
ROYAL TAR, Lewis,	s. May, 19, d. Apr. 9.
IBERIA, Cooper,	s. Mar. 26, d. Apr. 14.

Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres. First Tuesday each Month.

SEAGULL, Parsons (1815),	s. Nov. 6, d. Mar. 29, r. Mar. 18.
RANGER, Turner (*a*. 1825)	s. Dec. 7, d. April 26.
SWIFT, Welch (1813),	s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804),	s. Feb. 11, d. July 22,
ALERT, Jennings (1813),	s. Mar. 8, d. May 3.

North America. First Wednesday in every Month.

MAGNET, Griffith (1823),	s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 9, r. Mar. 25.
LINNET, Downey (1812),	s. Mar. 0, d. May 11.

Leeward Islands and Jamaica. 1st and 15th in every Month.

LYRA, Forrester (1825),	s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 11, r. Mar. 14.
PIGEON, James (1821),	s. Jan. 8, d. Apr. 2.
HOPE, Rees (1813),	s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807),	s. Feb. 3, d. April 28.
PANDORA, Innes (1813),	s. Feb. 17, d. May 5.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1810),	s. Mar. 3, d. May 19.
LAPWING, Coghlan (1814),	s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

Mexico. Fifteenth of every Month.

PETEREL, Crooke (1814),	s. Nov. 15, d. May, 29.
SPEY, James (1815),	s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815),	s. Jan. 17, d. May 9.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815),	s. Feb. 19, d. June 11.
STAR, Smith (1821),	s. Mar. 17, d. July 4.

STATIONS OF H.M.'S SHIPS IN COMMISSION,

WITH THE YEARS WHEN BUILT.

Corrected to this Day.

For Vessels employed in the Packet Service see Falmouth Packets.

ACHERON, st. v. (1838), Lt.-Com. A. Kennedy (1815), Medite.

ACORN, 16 (1836), Com. J. Adams (*b.*) (1827), on passage to Cape.

ACTÆON, 28 (1831), Captain Robert Russell (1836), S. America.

ADDER, st. ves., Master J. Hammond (acting), Pembroke.

ADVICE, st. ves., Master W. D. Evans (acting), Pembroke.

ÆTNA, rec. sp., Lieut. Com. J. Wilson (*c.*) (1815), Portsmouth.

AFRICAN, st. v., (1825) Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), surv. C. of Ire.

ALGAR, st. v. (1826), Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1820), W. Indies.

ALGERINE, 10 (1829), Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.

ALLIGATOR, 28 (1821), Cap. Sir J. G. Bremer, C.B (1814), Australia.

ANDROMACHE, 28 (1832), Capt. R. L. Baynes, C.B. (1828), N. Ame.

APOLLO, fr. s. (1805), Mast.-Com. A. Karley (1815), part. service.

ARIADNE, 28, (1816), coal dépôt, Mas.-Com. R. Hodges (1812), Alexandria.

ARIEL, st. ves., Master Luke Smithitt, (acting), Dover.

ARROW, 10 (1823), sch., Lt.-Com. B. J. Sullivan (1830), S. America.

ASIA, 84 (1824), Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.

ASTREA, 6 (1910), Capt. J. H. Plumridge (1822), Falmouth.

ATHOLL, 28, tr. s. (1820), Mas.-Com C. P. Bellamy (1824), p. serv.

AVON, st. ves., Lt.-Com. C. H. Townley (1808), Liverpool.

BARHAM, 50 (1811), Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Sheerness.

BASILISK, k., 6 (1821), Lt.-Com. J. Russell (*c.*) (1833), S. Amer.

BEACON, 8, sur. v. (1829), Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterr.

BEAGLE, 10, sur. v. (1820), Com. J. C. Wickham (1827), Australia.

BEAVER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Mudge (1815), Dover.

BELLEROPHON, 80 (1818), Cap. C. J. Austen (1810), Mediterranean.

BLAZER, st. ves. (1834), Lt. Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Medite.

BONETTA, 3 (1836), Lieut.-Com J. L. R. Stoll (1832), C. of Africa.

BOXER, st. ves., Capt. F. Bullock (1838), sur. Thames & Medway.

BRISK, 3 (1819), Lt.-Com. Arthur Kellett (1823), Coast of Africa.

BRITANNIA, 120 (1820), Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. H. D. Trotter (1834), Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10 (1820), Lieut. Com. C. Stanley (1831), Australia.

BULLFROG, sch. Lt.-Com. G. A. Leary (1821), Lakes of Canada.

BUZZARD, 3 (1834), Lt. Com. C. Fitzgerald (1826), C. of Africa.

CALLIOPE, 28 (1837), Capt. Thomas Herbert (1822), So. America.

CAMELION, 10 (1814), Lt. Com. G. M. Hunter (1826), Lisbon.

CARYSFORT, 26 (1836), Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Mediterranean.

CASTOR, 36 (1832), Capt. Edward Collier (1814), Mediterranean.

CEYLON, 2 (1810), Commo. Sir J. Louis, Bt (1806), rec. sh., Malta.

CHARON, st. ves., Master Ethell Lyne, acting (1837), Dover.

CHARYBDIS, 3 (1835), Lt.-Com. Hon. R. Gore (1832), N. Amer.

CLEOPATRA, 26 (1835), Capt. S. Lushington (1829), Sheerness.

COCKATRICE, 6 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), S. America.

COLUMBIA, 2, st. v., Master-Com. A. Thompson (1814), W. Indies.

COLUMBINE, 16 (1826), Com. G. Elliot (1836) Cape of Good Hope.

COMET, 3, st. v. (1822), Lt. Com. G. T. Gordon (1829), N.C. Spain

COMUS, 18 (1828), Com. the Hon. P. P. Cary (1831), West Indies.

CONFIANCE, st. v. (1817), Lt.-Com E. Stopford (1831), Mediter.

CONWAY, 28 (1822), Capt. C. R. D Bethune (1836), E. Indies.

CORNWALLIS 74 (1813), Capt. Sir R. Grant, (1828), N. America and West Indies.

CRACKER, cutter (1826), tender to *Seaflower*, Jersey.

CROCODILE, 28 (1825), Capt. J. Polkinghorne (1828), West Indies.

CRUIZER, 16 (1828), Com. R. H. King (1828), East Indies.

CUCKOO, st. ves., Master Com. W. Wadling (acting), Holyhead.

CURLEW, 10, Lt.-Com. Geo. Rose (1832), Portsmouth.

DAPHNE, 18 (1836), Capt. J. W. Dalling (1828), Lisbon.

DASHER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. B. Cragg (1828), Weymouth.

DEE, 4, st. v. (1832), Com. Jos. Sherer (1829), R.H., N. America.

DIDO, 20 (1836), Capt. Lewis Davies, C. B. (1827), Mediter.

DOLPHIN, 16 (1836), Lt. Com. Ed. Holland (1826), Coast of Africa.

DONEGAL, 78 (1794), Rear-Admiral Sir J. A. Ommanney, K.C.B., Capt. John Drake (1830), Lisbon.

DOTTEREL, st. v., Master-Com. J. Grey (acting), Holyhead.

DROMEDARY, con sh (1799), Mas. Com. R. Skinner, (1808), Berm.

ECHO, st. ves. (1827), Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), W. Indies.

EDINBURGH, 74 (1811), Capt. W. W. Henderson, R.H. (1815), West Indies.

ELECTRA, 18 (1837), Com. Wm. Proston (1833), Lisbon.

EMERALD, ten. to *Bl. G.* yt. (1820), Mast. Jo. Saunders, Portsm.

ESPOIR, 10 (1826), Lt.-Com. J. T. Paulson (1822), Lisbon station.

EXCELLENT (1810), Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.

FAIR ROSAMOND (1830), Lt.-Com. W. B. Oliver (1829), C. of Africa.

FAIRY, 10, surv. ves. (1826), Capt. W. Hewett (1827), Harwich.

FAVOURITE, 18 (1829), Com. Walter Croker (1814), East Indies.

FEARLESS, st. v., Master W. Comben (acting), Weymouth.

FIREBRAND, 6, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen (act.), Woolwich.

FIREFLY, st. v. (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1815), part. service.

FLAMER, 6 (1821), Lieut.-Com. J. M. Pothury (1823), West Indies.

FLY, 18 (1831), Com. G. G. Loch (1837), South America.

FORESTER, 3 (1832), Lt.-Com. F. G. Rond (1837), Coast of Africa.

GANGES, 84 (1821), Capt. B. Reynolds, C.B. (1812), Lisbon.

GLEANER, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. E. Davis (1815), Woolwich.

GORGON, st. v. (1838), Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), Pembroke.

GRECIAN, 16, (1837), Com. Wm. Smyth (1837), on pass. to S. Ame.

GRIFFON, 3 (1832), Lieut.-Com. J. G. D'Urban (1822), W. Indies.

HARLEQUIN, 16 (1836), Com. Lord F. J. Russell (1837), Mediter.

HARPY, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. J. S. Ellman (1832), Pembroke.

HARRIER, 18 (1831), Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.

HASTINGS, 74 (1818), Capt. F. E. Loch (1816), Mediterranean.

HAZARD, 16 (1837), Com. James Wilkinson (1828), Mediterranean.

HERALD, 28 (1828), Capt. J. Nias (1835), East Indies.

HERCULES, 74 (1815), Cap. E. Barnard (1817), on pass to W. Indies

HERMES, st. v. (1825), Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Mediter.

HORNET, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. H. Baillie (1818), West Indies.

HOWE, 120 (1815), Vice Ad. Sir Robert W. Otway, K.C.B., Capt. C. H. Paget (1820), Sheerness.

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* "H. M. S. *Volage* and *Cruiser*, Hon. Company's ships *Coote* and *Mahe*, Transports, *Lancee Family*, *Erwood*, and *Ann Crichton*."

HYACINTH, 18 (1829), Com. W. Warren (1832), East Indies.
HYDRA, st. v. (1838), Com. A. W. Milward (1826), Chatham.
IMOGINE, 28 (1831), Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), South America.
IMPLACABLE, 74 (1808), Capt. E. Harvey (1811), Plymouth.
INCONSTANT, 36 (1836), Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), Plymouth.
JASEUR, 16 (1813), Com. F. M. Boulthee (1829), Gibraltar.
JASPER, st. ves., Master E. Rose (1823), Pembroke.
JUPITER, 38, tr. shi., (1813), Mas.-Com. R. Fulton (1814), p. serv.
LARK, 4, sur. v, (1830), Lt.-Com. T. Smith (d.) (1833), W. Indies.
LARNE, 18 (1829), Com P. John Blake (1830), East Indies.
LAVERET, 10 (1825), Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1834), C. of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v. (1823), Lt.-Com. R. N. Williams (1813), Woolw.
LILY, 16 (1837), Com. John Reeve (1830), Coast of Africa.
LUCIFER, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. P. Phillipps (1815), Liverpool.
LYNX, 3 (1833), Lt.-Com. Henry Broadhead (1827), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46 (1822), Capt. P. W. P. Wallis (1819), N. Amer.
MAGNIFICENT, 4 (1806), Commod. P. J. Douglas (1811), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, 4 (1830), cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1837), Mediter.
MASTIFF, 6, (1813), sur. v., Mas.-Com. G. Thomas (1808), Scotland
MEDEA, 4, st. ves. (1833), Com. J. N. Nott (1837), N. America.
MEGÆRA, st. ves. (1837), Lt. Com. Goldsmith, H.C. (1809), Medit.
MELVILLE, 74 (1817), Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. Elliot, C.B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas (1821), Cape of Good Hope.
MESSENGER, st. transport (1824), Master J. King (1828), Portsm.
METEOR, s. v. (1824), Lt.-Com. R. D. Pritchard (1807), Plymouth.
MINDEN, 74 (1810), Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C B, (1813), Mediter.
MODESTE, 18 (1837), Com. Harry Eyres (1837), N. America.
MONKEY, st. ves., Mas. R. W. Roberts (act.), Milford.
MYRTLE, st. ves., Master R. Sherlock (acting), Dover.
NAUTILUS, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. G. Beaufoy (1821), C. of Africa.
NIAGARA, 20 (1812), Capt. W. Sandom (1828), Lakes of Canada.
NIMROD, 20 (1828), Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28 (1824), C. Lord J. Hay, C.B. (1818), N.C. of Spain.
OCEAN, 80 (1805), Capt. Sup. Sir J. Hill, Kt. (1815), Sheerness.
ORESTES, 18 (1824), Com. P. S. Hambly (1819), S. America.
OTTER, st. v., Lieut. Com. H. P. Jones (1814), Holyhead.
PANTALOON, 10 (1820), Tender to *Royal George*, Portsmouth.
PARTRIDGE, 10 (1829), Lt.-Com. W. Morris (a) (1813), North Sea.
PELICAN, 18 (1812), Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PELORUS, 16 (1808), Com. F. Harding (1830), East Indies.
PEMBROKE, 74 (1812), Capt. Fairfax Moresby C.B. (1814), Mediter.
PICKLE, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. P. Hast (1826), West Indies.
PIGMY, st. ves., Second Master W. H. Williams, Holyhead.
PILOT, 16 (1838), Com. G. Ramsay (1837), N. America.
PIQUE, 36 (1834), Capt. Edward Boxer (1823), N. America.
PLUTO, st. ves. (1831), Lieut.-Com. J. Lunn (1820), N. America.
POICTIERS, 74 (1809), Capt. Sup. J. Clavell (1808), Chatham.
POWERFUL, 84 (1826), Capt. C. Napier, C.B. (1809), Portsmouth.
PRESIDENT, 52 (1829), Rear Admiral C. B. H. Ross, C.B., Capt. J. Scott (1828), Pacific.
PRINCESS CHARLOTTE, 104 (1825), Adm. the Hon Sir R. Stopford, G C B, G.C.M.G. Capt. A. Fanshawe (1816), Mediterranean.
PROSERPINE, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. Hoseason (1826), Woolwich.
PYLADES, 18 (1824), Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Cape of Good Hope.
RACER 16, (1833), Com. Geo. Byng (1837), N. America.
RACEHORSE, 18 (1830), Com. H. W. Craufurd (1835), West Indies
REDWING, st. v., Com. Edward Chappell (1826), Liverpool.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. v. (1832), Com. A. Wakefield (1837), Plym.
RINGDOVE, 16 (1833), Hon. Keith Stewart (act.), (1838), W. Indies.
RODNEY, 92 (1833), Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10 (1829), Lieut. Charles Hall (1815), part. service.
ROMNEY, depot, Lt. Com. C. Jenkin (1829), Havannah.
ROSE, 18 (1821), Com. P. Cristie (1827), part. serv.
ROVER, 10, (1832), Com. T. M. C. Symonds (1837), N. America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104 (1828), Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk, G. C. B., G C H. Capt. Thomas White (a) (1810), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt. (1817), Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence, (1824) Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN (1804), Cap. Sup. S. Jackson (1807), Pembroke.
SALAMANDER, 4, st. v., Mast.-Com. C. B. Bellamy (1824), acting, Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28 (1822), Capt. W. Broughton (1831), South America.
SAN JOSEF, 110, (1783), Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1818) Plymouth.
SAPPHO, 16 (1838), Com. Thos. Fraser (1826), West Indies.
SARACEN, 10 (1831), Lieut.-Com. H. W. Hill (1824), C. of Africa.
SATELLITE, 16 (1826), Com. J. Robb (1829), West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. Hon. E. Plunkett (1835), part. serv.
SCORPION, 10 (1832), Lt.-Com. C. Gayton (1821), Mediterranean.
SCOUT, 18 (1832), Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), Coast of Africa.
SEAFLOWER, 4, cutt. (1830), Lt. Com. N. Robilliard (1818), Jersey.
SERINGAPATAM, 46 (1819), Capt. John Leith (1825), West Indies.
SERPENT, 16 (1832), Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.
SHEARWATER, st. ves., Master W. Smithett (act.), Liverp.
SKIPJACK, 5 (1827), Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1831), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16 (1823), Com. Alex. Milne (1830), West Indies.
SNIPE, cutter, 8, Lt.-Com. T. Baldock (1813), Portsmouth.
SPARROW, 10 (1828), Lt.-Com. R. Lowcay (1815), S. America.
SPARROWHAWK, 16 (1807), Com. J. Shepherd (b.) (1828), S. Amer.
SPEEDY, 8, cutt., Lt. Com. J. A. Wright (1813), Sheerness.
SPIDER, 6 (1832), Lieut. Com. J. O Reilly a. (1815), S. America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt. Com. J. Shambler (1815), W. Indies.
SPRIGHTLY, st. v., Master J. P. Moon, (acting), Holyhead.
STAG, 46 (1830), Com. T. B. Sullivan, C. B. (1814), S. America.
STARLING (1829), Lt.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, 8 (1826), Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
SWALLOW, st. ves., Master G. H. K. Bower (acting), Dover.
TALAVERA, 74 (1818), Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Mediterranean.
TALBOT, 28 (1824), Capt. H. J. Codrington (1836), Mediterranean.
TARTARUS, st. v. (1834), Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), W. Indies.
TERMAGANT, 10 (1837), Lt.-Com. Seagram (1838), C. of G. Hope.
THUNDER, st. v. (1829), Com. E. Barnett (1838), W. Indies.
TORONTO, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Lakes of Canada.
TRIBUNE, 24 (1803), Capt. C. H. Williams (1832), Lisbon.
TRINCULO, 16 (1809), Com. H. E. Coffin (1829), Lisbon station.
TYNE, 28 (1826), Capt. J. Townsend (1831), Mediterranean.
URGENT, st. v., Master J. Emerson (1810), Liverpool.
VANGUARD, 80 (1836), Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, C B. (1811), Mediter.
VESTAL, 26 (1833), Capt. T. W. Carter (1831), North America.
VICTOR, 16 (1814), Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104 (1765), Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), g.-ship, Portsm.
VIPER, brig, 6 (1831), Lt.-Com. W. Winniett (1821), C. of Africa.
VOLAGE, 28 (1825), Capt. Hon. Smith, (a.) (1820), E. Indies.
VOLCANO, st. v. (1836), Lt.-Com. J. West (1814), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16 (1835), Com. Thomas Bushby (1822), N. America.
WASP, 16 (1812), Com. the Hon. D. W. A. Pelham (1836), Mediter.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. H. J. Matson (1835), Portsmouth.
WEAZLE, 10 (1822), Lt.-Com. J. Simpson (c) (1811), Mediter.
WELLESLEY, 74 (1815), Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B., Capt. Thomas Maitland (1837), East Indies.
WIDGEON, st. v. Mas. J. Hamilton (act.), Dover.
WILLIAM and MARY yt. (1807), Capt. P. Hornby, C.B. (1810), Woolwich.
WILDFIRE, st. ves., Master R. White (acting), Weymouth.
WINCHESTER, 52 (1822), Capt. J. Parker (1836), Sheerness.
WIZARD, 10 (1830), Lt.-Com. T. F. Birch (1831), South America.
WOLVERINE, 16 (1836), Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), Mediter.
ZEBRA, 16 (1815), Capt. R. F. Stopford (1836), Mediterranean.
ZEPHYR st. v., Lieut.-Com. James Small (1825), Holyhead.

PORTSMOUTH, March 29.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—*Dasher* steamer arrived from Weymouth on Monday to be repaired, in consequence of some of the beams near the chimney having caught fire: she is lying alongside the Dock-yard, and will be fit to return to her station next week. *Cleopatra* came from the eastward on Tuesday, and is ordered to hoist the flag of Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., and carry him out to the West Indies. Sir Thomas is expected in Portsmouth on Saturday or Sunday, and will sail immediately. The *Winchester* being the flag-ship, is to follow when ready. Mr. Woodman, the Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief, is to continue, and not Mr. Triphook, as has been stated. *Victor* arrived from the East Indies yesterday: she was nearly four months from Trincomalee; was at the Cape on 2d Feb.; St. Helena, the 14th; and Ascension on the 19th Feb. No men-of-war were at either of these places, except the *Columbine*, and she was at the Cape. The Admiral and his squadron were cruising on different parts of the station. *Victor* is to be paid off all standing, upon the new plan about to be generally adopted, if found to answer in this case. Signals were made for her to have her powder ready for landing, and it was removed in the afternoon. Her Commander brought the pay-books on shore with him; and when the vessel is in harbour, and the victualling stores returned to the department, she will be handed over to the Admiral Superintendent, and the crew paid and discharged: this day not being one for work, will keep her in commission probably until Monday, otherwise there is no reason why she should not be cleared by Saturday evening. *Victor* has no news: she brought letters from *Hyacinth*, *Algerine*, and the other vessels in the East Indies; also Capt. Kingcome, late of the *Wellesley*, who was promoted on the Coronation. The officer sent to command at Ascension (Capt. Tinklar, R.M.), had arrived there after a pleasant and good passage. It is reported that orders have been sent for Adm. Sir Phillip Durham to strike his flag next week, and for the *Britannia* to be paid off and re-commissioned by Capt. Ellice, for the flag of Admiral the Honourable E. Fleeming; if so, both these movements will take place before the 5th. *Diligence* transport is here, on her way to the western yards with stores, and the *Boadicea* transport to wait orders. The *Powerful* is still at Spithead; she obtains but few volunteers, and will probably have to be completed by a draft of the new-raised men on board *Britannia*. *Curlew* and *Waterwitch* are fitting in the basin by these people, and probably, when the dirty and hard work is over, some seamen may enter for them. *Snipe* has a few men. *Ætna* is in the harbour with sails bent and ready for service, and will be packed off next week to Bristol, Liverpool, &c., if there are any seamen ready to be removed from those ports to the flag-ship. *Revenge* has had her copper finished, and is lying alongside the jetty ready for her masts to be put in. *Clio* waits the crew of the *Scylla*. *Childers* is nearly ready. *Indus* is in dock having her copper put on and ballast put in; she will go up the harbour next spring-tides. The day is not yet fixed for launching the *Royal Sovereign*; a bust of the Queen is making, to be affixed as the figure-head. Ships in Port—*Powerful*, *Cleopatra*, and *Boadicea* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Victor*, *Ætna*, *Waterwitch*, *Curlew*, *Snipe*, *Dasher* and *Messenger* steamers, *Diligence* transport in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, March 29.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—22d. Arrived *Harpy*, Lieut.-Com. John S. Ellman, from Milford, and came into harbour the following day, to be paid off. 24th—Arrived *City of Londonderry*, peninsular steam-packet, having landed the Lisbon mail at Falmouth the same day. 25th—*Rhadamanthus*, steam-frigate, Com. A. Wakefield, was paid wages, and proceeded for Malta, touching at Lisbon on her way out. 26th—Arrived *Meteor*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, from Portsmouth, and sailed again on the 28th for Pembroke, with provisions for the party of men who took the *Windsor Castle*, 74, to that port. Also arrived *Lively*, lighter, from Portsmouth; and *Swale*, tender to *Astrea*, from Falmouth, with old stores, and returned to that port the next day with stores for the packets. The *Aid*, lighter, also sailed for Pembroke with stores. 28th—*Scylla*, 16, Com. Hon. J. Denman, was paid off into ordinary this day. 29th—It is expected *Inconstant*, 37, Capt. D. Pring, will move into the Sound this day, and it is currently reported she will take out Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey to the W. Indies. *Stirling Castle*, 74, will be taken into dock on Monday next, to be fitted for a convict hulk. By a letter from *Talbot*, 28, Capt. H. Codrington, we learn that she was to be hove down at Malta, to ascertain what damage she had received by getting on shore at the Isle of Tenedos, and if it can be repaired at Malta, she will not come to England as was intended. *Rodney*, 92, Captain Hyde Parker, was to leave Malta for England on 15th instant. Sixteen apprentices are ordered to be entered in the blacksmith department in this Dock-yard. The crew of the *Malabar*, 74, who were turned over to the *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, will be paid wages on Tuesday next; and the newly entered men will be paid wages in advance. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Harpy*, *Tyrian*. In the Sound—*Implacable*.

MILFORD HAVEN, 27th March.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Windsor Castle* was taken into dock at Pembroke Yard on Friday last, and preparations are being made by the workmen for taking her to pieces. The *Gorgon*, having in tow the *Medusa*, new steamer, left for Liverpool on Tuesday, at noon. She is to return here for orders. The *Medusa* was partly fitted, and jury-rigged at the dock-yard, before she left, and has hitherto had a most favourable wind. The *Advice* steamer for the service of the post office at this port is expected back from Holyhead in the early part of the ensuing month, with new boilers and other machinery repairs. The *Pigmy* will be sent round with her crew to take charge of her, in which vessels they have been running during the absence of the *Advice*. That splendid ship, the *Superb*, is complete in frame in the dock-yard. The *Cyclops* steamer will be launched there in the course of two or three months, as well as the *Persian*, 10 guns. Mr. Turner the new Foreman, joined last week, and Mr. Cheesema immediately left for Chatham.

DEPTFORD, 27th March.—Arrived—The *Hero*, for Australia; *Morning Star*, for the Cape and Trincomalee; *Asia*, for Bermuda; *Blenheim*, for Australia. Sailed—*Isabella*, for the Cape of Good Hope; *Egyptian*, for convicts; *Alonso* transport for Plymouth; *Bussorah*, for Bristol, to embark emigrants. The contractors are repairing the double dock, and fitting new gates and entrance.

CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—No less than 27 of the best shipwrights in this dockyard have recently, within a fortnight, left their employment; and we believe that many of them have been engaged for the service of the Emperor of Russia. Thus the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of the present Ministry is daily producing consequences, which, perhaps, they themselves did not contemplate. We hope, however, the evil itself will work its own cure, for surely the country will not allow its most skilful workmen, and bravest seamen, at the same moment, to quit their native land to build and man an enemy's fleet, at a time when their services at home are so much required. Well may the nations laugh at us if "England, the Mistress of the Seas," submit to this. We can give millions in support of a moonshine scheme in Ireland, but cannot afford to properly remunerate men by whose assistance alone we can even maintain our national existence.—*Maidstone Journal.*

ADMIRAL SIR ISAAC COFFIN.—The *West of England Conservative and Plymouth and Devonport Advertiser* of last week contains the following *amende*, for some unjustifiable remarks on this veteran and highly-respected officer:—

"It has been intimated to us from a quarter of high respectability, that the observations which we made some weeks since, relative to Sir Isaac Coffin, were more stringent than the circumstances which gave them origin would fairly justify. On giving them that reflection which, in the hurry of writing, we were unable to bestow on them, we feel bound to state our opinion that our language and statements were in some respects too highly coloured. With that frankness, therefore, which has ever distinguished us, we hasten to make all the reparation in our power to the gallant Admiral, convinced that our readers will give us credit for making it, not from any unworthy or sordid motives, but because the warmth of the moment has betrayed us into expressions which we should not have uttered under different circumstances; and if Sir Isaac Coffin has felt aggrieved either as a gentleman or a man of honour, we have no hesitation in expressing our sincere regret."

Mr. Allan, foreman of Portsmouth dockyard, whose appointment as Superintendent of ships building at Bombay we recently notified, was formerly one of the students of Naval Architecture. He will have an Inspector and Foreman attached to his office, and proceed shortly to assume his duties.

H.M.S. *Powerful*, Capt. Napier, has, it seems, lost several men by desertion, and it is found impracticable to complete her crew for active service. This is said to be owing to the adoption of some novel mode of propelling the ship by a machine resembling a tread-wheel, which the sailors think degrading, as resembling the labour of convicts, and not that of their native element.—*Times.*

Vice-Admiral Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B., has appointed Mr. Thomas Woodman (Secretary to the late Sir Charles Paget) his Secretary, and not Mr. Triphook, as has been stated in several of the papers.

We are happy to say that Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, who has been ailing some time, is restored to perfect health. The gallant Governor is most highly esteemed at the Royal Hospital, and by a very extensive circle of professional friends.

Mr. D. P. Dumaresq, Mate of the *Volcano*, has been tried on board the *Bellerophon*, in Malta, 28th ult., on charges of misconduct made by a seaman of the said steamer, who had been on shore without leave, came off drunk, and was insolent, when the accused, as officer of the watch, ordered him in irons. Sir John Louis, Rear-Adm., President, and nine Captains. Mr. Dumaresq was most fully acquitted, and the President returned his sword, assuring him, in the most handsome manner, he left the Court "without the slightest stain or imputation on his character." He was warmly congratulated by every officer on retiring from the Court. The seaman is detained on board the *Bellerophon*, it is supposed to await ulterior proceedings.

Orders are received to enter twenty petty officers for the Ordinary in the Medway, not to exceed 35 years of age.

The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the survey of the eastern coast of England, not alone for the purpose of building forts, as is generally reported, but also for the purpose of constructing harbours of refuge for H.M.'s smaller vessels, against the easterly and north-easterly gales. Lowestoft, Southwold, Hollesley Bay, and Harwich harbours, offer the most eligible sites for the purpose above named, and amongst these Harwich is understood to have a decided preference. In these works of the Government, it is not intended to prevent private companies from making longer basins or inland harbours. It is said that the Harwich southern pier will be made to terminate in a six-gun battery, and that a pier of a similar form will commence from the breakwater, and terminate 50 yards from the other pier head. This will be accessible at all times of the tide, and will be known by a green light.—*Essex Times.*

The Magistrates of Poole have awarded 200*l.* to H.M. rev. cutter *Tartar*, in the salvage case of the French brig *Jean Marie* and cargo, accompanied with strong commendation on the conduct of Lieut. Davies, R.N., the Commander, Mr. Leggett, the gunner, and Charles Stubbs, a mariner, who, at imminent risk, went on board to her assistance, as also upon Mr. Pritchard, R.N., the Mate, and officers who volunteered to go.

The *Wolf*, 18, Com. E. Stanley, was paid off into ordinary on Thursday se'nnight, as mentioned in our last, on which occasion the whole of the ship's company remained on board until every man was paid; and on the Captain's leaving the ship's side in the Admiral Superintendent's barge, the hardy and gallant crew expressed their attachment by three hearty British cheers; and declared their readiness, in case of his obtaining another appointment, to volunteer *en masse* to serve under him.

The Rodney.—The Queen Dowager visited, on Wednesday last, H.M.S *Rodney*, 92. Her Majesty was received with a royal salute, fired from all the ships of the squadron, and in passing to and from the *Rodney* the yards were manned. Capt. Hyde Parker attended Her Majesty to every part of that splendid ship. Her length being 205 feet, and her breadth of beam 54½, her decks afford great space for working her formidable batteries of long 32 pounders, and Her Majesty could not have a better opportunity of seeing the Naval exercise of gunnery. As soon as the wish was expressed, the men were piped to quarters, and went through their exercise, under the direction of Lieut. Wise, with the precision and alacrity for which Capt. Parker's officers and crew are justly remarkable in this branch of the service. One of the guns, weighing 56 cwt., was dismounted and replaced upon its carriage, in the course of three minutes, to the great surprise of Her Majesty and suite. The officers of the ship were afterwards presented to Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to express her pleasure and satisfaction at having witnessed the good order and discipline with which so mighty an engine of war is managed, and the regularity with which each man, in a crew of 720, repairs to and acts at his proper post.—*Malta Gazette*, 6th March.

Deal.—V.-Adm. Sir T. Harvey took leave of his friends yesterday, and proceeded to Portsmouth, to join the *Cleopatra*, and assume his Command-in-Chief on the West India station. It is currently reported that a squadron will shortly assemble in the Downs, and proceed to sea on an experimental cruise during the summer.—*Kent Herald.*

Considerable armaments are talked of at Toulon. An evolution squadron, destined for the Levant, and to consist of ten ships of the line, four frigates, and five or six corvettes and brigs, is to assemble there in a month, under the command of V.-Adm. Rosamel, who will shortly be promoted to the rank of Admiral. Two Rear-Admirals, supposed to be Messrs. Casy and Lalande, are to command under his orders. The Prince de Joinville is to command the *Thetis* frigate.—*Galignani.*

Letters from the *Ganges*, 84, Capt. Reynolds, report that that ship is to remain at Lisbon until the arrival of the *Powerful*, 84, from Spithead, when she is to go on to Malta to send home the *Rodney*, 92. There was no news. Mr. Dyer, the Admiral's Secretary, had resigned his situation, and the vacancy had been given to the Chief Clerk. The ships in the Tagus were, *Donegal*, 78; *Ganges*, 84; *Espoir*, 10; and a French frigate.

It is the universal opinion among Naval Officers, that our men of war of every class should be fully and effectually manned, in order that the duty might be carried on with that degree of smartness and alacrity which was the by-gone war custom of the service; in order also, that in manœuvring in company with the national ships of other countries, our seamen may have the conscious pride of being enabled to out-do all their competitors; and still further, that, with the increased armaments, our seamen may entertain a confidence of success, in the event of any untoward or precipitated contest—that their colours may be proudly secure, as far as human power can defend them. It strikes us, therefore, that the Navy should make a movement in its own behalf, either by address to the Crown, by memorial to the Admiralty, or by petition to Parliament. The adoption of either method would greatly assist Sir Edward Codrington, who, shortly after Easter, will move a resolution in the House of Commons, in which he will be seconded by Capt. Lord Ingestrie, to the following effect:—"That the system of reducing the crews of H.M.'s ships in time of peace, below the number required to make them efficient in time of war, is injurious to the best interests of the service. That it is the opinion of this House, that all H.M.'s ships, when actively employed, or about to quit the British Channel, shall in future have but one complement of men, whether in peace or war."—The names we have mentioned will sufficiently show this is no party question as regards politics, but is purely a professional one—the gallant member for Devonport being a *Radical*, and the noble Lord an *Ultra Tory*,—and as Lord Melbourne defended and acknowledged the right of one of his colleagues to agitate on the Corn Laws, surely there can be no objection in the officers of the service agitating the propriety of effective or non-effective men of war.—*Hants Telegraph.*

The Admiralty have issued the Regulation which we mentioned some time since for an increase of pay to the Petty Officers, according to the following rates per mensem, viz.:—

	Ships of the Line. £ s. d.	Other rated Ships. £ s. d.	Sloops, &c. £ s. d.
Master at Arms	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 7 0
Ship's Corporal, Capt.'s Coxswain, Quartermaster, Gunner's Mate, Boatswain's Mate, Capt. of Forecastle, Capt. of Hold, Coxswain of Launch	2 9 0	2 4 0	2 2 0
Sail maker, Rope-maker, Carpenter's Mate, Caulker, and Blacksmith (*formerly Armourer*) .	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 7 0
Captain of Maintop, Captain of Mast, Captain of Afterguard, Yeoman of Signals, Coxswain of Pinnace	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 18 0
Sail maker's Mate, Armourer (*formerly Armourer's Mate*), Caulker's Mate, Cooper . .	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 0 0

And that the pay of the undermentioned ratings shall be as follows:—Captain of Mizen-top, Purser's Steward, Painter, 1*l.* 16*s.* in all rates.

We have the means of knowing that it was the late Lieutenant R. Standish Haly who suggested to the public and the Admiralty the necessity of more attention to Naval gunnery, in his pamphlet published in 1822, page 32.—*Times.*—[Our contemporary is correct, and we long since repeatedly stated this fact.—Ed *N. & M. G.*]

A letter from the *Wanderer*, 18, of 19th Jan., announces that she was about to proceed to England, by the route of Halifax and Bermuda, in order to be paid off.

Several small brigs are to be brought forward immediately, to suppress the Portuguese slave trade—report says not less than *twenty*.

The crews of the *Progress* and *Delaval*, which lately grounded off Shields, have been saved from a watery grave by the zealous and timely use of Capt. Manby's life-saving apparatus.

Rt. Marines.—Capt. Palliser is ordered on command duty at Milford; Sec. Lieut. Elliott has embarked in the *Implacable*; and Sec. Lieut. Wearing proceeds to Portsmouth College, to qualify for the Artillery Companies. The summer field-drills for the Woolwich division have commenced.

First Lieut. Campbell of John Pegus (Rl. Marines) has this week retired from the service.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Queen's Own Royal Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. Frederick Wright Tomlinson to be Capt., v. Wickstead, resigned.

South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. O. G. C. Bridgeman (commonly called Lord Viscount Newport) to be Cornet.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-office, March 29.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Burrell Fuller to be Capt. by p., v. George D. Scott, who retires—Cornet Henry Keown to be Lieut. by p., v. Fuller—George Wm. Collins Jackson, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Keown.

1st Dragoons—Surg. John Metge Bartley, M.D., from 15th Ft., to be Surg., v. David Jameson, who retires upon half-pay.

3d Lt. Dragoons—Cornet and Act. Adjut. George Gladstone, from the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone, to be Cornet without p., v. Hollingworth, deceased.

4th Lt. Dragoons—Algernon Goding Brenchley, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Surtees, whose appointment has not taken place.

11th Lt. Dragoons—Quartermaster Francis Collins, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Quartermaster, v. Betson, who exchanges.

15th Lt. Dragoons—Quartermaster Wm. Betson, from 11th Lt. Drags., to be Quartermaster, v. Collins, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Assist.-Surg. William Dobson, from 90th Ft., to be Surgeon, v. Bartley, appointed to 1st Drags.

18th—Ens. Sir Wm. MacGregor, Bart., to be Lieut. by p., vice Hare, who retires.

22d—Lieut. Robert Carew, from h.-p. of 11th Ft., vice Matson, promoted.

33d—Poulett George Henry Somerset, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Ferguson, who retires.

63d—Lieut. Exham Schomberg Turner Swyny to be Captain by p., v. Mahon, who retires—Aug. 8. Ens. Jas. Birley Leatham to be Lieut. by p., v. Swyny. John Hardie, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Leatham—March 29. Lieut. William Darling to be Adjut., v. Swyny, promoted—Aug. 8.

72d—Colin Dakers, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Armstrong, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

74th—Charles Aylmer Coates, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Mein, dec.

75th—John James Hamilton, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Somerset, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen—John Fred. Gallife, Gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Harding, appointed to the Cape Mounted Riflemen.

79th—Lieut. Ewen Cameron to be Capt. by p., v. Johnstone, who retires—Ens. Richard C. H. Taylor to be Lieut. by p., vice Cameron—Wm. M'Call, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Taylor.

87th—James Gordon Inglis, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Allan, appointed to the Staff.

89th—George M'Clure, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Gillice, appointed to the Staff.

90th—Staff Assist.-Surg. Wm. Gibson Byrne to be Assist.-Surg., v. Dobson, promoted in 15th Ft.

Rifle Brigade—Quartermaster-Serj. Richard Taylor to be Quartermaster, v. Wm. Hill, who retires upon half-pay.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—John Kingsley, Gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon.

Brevet—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army—Maj. J. Campbell, employed on a particular service in Canada—Major P. Young, employed on a particular service in Canada—Major L. Carmichael, employed on a particular service in Canada—Major H. D. Townsend, 24th Ft.—Major J. Bucknall Eastcourt, 43d Ft.—Major G. Philpotts, R. Engineers.

To be Majors in the Army—Capt. G. Bell, 1st Ft.—Capt. C. Du Plat, R. Engineers—Capt. T. Forster, R. Engineers—Capt. A. M. Tulloch, half-pay Unattached—March 22.

Hospital Staff—To be Assist.-Surgeons to the Forces—Assist.-Surg. R. Allan, from 87th Ft., v. Ferguson, appointed to 45th Ft.—Assist. Surg. J. Gillice, from 89th Ft., v. M'Gaskill, dec.—T. J. Coghlan, Gent., v. Byrne, removed to 90th Ft.

Commissariat—Dep. Assist. Commissary-Gen. A. Lister to be Assist. Commissary-General—March 29.

Office of Ordnance, March 28.

Corps of Rl. Engineers—Gent. Cadets to be Second Lieuts.—A. F. H. Dacosta, v. Hawkins, promoted—J. Bayly, v. Freeth, promoted—H. C. Owen, v. Mould, promoted—G. F. D. Jervois, v. Robertson, promoted—T. L. J. Gallwey, v. Funshawe, promoted—C. S. Miller, v. Chapman, promoted—R. Burnaby, v. Fenwick, promoted—A. D. Craigie, v. Webb, promoted—A. O'Donnel Grattan, v. Pipon, promoted—M. Vavasour, v. Lyster, promoted—J. S. Baker, v. Fuller, promoted—H. F. Keane, v. Roberts, promoted—the Hon. W. Napier, v. Mann, promoted—March 19.

Rl. Reg. of Artillery—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieuts.—A. Thompson, v. Evelegh, promoted—H. Clerk, v. W. J. Smythe, promoted—W. R. Gicharde, v. Paynter, promoted—R. P. Jones, v. Barker, promoted—F. B. Ward, v. Faddy, promoted—J. J. Blanding, v. Philipotts, promoted—J. I. Macartney, v. H. R. Eardley Wilmot, promoted—A. R. Wragge, v. Olphert, promoted—F. Hauttain, v. Gardner, promoted—H. L. G. Cooper, v. Hewgill, promoted—T. W. Lawrence, v. Lefroy, promoted—C. Wilson, v. Riddell, promoted—F. J. Travers, v. Burrows, promoted—M. C. Dixon, v. Marston, promoted—C. F. Thorndike, v. Price, promoted—H. Rogers, v. C. C. Young, promoted—J. Turner, v. J. W. Domville, promoted—A. C. L. FitzRoy, v. E. Wodehouse, promoted—E. H. Fisher, v. Maude, promoted—G. Burrell, v. Cator, promoted—B. Willis, v. Freeman, promoted—R. F. Mountain, v. J. Harvey, promoted—G. J. Wyatt, v. Maberley, promoted—S. Cleaveland, v. Ross, promoted—A. C. S. Somerset, v. Bland, promoted—P. A. Morshead, v. J. R. Domville, promoted—S. H. S. Inglefield, v. Dixon, promoted, March 12.

Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cashio Troop—Cornet S. Smith to be Lieut., v. Denny, resigned—T. P. Halsey, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Smith, promoted, Jan. 31.

1st Troop of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry—P. Huddleston, Gent., to be Cornet, v. William Henry Viscount Ipswich, promoted, March 12.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards, Blue—At the Wandsworth Petty Sessions, on Thursday, Capt. the Hon. Horace Pitt, of this corps, was brought up in custody of the police from Wimbledon Common, charged with intending to fight a duel. The Captain was called upon to enter into his own security in the sum of 500*l.*, and two sureties of 250*l.* each; Lord G. Gordon, and — Drummond, Esq., of Belgrave sq., became the sureties, and the party left for town. The name of the other party did not transpire, nor the cause of the intended duel.

3d Drag. Gds.—The officers have established races each fortnight at Huddersfield.

2d Drags.—The troop from Athlone and Longford to Ballinamuck, in aid of the civil power, (to return when dispensed with), 4th April.

8th Hussars—The entire of the corps will be stationed in Dublin next month. The troop, leaving a few men in barracks, from Belturbet to Armagh, in aid of the civil power, (to return when dispensed with), 25th March.

12th Lancers.—Private W. Johnstone, who wantonly fired a loaded pistol at his comrade, at Chichester, is sentenced to six months' imprisonment—the first and last months of which are to be in solitude, and the four intervening months with hard labour.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—Two cos., under Maj. Mullen, were last week sent from Edinburgh to Dundee, in consequence of apprehensions having been entertained of disturbances at an execution of a man condemned to death for the murder of his son. They have since returned to head-quarters.

6th—The head-quarters arrived at Colaba, Bombay, on 17th Jan. from Poona, where a wing of the 41st, under Lieut.-Col. Booth, had relieved them; the right wing, 41st, was at Belgaum.

There is no truth whatever in the report generally current for some days, that a battle has taken place in Scinde. The rumour that H.M.'s 6th reg. will be forthwith despatched to that country is equally unfounded. Sawunt Warree was quiet up to the date of our last arrivals.—*Bombay Times*, 19th Jan.

14th Depot—The command at Brecon has devolved upon Captain Haslewood.

21st—The Hobart Town paper of 30th Oct., announces the arrival of the *Coromandel*, with First Lieut. Faunce, Second Lieut. Martin, and five privates. Lieuts. Mortimer and Deare, and six r. and f., arrived at Hobart Town from Sydney, on 12th Oct., in the *Marian Watson*.

29th—Assist. Surgeon Dr. Hawkey is on leave for two months. The sentence of the General Court-Martial lately held on a private of this regt., for repeated acts of insubordination, has been made public; he is sentenced to seven years transportation, as a felon, to New South Wales.

32d Depot—Maj. Wingfield has left Fermoy for England, preparatory to embarking to join the service cos. Brevet-Maj. Birtwhistle has assumed the command of the depot.

34th—It will be seen, by our Parliamentary Report of Wednesday, that the conduct referred to in our last was noticed in the House of Commons.

"It has been represented to us, from a quarter upon which we implicitly rely, that a paragraph in the last number of our

paper respecting the alleged desertion from the 34th, stationed at Malden, is entirely erroneous. For the character of the noble British soldier we entertain a high regard; delighted shall we always be to see him true to his Queen and country, abhorring all connection with the U. States, whose citizens are always too happy to seduce him from his duty and allegiance, and having done so, to discard and basely turn their backs upon him."—*Montreal Gazette.*

10th—Adm. Sir F. Maitland sailed from Bombay in the middle of last January for the port of Mandaree, in Cutch, there to take on board H.M.'s 40th Regt., which marched from Deesa in Dec., *via* Raddinpoor, and through the lower part of Cutch to Mandaree. The *Wellesley* was to proceed with the 40th to Kurachee Bunder, and then to return to Bombay.

43d—The Speaker, in a sitting of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, on 15th Jan., read the following letter:—

Sir,—For the very handsome and liberal grant of the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in aid of the soldiers' wives and children who were left in the province this last winter, when the troops proceeded to Canada, I beg you will do me the honour to accept, yourself, and convey to your hon. house, the warmest thanks and acknowledgments of myself, as commanding the 43d regiment, of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, and more particularly of those married soldiers whose wives and children have derived so great additional comfort and assistance, by the generous vote of your hon. house. I have, &c., H. Booth, Lieut. Colonel Commanding 43d Regiment.

The Hon. the Speaker, &c.

45th—This regt., under the command of Major Armstrong, in the absence of Col. Vigoureux, has replaced the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade at Windsor. The 45th, which has not returned more than a year from the East Indies, has added a considerable number of recruits to its ranks, being at present between 800 and 900 strong. It was stationed at Canterbury during the Courtenay riot, and Lieut. Bennett, who was killed in that sad affair, was a distinguished officer of the corps. The band, which is an exceedingly good one, enlivens the town every morning on relieving guard, and from the novelty and elegance of their dress, and their excellent performances, attract general notice.—*Windsor Paper.*

46th—The *Post* has alarmed the Military circles with a circumstantial statement from its *own* "Dublin Correspondent," to the effect that "A very melancholy account had reached that city of a quarrel between the 46th and 82d regts., now quartered in Gibraltar. It ended in a regular fight, in which, it is said, Col. Campbell, 46th, was killed." We have authority to state that there is not a syllable of truth in the statement. A common canteen row had taken place some time previously, which was dealt with by the usual application of common Military discipline; and at the date of the last letters to the War-office (Feb. 24), the garrison was perfectly quiet and healthy.

46th Depot—at Plymouth, change quarters with the 47th Depot, at Jersey.

48th Depot—Ensign Corcoran having returned home from leave from Gibraltar, is ordered to join the depot. Two Ensigns are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark at Cork to join the service cos. Lieut. G. S. Tidy has been appointed Act. Paymaster, in succession to the late Lieutenant Stubbs.

54th—Extract of a letter.—"The old Flamers muster 620 bayonets for any service, ready and willing to do anything their country requires; they have two Lieut.-Colonels (old Peninsular men), with 25 other officers now in India."

55th—The Secunderabad *Barrack Job* is one of the most atrocious affairs ever heard of in Military History; and shows that the health of the Queen's troops is a very secondary consideration in this Presidency. The mortality in this corps, which has been for some time quartered in that said barrack, amounted last year to 150!!—*Madras U. S. Gazette.*

58th—Will not return this year to England.

59th Depot—Detachment of 70 r. and f., from Mullingar to Ballinamuck, in aid of the civil power, (to return when dispensed with,) 4th April.

61st—This corps will not return this year to this country.

67th Depot—The Acting Paymastership is vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant Byrne to a company.

68th Depot—Major Huey, Capt. Gillman, Lieuts. Ouvry and Wynne, are on the list of stewards for the Waterford fancy ball.

70th—Major-Gen. Sir J. Harvey has sustained a severe loss by the death of his son and A.D.C., Capt. Harvey, of this reg., at Fredericton, in his 31st year. The company goes to Lieut. Kelsall, Fort-Adjut. at St. Kitt's, a near relative of the Lieut.-Col. of the 70th.

71st Depot—From Buttevant to Cork, 27th and 28th Mar.

73d—Assist.-Staff Surg. Dawson has arrived in Limerick garrison, and is attached to this depot.

74th—Lieut. Evans has arrived at the mansion of his father, Ash-hill Towers, Ireland, after serving five years in the West Indies.

76th—Capt. and Brev.-Major Fitz-Gerald is now the last survivor of four brothers, who devoted their lives to the service of their country in the Army, viz.—Major A. Fitz-Gerald, 49th; Major T. Fitz-Gerald, 41st; and Capt. E. Fitz-Gerald, 48th.

83d—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. Dundas and the officers of the reg., gave a splendid ball and supper on Monday evening, at the Tête de Pont Barracks, to the garrison and inhabitants of Kingston. The company, from two to three hundred, appeared much pleased with the entertainments. Dancing commenced about half-past nine, and continued till four in the morning, under the enchanting influence of the charming band of the reg. Much taste was displayed in the decorations of the rooms, and the supper was greatly admired for its elegance. Nothing

85th—We have elsewhere contradicted the report of the death of the gallant and universally esteemed Colonel of this corps, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor.

The Speaker of the House of Assembly of N. Brunswick, in the sitting of 15th Jan., read the following letter:—

Sir,—I have just been made aware of the handsome grant of money voted by the House of Assembly of N. Brunswick, to relieve the soldiers' wives who were left at St. John's when the 85th reg. was ordered to proceed to Canada in Dec. last. Be pleased to convey to the hon. house my grateful sense of the assistance thus afforded by them. The kindness received from the inhabitants by the different divisions of the reg. on their march through the province, demands also our warmest thanks. Without that claim to their friendship which a long residence amongst them might inspire, the just cause which we were about to maintain was deemed a sufficient reason to extend it to us. Generosity is the character of Britain and her sons; and the generous conduct of the people of N. Brunswick adds to the many proofs they have given, that theirs are truly British hearts. It is gratifying to find that, in asserting the supremacy of our most gracious Sovereign, H.M.'s troops are acting in unison with the feelings of her loyal subjects in the N. American provinces; who, though resident at a distance from the shores of old England, reverence her institutions, and are prepared to defend the genuine freedom which they secure. I have, &c. F. Maunsell, Lieut.-Col. 85th reg.

The Hon. the Speaker, &c.

93d—Capt. H. P. Bourchier, appointed Fort-Major of Prescott garrison, and to assist Col. Young in the organization of the Militia, has assumed the duties of his office.

94th and 95th—On arriving at Ceylon from England were to proceed to Bombay, as a temporary arrangement.

99th—Private J. M'Donald, stationed at Shannon Bridge, fell over the battlements of the bridge, and after struggling for some time was unfortunately drowned. Detachment of 100 r. and f. from Athlone to Ballinamuck, and detachment of 30 r. and f. from Longford to Ballinamuck, in aid of the civil power, to return when dispensed with.

2d West India Regt.—In consequence of a renewal of warfare in the republic of Central America, Lieut. Elliott was sent in Jan. last, by Her Majesty's Superintendent of Honduras, to the port of Omoa, to claim security for the persons and property of the English and other foreign residents, a mission which was most satisfactorily accomplished. This officer had been sent some months previous to this occurrence, to the same place, to demand satisfaction from the Governor for an outrage committed against a British vessel, and succeeded in obtaining the release of the Captain, who was confined in the Fort, an indemnity of 100*l.* for his imprisonment, and a written apology for the insult offered to the British flag.

Royal Artillery.—Stephen Austen, tried for stealing the mess plate, and also for desertion and making away with his Military necessaries, is sentenced to be transported for seven years. Private Patrick Brine, with two or three *aliases*, for repeated desertions, also to be transported for seven years. Both to be branded with the letter D. Capt. Freer's comp., 6th batt., under orders for Ireland to replace Major Lock's comp., 8th batt., at Dublin, is to march for London on Monday afternoon, to be billeted there that night, and proceed for Liverpool the following morning by railroad; and Major Lock's comp. will be removed to Cork for embarkation for Halifax, on the arrival of Capt. Freer's.

Royal Engineers—The Master-General has ordered Capt. Forbes to do duty in Ireland.

Militia.—*Government-house, Guernsey, 21st March*, 1839.—His Excel. the Lieut.-Governor, has been pleased to approve of the following promotion taking place in the 1st Regt. of Rl. Guernsey Militia:—Lieut. Charles Mauger Guerin to be Capt., v. Sheppard, who has left the island; commission dated 4th Dec., 1838. By command of his Excel. Major-Gen. Sir James Douglas, E. Martin, Deputy Inspector.

Particulars of some experiments on firing gunpowder under water by the voltaic battery, tried on Saturday last at Chatham:—1. A rough fir vessel, 5 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 2½ feet deep, was previously sunk opposite the Gun-wharf, to represent the wreck of a ship, having a ring and lines attached to it, which are supposed to be placed by a diver after the vessel has been sunk. 2. A charge of 40lb. of powder was let down from a boat, and hauled into close contact with the supposed wreck, by means of the lines and ring beforementioned. The coil containing the conducting wires, one-fifth of an inch in diameter, by which this charge was fired, was veered out to its whole length of 500 feet, from the same boat. 3. On the signal being given from the boat by a bugle to denote that all was ready, the signal to fire was made also by the bugle. The explosion succeeded admirably. A column of water was thrown up by it, and the fragments of the vessel came up to the surface. 4. Three charges, each of 4lb. of powder, were sunk at the distance of about 30 or 40 feet from each other, opposite to the Gun-wharf, having a pair of connecting wires 150 feet long attached to each. The ends of these wires were soldered together by threes, and brought to the two poles of the voltaic battery, which had previously been removed from the boat after the first operation, and placed on the wharf, by which the charges were fired simultaneously, after two bugle sounds as before. Two of the three charges were exploded simultaneously, and the third was prevented from doing so by a fracture in one of the conducting wires. The battery used was of Professor Daniell's improved construction. The wires in the last experiment were common copper bell-wires, about a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, which were only used from not having any more of the former description. The experiments succeeded perfectly, and to the great delight of thousands of spectators. They were preparatory to blowing to pieces the wreck of the *Royal George*, at Spithead, in 1782, and which has a number of very valuable brass guns, of large calibre, on board of her, all of which will be recovered after the demolition of the wreck.—*Maidstone Journal.*

The barracks at Chatham are now so crowded with recruits for India, that very great difficulty has been found in accommodating the 15th Hussars.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORDNANCE.

List of the Names to whom Superannuated Allowances have been granted since the last Estimates presented to Parliament.

Office of Ordnance, 1st March, 1839.

Office.	Names.	Years of Service.	Age.	Grounds on which the Retired Allowances have been granted.	Former Salary, and increase of Salary.	Proportion of Salaries, &c. upon which the Pensions are calculated.	Amount of Half pay or Pension. *
Clerk of Works, Gibraltar	G. G. Adams	40	54	ill health	£ s. d. 469 10 0	less than 10-12ths	£ s. d. 230 0 0
Ditto, Devonport	J. Winderer	36	54	ditto	382 16 4	9-12ths	156 0 0
Draftsman, Quebec	T. G. W. Eastaff	31	64	ditto	374 15 0	full pay	374 15 0
Master Worker, Waltham Abbey	Hugh Jones	48½	75	old age	250 0 0	less than 11-12ths	183 0 0
Deputy Storekeeper, Graham's Town	Benjamin Grayson	18	45	unfit for duty	250 0 0	" 5-12ths	100 0 0
Overseer of Works, Cape of Good Hope	John Higgs	17	56	{injured in the service	164 5 0	" 5-12ths	68 0 0
Professor of Mathematics, Royal Military Academy, Manchester	Olinthus Gregory	34½	64	special case	610 0 0	full salary	610 0 0
	Wm. Brayebrooke	34½	75	{age and infirmity	273 15 0	less than 8-12ths	175 0 0
Montreal	Daniel Grant	23	79	old age	328 2 6	" 6-12ths	100 0 0
Barrack-Masters, Chatham	A. W. Durnford	22½	62	{incapable of further serv.	273 15 0	" 6-12ths	113 0 0
Windsor	J. P. Bridger	12½	68	{bodily infirmities	152 10 0	" 4-12ths	54 0 0
Portman-Street London	Keith Forster	34½	60	{infirmities & old age	183 10 0	" 8-12ths	112 0 0
Kilkenny	Geo. Montgomery	15½	56	ill health	183 10 0	" 5-12ths	68 0 0

E. S. Donkin, George Asone. J. W. D. Dundas.

We regret to hear that Lieut. Harnett, the Garrison Adjutant at Chatham, is seriously indisposed. At this moment his zealous and able services are much missed by Col. Warre, C.B.

The following circular, relative to the inspection of the Yeomanry Cavalry, has been addressed to the Lords Lieutenant of counties. This circular appears to be merely the usual official intimation which has been annually issued since Lord John Russell's accession to office in 1835:—

"*Whitehall, March 14th*, 1839.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that an inspection of the Yeomanry Cavalry by field officers of Her Majesty's regular forces, will take place in the present year, and that all corps which shall assemble on permanent duty, or for training and exercise, are to be inspected during their respective periods of assembly. As soon as the precise time and place at which the corps in the county under your charge would wish to be inspected shall be fixed, I request that you will notify the same to me, in order that the necessary directions may be given for the attendance of the officer who shall be selected for the duty of inspecting them. It will be necessary that the Commandants shall be exact in specifying the duty for which their respective corps wish to assemble; whether upon permanent duty, or for training and exercise, under the 40th and subsequent sections of the Volunteer Act; and, further, that the time and place which are once fixed for the inspection of a corps should, if possible, be adhered to.—I have, &c. "J. Russell."

"Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the ——."

A Court of Inquiry has assembled at Enniskillen, for the purpose of investigating charges preferred by the 38th regt. against the barrack department at that station

The depots of the 28th, 50th, 54th, and 80th Regts., have been ordered to proceed next week to Canterbury, under the command of Major Clark, 54th Regt. The 15th Hussars, *for certain reasons*, cannot be sent to Canterbury.

Establishment of the Professors, Masters, &c., Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, consisting of 19 Persons, viz.

		Per Annum.
1 Lieutenant-Governor		£100 0
1 Inspector		200 0
1 Professor of Fortification		200 0
1 Assistant Master for ditto, 5*s.* per diem		91 10
1 Professor of Mathematics		494 0
5 Mathematical Masters	1st	400 0
	2nd	350 0
	3rd	250 0
	4th	150 0
	5th	100 0
1 Senior Master, for Plan-drawing		400 0
1 Master, for ditto, 5*s.* per diem		91 10
1 German Master		100 0
1 French Master		100 0
1 Drawing Master		250 0
1 Instructor in Surveying, 5*s.* per diem		91 10
1 Ditto in History and Geography		91 10
1 Clerk		150 0
1 Modeller		100 0
19		£4,400

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Corrected to this Day.

[This Document (which is different, in some respects, from all others) is prepared exclusively for the "*Naval and Military Gazette*."]

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
1st L.G.	Regent's Pk.	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Hyde Park	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
R. H. G.	Windsor	. .	. .	Feb. 16	France.
1st D.G.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
2d do.	Manchester	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
3d do.	Leeds	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
4th do.	Ipswich	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
5th do.	York	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
6th do.	Dorchester	. .	. .	1808	Bu. Ayres.
7th do.	Piershill	. .	. .	1799	Holland.
1st Drs.	Cork	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
2d do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Jan. 16	France.
3d L. do.	Bengal	. .	July 37		
4th L. do.	Bombay	. .	Dec. 21		
6th Drs.	Cahir	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
7th Hus.	Canada	Leeds	11 May 38		
8th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bengal.
9th Lan.	Nottingham	. .	. .	May 13	Portugal.
10th Hs.	Hounslow	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
11th L.D.	Canterbury	. .	. .	June 38	
12th Ls.	Brighton	. .	. .	Mar. 28	Portugal.
13th L.D.	Madras	. .	Feb. 19		
14th do.	Birmingham	. .	. .	July 14	Spain.
15th Hs.	Chatham ‖	. .	. .	May 16	France.
16th Ls.	Bengal	. .	June 22		
17th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	May 23	Bombay.
Gr. Gds.					
1st bn.	St. George's B	. .	. .	1826	Portugal.
2d bn.	Canada	. .	Apr 38		
3d bn	St. J.'s Wood	. .	. .	Nov. 18	France.
Colds. G					
1st bn.	Wellington B.	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn	Canada	. .	Apr. 38		
Sc. Fus.					
1st bn.	The Tower	. .	. .	July 14	France.
2d bn	Portman St. B	. .	. .	1828	Portugal.
1st Ft.					
1st bn.	Edinburgh	. .	. .	18 Jan. 36	W. Indies.
2d bn.	Canada	Devonpt.	5 July 36		
2nd Ft.	Bombay	Chatham	Feb. 25		
3d do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
4th do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 31		
5th do.	Corfu	Birr	6 Dec. 31		
6th do.	Bombay	Chatham	July 21		
7th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Apr. 36	Malta.
8th do.	Jamaica	Guernsey	16 June 30		
9th do.	Bengal	Chatham	24 Nov. 32		
10th do.	Limerick	. .	. .	28 Jan. 38	Ionian Id.
11th do.	Canada	Chatham	3 Jan. 27		
12th do.	Mauritius	Tralee	27 Sept. 37		
13th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 23		
14th do.	St. Lucia	Brecon	12 Feb. 36		
15th do.	Canada	Devonpt.	12 May 27		
16th do.	Bengal	Chatham	26 Aug. 19		
17th do.	Bombay	Chatham	1830 and 31		
18th do.	[illegible]	Portsmth	19 Jan. 37		
19th do.	Kilkenny	. .	. .	[illegible] Aug. 36	W. Indies.
20th do.	Manchester	. .	. .	May 37	Bombay.
21st do.	Madras	Chatham	1832 and 33		
22d do.	Belfast	. .	. .	24 Apr. 37	Jamaica.
23rd do.	Halifax, N.S.	Armagh	22 May 38		
24th do.	Canada	Portsmth	July 29		
25th do.	Cork	. .	. .	28 Apr. 36	W. Indies
26th do	Bengal	Chatham	May 28		
27th do	C. of G. Hope	Dover	6 May 35		
28th do	New S. Wales	Chatham	Aug. 35		
29th do.	Devonport	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Mauritius.
30th do.	Bermuda	Sunderld	22 July 34		
31st do.	Bengal	Chatham	Jan. 25		
32nd do.	Canada	Fermoy	8 June 30		
33rd do.	Gibraltar	Carlisle	7 Jan. 37		
34th do.	Canada	Nenagh	24 Aug. 29		
35th do.	Mauritius	Stirling	4 Jan. 37		
36th do.	N. Brunswick	Kinsale	14 Oct. 30		

Regs. and Corps.	Stations of Service Companies.	Stations of Depots.	Date of going on Foreign Service.	Date of return from Foreign Service.	Whence Returned.
37th do.	Halifax	Spike Isl.	12 Oct. 30		
38th do.	Enniskillen	. .	. .	May 36	Bengal.
39th do.	Madras	Chatham	July 26		
40th do.	Bombay	Chatham	Dec. 28		
41st do.	Madras	Chatham	Mar. 22		
42d Foot	Dublin	. .	. .	Aug. 36	Ionian Ils.
43rd do.	Canada	Dover	4 June 35		
44th do.	Bengal	Chatham	June 22		
45th do.	Windsor	. .	. .	Mar. 38	Madras.
46th do.	Gibraltar	Plymouth.	5 Oct. 37		
47th do.	Malta	Jersey	28 Sept. 34		
48th do.	Gibraltar	Fermoy	19 Sept. 38		
49th do.	Bengal	Chatham	Dec. 21		
50th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 34		
51st do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	July 38		
52nd do.	Barbadoes	Newcastle	10 May 36		
53rd do.	Cephalonia	Naas	8 Nov. 29		
54th do.	Madras	Chatham	Feb. 19		
55th do.	Madras	Chatham	Dec. 21		
56th do.	Jamaica	Charles F.	5 Dec. 31		
57th do.	Madras	Chatham	Jan. 25		
58th do.	Ceylon *	Cashel	June 28		
59th do	Malta	Mullingar.	Sept. 34		
60 1st bn	Vido	Dublin	6 Oct. 30		
2d bn.	Corfu	Portsmth.	15 Dec. 35		
61st do.	Ceylon *	Clonmel	July 28		
62nd do.	Madras	Chatham	June 30		
63rd do.	Madras	Chatham	Oct. 28		
64th do.	Jamaica	Londond.	22 Feb. 34		
65th do.	Canada	Templmre	7 Nov. 29		
66th do.	Canada	Youghal	17 June 27		
67th do.	Demerara	Gosport	14 Jan. 32		
68th do.	Jamaica	Waterford	Sept. 34		
69th do.	Halifax, N.S.	Wexford	3 Dec. 31		
70th do.	St. Vincent	Clare Cas.	3 Apr. 34		
71st do.	Canada	Cork	20 Apr. 38		
72nd do.	Cape of G.H.	Paisley	July 28		
73rd do.	America	Limerick	4 Sept. 27		
74th do	Trinidad	Aberdeen	16 Oct. 31		
75th do	Cape of G.H.	Boyle	May 30		
76th do.	Demerara	Drogheda	16 Jan. 34		
77th do.	Malta	Galway	21 Nov. 37		
78th do.	Glasgow	. .	. .	9 Feb. 38	Ceylon.
79th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Oct 36	Canada.
80th do.	New S. Wales	Chatham	Mar. 37		
81st do	Gibraltar	Chester	28 May 36		
82nd do.	Gibraltar	Sheerness	12 Jan. 37		
83rd do	Canada	Tynemth.	15 May 34		
84th do	Portsmouth	. .	. .	May 38	Jamaica
85th do.	Canada	Plymouth	5 July 36		
86th do	Stockport	. .	. .	Apr. 37	W. Indies.
87th do.	Mauritius	Castlebar.	Feb. 31		
88th do.	Templemore	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ionian Isl.
89th do.	Antigua	Gosport	21 Oct. 35		
90th do.	Madras	Chatham	16 Nov. 35		
91st do.	St Helena	Dundee	17 Nov. 35		
92nd do.	Malta	Birr	21 Feb. 31		
93rd do.	Quebec	Buttevant	23 Jan. 38		
94th do	Ceylon	Cork	4 Oct. 38		
95th do.	Ceylon	Newry	13 Oct. 38		
96th do.	Bolton	. .	. .	Sept. 35	N. Ameri.
97th do.	Dublin	. .	. .	Sept. 36	Ceylon.
98th do	Hull	. .	. .	June 37	C of G Hp.
99th do.	Athlone	. .	. .	5 Oct. 37	Mauritius.
Rifle Br					
1st bn	Weedon	. .	. .	Sept. 36	America.
2d bn	Woolwich	. .	. .	June 37	Ionian Isl.
R. Sff. C.	Hythe	Detachments various periods.			

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. I. Reg., St Lucia.	R. African Corps, Sierra Leone.
2nd do., N. Providence, &c.	R. Newf. Vet Cos., Newfoundld.
Ceylon Rifle Reg., Ceylon.	R. Malta Fenc., Malta.
Cape Mted. Rifles, Cape of G. H.	

‖ Ord. to East Indies. * Ord. Home.

QUEEN'S GENERAL OFFICERS IN INDIA.

We have every reason to rely upon information communicated to us, that Sir Lionel Smith had been offered the command of the Bengal Army, whom we can cordially congratulate on such an appointment Sir Lionel, when at Bombay, was a most popular officer, and in his examination before the House of Commons, on the inquiry into the state of the Indian Army, objected most strongly to the half-batta measure. Military allowances, even before that, he asserted, were at a minimum, and no further reduction could be made without great injustice. With such an officer at their head, the interests of the Army will receive that degree of attention which they have never received since the Marquess of Hastings' time.—*Madras U. S. G., Dec.* 28.

Lieut.-General Sir Jasper Nicolls.—The Commander-in-Chief's first Levee, held on Friday last, was numerously attended by the members of the Military, Medical, and Civil Services, as well as many other gentlemen resident at the Presidency, all anxious to be presented to His Excellency, who subsequently received the native officers stationed at Madras—a mark of attention which we are told was highly gratifying to them; but Sir J. Nicolls is not new to the feelings of the native Army, so large a portion of which has already had the honour of serving under His Excellency, and who still remember the acts of considerate attention to their interests which marked his divisional command, with a degree of grateful feeling—the expression whereof, though it may never reach the Com.-in Chief, would, we are very sure, be most pleasing to him should it chance to do so.—*Ib., Jan.* 1.

Lieut.-General Sir Peregrine Maitland.—This officer embarked on board the *Colombo*, under the usual salutes yesterday evening. His Excellency's departure was attended by all possible honours. The King's Own Regt. of Foot, with two corps of N.I., and the body guard, formed a street from the Wallajah to the Sea Gate of the Fort, through which our late highly-respected Com.-in-Chief passed, accompanied by Lord Elphinstone, Sir Jasper Nicolls, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Lushington, Sir E. Gambier, the principal Civil and Military authorities, and other gentlemen resident at the Presidency, all anxious to testify their respect for the public and private character of Sir P. Maitland.—*Ib., Jan.* 4.

Major-General Thackwell arrived at Ferozepore on 9th Dec., and immediately assumed command of the division of Cavalry proceeding beyond the Indus. The General had not much time to look about him, considering that the division was to march with the Commander of the Forces and Staff on the following morning. But an old soldier is "toujours prêt," and requires but little time to spring from the palanqueen to the saddle.

Command of the Bengal Army.—The Hon. General Ramsay will exercise the command of the Bengal Army until the arrival of a successor to Sir H. Fane.

Sir Henry Fane, accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Hay and Dr. Wood, were, says the *Delhi Gazette*, to embark at Ferozepore on 15th Dec, and drop down the Indus, *en route* to England, *via* Bombay. [This we have contradicted in our leading remarks. —Ed. *N. and M. Gazette*.]

The late Sir Patrick Lindesay was not present at the Burmese War, as has been reported, but he commanded the Army that invaded the Coorg country, and captured the Rajah. The country was attacked by five columns, commanded by Colonels Foulis, Stewart, Jackson, Waugh, and Sir Patrick in Chief. Jackson was baffled by the difficulties of his route, but without a shadow of impeachment of his skill or conduct. Waugh was beaten, and Col. Mills, of the 55th, was killed. Lindesay heard of Waugh's defeat; it was midnight: he kept the sad information to himself, roused his troops from their bivouac, advanced in forced march on the Coorg capital, and received the Rajah as prisoner but half an hour earlier than the arrival of a despatch to inform the Rajah that his Coorg men had beaten the English. The Rajah declared, that had his messenger arrived before Lindesay, he would have defended his capital to the last. Had he so done, all India would have been in revolt. Lindesay's conduct was of the school of Wellington. An ordinary-minded General would have delayed—a *very scientific one* would have adjusted the checked column before he resumed his own advance. Lindesay, a stately-minded man, rushed forward and saved the Indian Government, blood and treasure to an immense amount; and, on his returning to England, the *Board of Directors* paid him his prize-money *most liberally*, viz., in the most depreciated currency of the rupee, robbing this good and gallant soldier of about three-halfpence in each rupee or 2*s*. The rupee is that coin which the Government issues at 2*s*. 8*d*., and will only receive at 1*s*. 10*d*.—or did until very lately so. Sir Patrick was personally known to the Duke of Wellington, and was a visitor at Apsley House, in itself for an officer a certificate of soldiership.

Tonnage has been tendered for, to take out 1200 men to India during April. We shall give the names of the vessels next week. The *Essex*, *Childe Harold*, and *Bombay*, are already taken up for troops.

There are six Adjutancies vacant in the English Militia.

By the latest accounts, Col. Doherty, Governor at Sierra Leone, enjoys good health in that colony.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Neemuch, on 17th Dec., 1838, Lieut. James Oatley, 39th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—For having absented himself from his regiment without leave, from 16th Sept., 1837, to 30th July, 1838.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank, and pay, and allowances, for the period of six calendar months

(Confirmed) John Ramsey, Major-Gen.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Deesa, 10th Dec. 1838, Ens. Charles Podmore, 6th N.I., was tried on the following charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having struck with his fist Lieut. Henry Valiant, H.M.'s 40th reg. on or about the night of 17th Oct., 1838, near to the mess house of H.M.'s 40th reg.

Additional Charge.—For scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having gone to the quarters of Capt Wilson, Major of Brigade, Deesa Field Force, on or about the 20th Oct., 1838, and there falsely stated that he had the permission of Major Farrell to wait on Capt. Wilson, for the purpose of recalling his letter, tendering his resignation of the Hon. Company's service, under date 19th Oct, 1838

The Court found the prisoner, with respect to the first charge, guilty of an officerlike conduct only, in having struck the blow.

That he is, with respect to the additional charge, most fully and honourably acquitted.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, sentenced him to be severely reprimanded.

Confirmed (but not approved) J. F. Fitzgerald, Major-Gen.

Remarks by Major-Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, Commanding Officer of the Forces.—The impracticability of re-assembling the Court, in consequence of the march of H.M.'s 40th regiment from Deesa, has alone prevented the Major-General commanding the Forces from directing a revision, both of the finding and sentence, as he cannot concur in the correctness of the former, and considers the latter to be in every respect inadequate. For the high tone of feeling which ought at all times to actuate and govern the behaviour of one officer towards another, independent of what is due to society at large, most distinctly points out that the infliction of a blow should never be viewed but as an act "unbecoming the character of a gentleman," by which an officer fully and justly incurs the loss of his commission, and no extenuating circumstance in favour of Ens. Podmore (if such could ever exist in cases of this nature) appears on the proceedings.

The Major-General, therefore, in confirming the above most incommensurate sentence, and giving effect to the award of the Court, has to express his most marked and severest censure on the conduct of Ens. Podmore; and hopes that the escape which that officer has now experienced, will have a beneficial effect on his future conduct, and that he will henceforth regulate his temper and demeanour by the strictest rules of propriety.

Ensign Podmore is to be released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

The combined armies of Austria, Prussia, and the Germanic confederation, amount, according to the calculations of a Frankfort paper, to 1,400,000 men—700,000 furnished by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia, and 300,000 by the other States of the Confederation.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE NEW ARMAMENT FOR SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—With feelings of great pleasure and interest I have perused your excellent table of the New Armament for the Navy. That the improvement is immense must strike every one; still there are some few objections which, I think, upon consideration, the Admiralty will see and alter; the greatest error is the allowing that *wretched*, weak, small old-class 42's, viz., *Belvidera*, *Brilliant*, *Owen Glendower*, and *Havannah*, of only 940 tons, without *one* good quality, to go to sea again as *frigates*, when it is notorious to every Naval man that they are only fit for troop ships or razeeing. With their old armament, 18-pounders only, they were incapable of sailing or standing up under canvass, and with two 68's and twenty-eight 32's they will not certainly be improved in those qualities, and their increase of armament will be of little service. I know that Captain Strong, who lately commanded *Belvidera*, reported against her in the *strongest* terms, as wanting in every good quality requisite for a man-of-war. She was *very crank*, *leewardly*, slow, and cramped up; he recommended her also either to be razeed or made a trooper; and the Admiralty, upon his report, went so

far as to order her to be made a *coal depot* of, and she was begun upon for this purpose; shortly after came down orders to repair her for active service again! Now can anything be so foolish? We are *wanting sadly* in the two arms above mentioned, *heavy corvettes*, of which we have but four, and troop ships, and if the late news from Canada be true, we shall soon want plenty of the latter. Anything is better than sending these worthless craft to sea again as *frigates*, and I should hope the Admiralty would see this. The armaments of all the *new*-class ships built by the present Surveyor are decidedly good, with few exceptions. You have doubtless read Captain Napier's letter, and so seen his proposed plan to increase *Pique's* class to 40 guns and *Vestal's* to 30, for which number they *are pierced*, and certainly *should carry*. The idea is applauded by *all Naval men*, and the size and tonnage of these ships entitle them to such; if they give *Blonde* and her class of only 1106 tons 42 guns, surely *Pique* of 1622 tons, and such superior qualities, can carry 40. Again, if such a *miserable* class as *Belvidera* can bear 38 guns, *surely Vestal* class of 918 tons can carry 30! This is but reason. Certainly *Pique's* class, 160 feet long, could have 12 ports besides the bridle on main-deck, instead of only 11, and 16 on upper deck, instead of 14 only! *Madagascar*, but 154 feet long, has 14 ports, besides the bridle on main-deck! The increase of *Calypso* class from 18 to 20, is upon the principle of Captain Napier's suggestion, and is an improvement. *Rover* and *Modeste's* armament is also now as it should be; but I certainly think the armament given to the new large-class brigs, as *Pilot*, *Grecian*, &c., 105 feet long, and 33 feet six inches beam, is not sufficient; they are five feet longer than the other brigs, and have three inches more beam than *Modeste*, (carrying 18 medium long 32's) in proportion their powers ought to be greater, and could very well carry the medium guns all through. To say that they are *only equal* to carry *two more* long 32's than *the old* 16's is preposterously absurd, if not, what avails their increase in size and tonnage? Why the *Snake* and *Racer* class ought to carry two more long 32's than the old 16's! I now come to the last objection, viz., the 10-gun brigs; the armament given is but eight 18-pounder carronades, and two long 18's. Now all the old 10's average 530 tons, and *are* pierced with eight ports aside; why not then let them have 12 *guns*? *Waterwitch* and *Pantaloon* are 100 *tons larger*, viz., 831, are pierced with seven ports a side, and could well carry ten 24-pounder carronades, and two long 18's, or at least eight 24's and two long 18's. All the American schooners and brigantines carry twelve 24-pounder carronades, as do the French, and so ought all our new 10-gun brigs. *Waterwitch* is going to South America, where she will fall in with the aforesaid American schooners, &c., and in case of a *brush*, by no means unlikely, how would her 18-pounder carronades answer? I fear her wand or witch-craft would be useless!

TRUE BRITON.

P.S. I forgot to say that I think *Vernon* and *Warspite* are *fully equal* to carry two or four more 68's than the other razees, the former being upwards of 300 tons larger, and the latter near 200.

STEAM FLOTILLA.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Our friend *Tristram* seems disposed to be a little combative with Messrs. the "Flag Officer" and Co., for exposing what I know was "the state of the Navy;" and it is singular that *Tristram* and self, who have, I believe, no party bias in discussions relative to the service, should differ on this important point; but I have been a resident in one of our principal Naval ports for very many consecutive years, and constant in my perambulations through the Dock-yard, &c., and do say, that, however unpalatable, still it is the duty of officers to rouse the spirit of proper precaution, as regards the defence of the country, when lethargic torpor hovers over its bulwarks. *Tristram* cannot be more blind than others to the threatening aspect of the political horizon. Sir John Barrow *has not ably answered the* "Flag Officer;" and as regards Sir John's enumeration of our *steam flotilla*, every one conversant with the Royal Navy knows that Great Britain had but *five war steamers* (one or two have, I believe, been recently added), or seven at most—all the rest being packets—and not a few of them totally incapable of being armed. But what are our war steamers compared with the following list, now before me, of Russian steamers? viz.:—*one* carrying a mortar cannon of 120 pdrs., two other guns of 84 pdrs, and four smaller guns of 24 pdrs.; *one steamer* carrying twenty guns; *eleven* armed with from four to six guns each; making thirteen large armed steamers, besides a steam yacht. Now, in *Tristram's* system of combating the Russian Navy, he takes no notice whatever of the steam flotilla; and I am very sure that he does not suppose they are to look idly on (for doubtless they would accompany an invading fleet of liners) whilst our steamers "take or destroy every one of their liners." *Tristram*, I fear, is prone to give in to the common practice of underrating the advance of our northern neighbours; we seldom see them; are loth to take the opinion of those who have scrutinised them; ridicule the crews of their vessels as soldiers (who, by the by, *with their practice*, are peculiarly calculated for steam warfare); and discard the possibility of their progressing in science and skill—their *courage* was never, I believe, doubted,—yet *Tristram* says, "*With half the number* [he proposes thirty steamers in divisions of ten each, as the whole force for England] *ready to act, we shall probably never have occasion to try their powers;*" and to evince his contempt of their prowess, he subsequently erases the word "probably." With deference, however, to *Tristram*, I will assert, that "soldiers," as their Naval crews may be, they are far superior to our *ordinaries*—not to mention *landsmen*, which compose so prominent a portion of British crews. The "Flag Officer" and other writers on Naval affairs are biased by the same motives which actuate both *Tristram* and myself; and though some of their statements may be erroneous in detail, from the impossibility of procuring minute information,—officers being prohibited *now-a-days* from entering the store-lofts, even though with a demand for stores in their hand, and a uniform coat on their backs,—yet, in the essential points, I know them to be correct. Our partiality for friends must not render us blind to their failings; and if our rulers are found napping, it is our duty to awaken them—gently, I grant, but every man does not command a gentleness of manner, and we must excuse him accordingly.

AN OLD SAILOR.

DISTINCTIONS FOR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I perceive that the Subalterns of the wars of Wellington, whether on full-pay, half-pay, shelved, or dished, have still a vain expectation that that humbug yclept a "*grateful country*," is about to bestow a medal or decoration upon the most distinguished of the survivors, to hang at the button-holes of their threadbare surtouts! I beg to say, Mr. Editor, that unless *the constituted authorities for the time being* make haste, there will not be a *soul* of them alive to hang this *national boon* upon. I therefore have to suggest, in case of such an accident, that the decoration, or whatever it may be, should be fashioned in such a manner that it may be conveniently affixed to a *coffin-lid*—there is no occasion to have them larger than a waterman's badge, but just of a sufficient size to maintain *John Bull's* reputation of a want of taste. Moreover, to suit the economy of the age, they might be cast in lead or iron, which would be also a handsome and appropriate compliment to those poor devils, who, through a series of years of privations and dangers, expected nothing less than to make their exit through the honourable and humane intervention of those two *precious* metals.

VETERAN.

Stanmore, 24th March.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.—(THE DRILL.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Having detailed a few of the temptations to which the recruit is exposed on his enlistment, we will now follow him to his regiment or depot, where, having received his clothing and kit, the next step in his career is Drill. "Ominous word!" how much of a soldier's happiness and future conduct depend upon this his second step (I say *second*, though a glance at the "Fiddle Ward" would not be out of place, especially if reference was made to a celebrated "establishment for the cure of cutaneous disorders" *not* a hundred miles from Chatham). Many persons, being merely spectators, may imagine—such is the general approbation of gymnastic exercises—that club-drill, extension motions, balance-step, slow and double time, are all very amusing; and so they are, provided the recruit is under the tuition of a Serjeant or Corporal who, blending instruction with exercise, studies the feelings of the recruit equally with the good of the service. But how seldom is this the case? Accompany me to the "drill ground," or "lines," and mark the quivering lip and flushed countenance of many a fine lad, though a simple recruit, who is anxious to acquit himself with credit, but becomes stupid and consequently awkward, under the vituperation or delicate expletives of some bullying Non-Commissioned, whose presence, every time he attends drill, is an injury, rather than benefit, to the service. Would to God that Commanding Officers of regiments, depots, or detachments, from the Colonel to the Adjutant, were more sensible of the disgust engendered in a man's mind, when, instead of the patient course of instruction best adapted to bringing on the tyro in Military drill, coarse abuse, threatening gestures, or taunting expressions are resorted to, accompanied, not unfrequently, by a ridiculous mimicry of the recruits' first attempts, more becoming a mountebank than a Drill-Serjeant! These exhibitions would be crushed, Sir, by the mere occasional presence of an officer known to discourage violent language, never making use of it himself, nor allowing it in others. I need not, I trust, assure you, Sir, that I am well aware of the manner in which the temper of the drill non-commissioned officer is frequently tried, but this only proves the necessity of the instructor having his feelings under control: violent language, or passionate demeanour, not only discourages the pupil and irritates his passions, making him sulky and careless, but recoils on the person using it, and lowers him in the estimation of the squad generally. In following out these or any future remarks, personalities, or allusion to any particular corps will be *strictly avoided*, but I am bound to observe that the evil *complained of* in this letter is of more frequent occurrence in "*crack corps*" than others: the mild and patient system, as *followed by many regiments*, is worthy of imitation, as the effect is seen by the erect bearing and contented countenances of their recruits. The variety of characters entering the Army is, I freely admit, an excuse for the errors a man may commit while drilling a squad: intelligence, stupidity, activity, indolence, pliability, obstinacy, willingness, and a *desire to learn*, carelessness or indifference, soberness and drunkenness, may stand side by side in a squad of 15 or 20 men, and offer very trying difficulties to the teacher; but his end will be fully answered, and his temper unruffled, by a *determined* but *mild* course of instruction: the stubborn *must* be checked, the careless *roused*—but *not* by violence. The fiery colt is not trained to the *menage* by blows on the head, rowelling his sides or flank, and lacerating his tongue: but a firm seat, playful feel of his head, occasional *remonstrances* with whip or spur; frequently leading him, until the object be passed, or the desired movement performed, and his ride completed.

Let then our young soldier find his *Drill* what it really is, if properly conducted, pleasing to the mind, and invigorating to the body, that, when he is removed from the squad to the battalion, he may enter into the spirit and comprehend the nature of every movement; and though an automaton, as regards his *place* in the column, he may be a *living* and *indomitable* spirit in the execution of its *purposes*.

CHEVRON.

CHANGES IN NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I am highly delighted to find the subject of "Change in the Civil Situations of our Naval and Victualling Yards" so ably introduced into your columns by Captain Argo, particularly as it has already been decided upon by the Admiralty that *some* of them should have but a periodic endurance—to wit, the Superintendent, the Director of Police, &c. Such, however, is not *yet* the case with *all*, for the Master Attendant, the Surgeon, &c. &c., still continue permanently in their appointments, as if, indeed, they were *patents*. It must not, it cannot, be denied that this is a grievance pressing extremely hard upon equally old and meritorious servants of the Crown, and requires speedy rectification. The days are now long gone by when good things of this description are to be monopolised. The Schoolmaster is abroad; at all events, common sense is afloat in the world, and common sense will soon decide that individuals shall not continue uninterruptedly to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate* while their naval brethren in command of ships, or squadrons, [illegible] their appoint[illegible] the gre[illegible], risk, and responsibility they [illegible]ter. I recollect the time when once a Naval officer, whether by interest or merit—too frequently the former—got one of the Dock-yards, there he sate himself down for life!! Aye, for life! For the only change that he ever knew afterwards was that of *removing from* one Dock-yard to another, to prevent that *ennui* originating in a too protracted residence in one neighbourhood, or *for a further increase of salary*, as all the Naval arsenals were not then on the same rate of income, though each handsome in the extreme (the lowest in the line of Surgeon was 400*l*., with a handsome house to live in, free of rent and taxes, with *other* perquisites); and all this time their brethren labouring midst the dangers of "the battle and the breeze," and sighing for some lone little "cot" on shore "that o'erlooks the wide sea!" but sighing in vain—not in vain, because their services are not equally meritorious—not in vain, because their interest is less commanding—but because those situations are held permanently, and there are so few of them in the gift of the Admiralty to be distributed amongst the numerous aspirants. Look at the list of Surgeons, for instance, and consider how few, how very few, can ever hope to possess a Dock-yard or other civil situation, if the system of rotation be not strictly enforced; and that it must, and that shortly too, there exists but little doubt. Facts such as these, frequently repeated, cannot fail to produce the desired effect—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." Of the imperfect one I have written, I respectfully beg your insertion. I am, &c. &c.,

25th March, 1839. ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Cause and Effect.—The *Morning Herald* of Monday called vigorously upon "the whole conservative body" to go down to the House of Commons to support Mr. Attwood's motion on Naval affairs. Mr. Attwood brought forward his motion, but—could not find a seconder.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Mar. 28, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92[illegible]	3½ Reduced, [illegible]
Reduced, [illegible]	New 3½, 100[illegible]

Consols for Account, 92[illegible].

To Readers and Correspondents.

In reply to an Old Officer, we beg to state that no service in the world could produce cases of greater individual hardship than the Line. We will mention a few:—

Colonel Elrington, 47th Foot, who entered the service 4th Dec., 1790, and has been Lieut.-Colonel of his corps 26 years; viz., since 4th June, 1813. Col. E. is now in his 49th year of full-pay service, and has been in his present corps 36 years.

Major and Bt. Lt.-Colonel Grierson, 15th Foot, entered the service 31st May, 1795; he purchased his Majority after 30 years service, viz., 15th Dec., 1825—has never been on half-pay, and has nearly completed 44 years full-pay service. He has been in his present corps 35 years, viz., since 27th Aug., 1804.

Captain and Brevet Lt.-Colonel Sill, Newfoundland Veteran Comps., entered the service 30th Oct., 1794, and out of 45 years has served 38 on full-pay, exclusive of service on the Staff.

Captain and Bt. Major Harpour, 67th Regt., entered the service 20th April, 1790, was *reduced* to half-pay in 1798, brought to full-pay in 1807, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 67th in 1808, from which period to the present time he has served in that corps.

Upon a most favourable calculation of chances, the Junior Captain of Rl. Marines, who has already been 28 years in the service, viz., since 21st May, 1811, will not obtain a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, under the present system, during the next twenty years, and this will apply, in like ratio, to numerous officers of that corps. The first 26 Lieutenants, R.M., nearly average a service of 27 years!!

"A Retired Commander," *whose strange epistle appears in the* "West of England Conservative," *(a paper we now seldom see) ought to know that we do not trouble ourselves with communications addressed to contemporaries. In Lieut. Somerville's list of the surviving officers who served on board H.M.S.* Victory, *in the battle of Trafalgar, 21st Oct., 1805, published in the* "N. and M. Gazette" *of 16th inst., the name of Lieut. H. Cary, (Seniority, 13th July, 1807), is omitted. That officer was a Midshipman belonging to and served as such on board the* Victory *on that memorable day.*

We cannot answer the inquiry of "A. R." *further than by expressing our belief that the Military Commission have not refused to entertain the claims of Pursers. The sacrifices Pursers have made to increase the half-pay of those of their class unemployed, certainly should have a liberal consideration.*

The letter of "An Orphan" *shall have attention next week.—We will look into the matter referred to by Lieut. Mitchell.—The letters of* "A Member of the Hon. Artillery Company" *and* "Round Hat" *shall be noticed.*

"Steamer" *must be in error, as the paragraph to which he refers did not appear in our paper.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

[redacted]

The debate on the Army Estimates, which took place on Friday week, was one of the most interesting and important which has occurred for many years, and we deem it our duty to enter fully into the questions discussed between Lord Howick and Sir Henry Hardinge, relating to the general state of our defence, and the military situation of the empire, as regards our colonies. These topics, combined with the views taken of our policy and preparations for war in India, demand more than ordinary notice in our columns.

The debate commenced with a very able statement in detail from Lord Howick, showing the difference between the estimates of the past and the coming year. The *recruiting* of the Army during the last fifteen months has been considerable; for we observe, by his Lordship's admission, that the *actual force kept up*, two years ago, *was* 8,036 *below the numbers voted.* Last year, however, the Army was completed to a fuller establishment,—five men per troop and eight men per company having been added in each regiment. The *real* increase of last year was 2,263, and only credit taken for the *full* establishments. In December last all the infantry corps were ordered to be *completed*, and 5,648 were *added* to the line. Besides this augmentation, anticipations of vacancies for 1,500 men were filled up by recruiting supernumeraries. The *total increase* (as compared with the numbers two years ago) is therefore 9,411 men, exclusive of the force in India, composed of Her Majesty's troops, which is to be augmented by *rank and file only.* This augmentation is to be made in the establishment of the regiments *already* in that country. Sir Henry Hardinge, most convincingly, as we think, proved that the *present* infantry force is utterly inadequate to meet the pressure on it. Sir Henry pointed out that, after all the late *apparent augmentations*, the Army is merely *restored* to what it was under the administration of Lord Grey, while the pressure on it is vastly increased. The service of late years and now, performed by the infantry of the line, is severe without a parallel. There are 103 battalions of the line—each about 740 men—amounting to 76,120; and these, with Foot Guards and Cavalry, amount to 96,000 rank and file. How is this mere handful of infantry employed?—82 battalions, out of the 103, serve abroad, and 21 at home. Making, then, the average deductions for casualties and recruits, we have only between 16 and 17 thousand *trained soldiers* at home. Of the 21 regiments at home, there is *only one*—the 96th—which has been at home since 1835, and *that* is under orders for foreign service. Of the others, those longest in the United Kingdom, returned from abroad in 1836 only!—and *these two are again ordered abroad!!* Thus several regiments, which served 20 years in India, are, after two or three years at home, sent first to Gibraltar or the Mediterranean Islands and then to the West Indies.

This is the severe service which Sir Henry most urgently pressed on the notice of the House and the Secretary-at-War. Now any increase to the Army in India, if made by *regiments*, and taken from the present number, must make this pressure more severe on the rest; and allowing that the expense fell on the East India Company, Sir Henry took the fair view of the subject, by stating that this increase to the Indian Army would be at the expense of the whole of the infantry, and that the regiments must be *retained longer in India.* It could be no satisfaction to these banished corps to learn that the East India Company would defray the charge of keeping them there!!!

This view of the subject seems to have been admitted as correct on all sides, by Lord Howick and by Sir J. Hobhouse, and both acquiesced in the excessive severity of service of late years exacted from the infantry of the line. Indeed, Sir John Hobhouse candidly stated the utter impossibility of obtaining *complete* regiments as an increase for the Indian forces, and that he could only obtain, though he wished for an augmentation of a *more effective description*, an increase of rank and file for each corps *already in India.* This is a sad exposition of our total want of military means. Suppose even that the order had issued to raise *the regiments in India* to 1,000 rank and file each. Let us ask, how long will it take to *raise* them?—how long to *train* them?—how long before they can *reach* the head-quarters of their several corps in that remote country?—*A year at the least.* Is this as it should be? Is it fair that regiments, which have (like the 16th and 54th) been abroad since 1819, shall be now, in 1839, *retained in India* a year or two more, augmented to 1,000 men each, and again and again filled up, till not one man remains who embarked with the regiment from this country?

The Army must gratefully acknowledge that Sir Henry Hardinge has at last laid the truth before Parliament and the public, and made a statement which was *replied to, but not answered.* We thank the *Times* for its able advocacy of the soldier, and extract the following passage from its leading article of Monday last, showing the severity of the service performed by the line, of 20 *years in India*, 10 *years elsewhere abroad, and only* 3 *years at home.*

"We put it," exclaims the *Times*, "to any Englishman of common humanity, whether this is a fate to be permanently inflicted on any subjects of a free state, entailed on them, not as a punishment for crimes, but as an honourable service forsooth!"

We have long urged all this and more on the notice of the public, and we rejoice to see the day when our sentiments have found their way into a speech from Sir Henry Hardinge, and into the commanding columns of the most influential journal in the world. The Army has read, no doubt, the debate on which we offer these remarks; and while it has seen with regret Lord Howick's statement, that an increase was not estimated for, the Army must have dwelt with very great satisfaction on other points in the speech. We believe that Lord Howick is a true friend to the Army—that his most ardent desire is to improve the condition of every rank—and that he has instituted inquiries into every branch of the service, with a view to its efficiency and improvement. We have been gratified to see men of all parties join his Lordship in the plans of garrison libraries, and military instead of civil imprisonment. We warmly commend these measures; but while we believe that libraries will afford recreation and instruction to a *few* soldiers (*for only a few soldiers can read well enough to find reading a pleasure*), we would have been pleased to learn that the institution of manly games and amusements for *the many* soldiers who cannot read had been included in the Estimate. We hope yet to see this effected. It is rare to find public attention excited to the state of the Army, and it certainly augurs a state of affairs calculated to make reflecting men think that war is not a very distant evil. When we cast a look around us, the atmosphere appears to indicate a coming storm—and from what quarter is doubtful. In America, the aspect is gloomy—in our Eastern possessions, from the N. E. to the N. W. frontier, the storm is fast gathering—and in Europe itself, we see few spots clear from clouds. The state, therefore, of our Army is much more a subject for alarm and deep anxiety than our Navy. For the Navy, we have no reasonable fear; we have ships in abundance, and a merchant service to man them on an emergency. But for the Army, and its adequacy to meet the danger, we have well-founded fears. We have but a few regiments, weak and widely scattered over half the globe; we have no Militia ready trained on which to depend; we have, *in fact, no Army!* We have a few regiments in numerous and widely-separated garrisons; but *we have not an available—a disposable force.* We cannot send regiments to America without leaving the United Kingdom in jeopardy. If we send regiments to America, we cannot also send them to India. How, then, is America to be kept from bearding us? How, then, is Russian influence to be counteracted in India? We reply—by Armies on the spot. The Cadmean process will not avail for the production of Armies in these days. We must resort to the Recruiting Serjeants. Our Army needs 10,000 recruits, and 10,000 recruits we can have in two months, if the Horse Guards put its excellent machinery in motion. In 1838, and these three months of 1839, 15,000 recruits were easily raised, and of that number, in December and January last, 4000 men enlisted.—We cannot make soldiers in a day, and we therefore trust that, before another week elapses, we

may have the gratification of announcing a large increase to the Army of new regiments, and largely augmented numbers of rank and file in those already established.

THE debate on the affairs of the Navy in the House of Commons on Monday evening, was one of much interest to the Service, and we have therefore devoted to it considerable space. Sir Edward Codrington's persevering exertions, in behalf of his brother officers, deserve the warmest eulogium, and it is but fair to admit that Mr. C. Wood, who though he might (as Colonel Sibthorpe facetiously remarked) "be sea-sick in a punt at Westminster Bridge," evinced a ready disposition to receive information, and to investigate grievances.

We rejoice most heartily that the pension has been restored to the gallant Napier. This act of simple justice we have strenuously urged on more occasions than one.

We also hope to see the emoluments of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, made equal to those of the Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea. There can be no reason for the existence of an invidious distinction; both appointments are held by officers whose gallantry before the enemy, and personal characters, have won them the esteem of the country.

The withholding pensions from the widows of Warrant Officers is a niggardly economy, of which any Administration, professing liberal principles, must be ashamed.

Midshipmen and Mates, the subaltern officers of the Royal Navy, being without the fair and reasonable indulgence of half-pay, is another real grievance of the Service that we hope soon to see redressed.

No Government could have a more favourable opportunity than the present for doing justice to the Navy and Army. Thanks to the press, the country is excited in favour of the United Service, and we earnestly implore the authorities to avail themselves of the popular feeling.

WE have at different times received communications, severely animadverting on the existing qualification to entitle a Captain to his flag, which rule was established in the year 1827; and we have on several occasions expressed our opinion on this most objectionable regulation, which, as we have before observed, punishes a gallant officer as though he had committed an *offence*, whilst his disgrace in being thrown aside is caused alone by his *misfortune* in not having had *interest* to obtain for him the command of a ship.

We are rejoiced, however, to learn that there is every hope that "THE COMMISSION" will, in their report, recommend an immediate amendment in this system, and we are sanguine that the present Board of Admiralty will readily and gladly correct this, together with every other measure that can, by alteration, be likely to benefit the service under their control.

Of the absurdity of the present qualification we have many cases that we could cite, but in giving one or two only, we are satisfied that we shall make sufficiently manifest the necessity for an alteration in it at the earliest possible period, if we would desire to have our fleets and squadrons henceforward commanded by officers who have gained their experience in command of ships *actually* at SEA.

To show how the present rule might be made to act if it be continued in force, we will take the case of a worthy officer, whose name we are well acquainted with, who, *though he never commanded either a sloop of war or a post ship* UNDER CANVASS *in his life*, would be entitled to hoist his FLAG when it came to his turn to be promoted, from having commanded a HARBOUR ship full *six years* as a Post-Captain! whilst there is at this hour in the very same [illegible] another gallant officer commanding a [illegible] he has commanded every class of ship, and in active service too at sea, in every clime, and amongst these five or six different ships of the line, and who commenced his career as a Midshipman in the ship that captured the *Ville de Paris* in the glorious victory of 1782, and was in several other actions in the same year, and was eight years a Lieutenant and twelve a Commander—yet if his ship be paid off to-morrow, by the Admiral whose flag is now flying on board of her retiring from his command (and who, by the by, was a junior *Lieutenant* to the Captain in question), would, unless he could muster interest to obtain another appointment, be thrown on the shelf for ever, becoming, if he lived long enough, at length a YELLOW ADMIRAL, because he required ten or fifteen days, or thereabouts, only, of the stipulated period to qualify him for his flag! So monstrous an anomaly must show the absurdity and injustice of the present system, and must and will, we sincerely trust, cause its *immediate* correction.

AGREEABLY to the independent principles with which the *Naval and Military Gazette* is conducted, we have never refused insertion to any correspondence, from whatever quarter it may have emanated, where a real or imagined grievance has been set forth; and as we earnestly wish—without fear or favour—to advocate to the best of our abilities every department of the United Service with equal fairness, without leaning to, or drawing invidious comparisons from any, we usually insert under the head of "Correspondence" all letters of this tendency, abstaining from all remark ourselves, and leaving argument on both sides of the question open to our Correspondents. Had we pursued this course, however, with reference to the letter from *Veritas*, inserted in our Number of the 2d instant, we should have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, insomuch that *every part of his argument was grounded upon incorrect data*, and which we most clearly pointed out. We must also be allowed to differ with *Veritas* in his remark, that "the promotion in the Line is in a most degraded state of comparison with the other branches of the service."—The following short Table will establish our position:—

—	Captains.	Field Officers.	Field Officers in the ratio of four to ten Captains.	Required Increase.	Required Decrease.
Regiment of the Line	10	4	4	—	—
Royal Artillery	170	62	68	6	—
Royal Engineers	50	35	22	—	3
Royal Marines	94	22	37 3-5ths	15 3-5ths	—

The above Table, however, does not convey a perfectly correct picture of the particular advantages or disadvantages which one department may be conceived to possess over the other; because in the Ordnance Corps the proportion of Subalterns to Captains is very considerably less than in the Line, whilst in the Royal Marines the establishment is precisely similar; consequently, it being a well-established fact, and which a reference to an Army List of the East India Company will prove, that promotion in large bodies of officers is slower than in small ones,—the prospect of promotion in the corps of Royal Marines is more unfavourable than in the Line, even if the fifteen Captains at the head of the List were promoted to-morrow, as they ought to be, to the rank of Regimental Major.

There is also another point in which we differ with *Veritas*, viz., in reviewing the claims of officers of one corps, as compared with those of another, he commences with the rank of Captain; we, on the other hand, always "begin at the beginning," by establishing our basis on the *first commission*, which, according to our judgment, is the only correct line of attack or defence, and on this principle *Veritas* will perceive, if he refer to Lieutenant Hart's "New Army List," or the Tables in our last week's Number, which we compiled from that useful work, that we were not in error when we said that the Royal Marines as a body were immeasurably in the worst condition with reference to promotion.

Now we are anxious that our friends of the Line—and amongst them *Veritas*—should not suppose for an instant that we are not their true friends; and we are sure they will perceive, that were we to advocate their cause by drawing comparisons, from this or that department of the service, when every section of the whole Army is in so cruelly a depressed state, we could do them no good, and might occasion extensive injury to the service at large.

There is one thing, however, imperatively called for in the Line, viz., a certain defined period when a Lieutenant-Colonel should attain the Brevet rank of Colonel, and not to have to wait, as at present, for slow [illegible] General Brevets. This is, indeed, a great and crying evil, and as such we earnestly press it on the notice of the Military authorities. In conclusion, we reiterate our remark of last week, that nothing short of a well-digested and unlimited full-pay retirement will meet the wants of the service, or properly reward the greatest claimants on the nation's gratitude—the Navy and the Army.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—It was not my intention to have again troubled you, but as you have mistaken the intention of my former letter, I am induced to intrude a few further observations.

In the first place, you point out an error, that a Captain of Engineers, whom I stated to be a Capt. of 1812, was a Captain of 1811. Granting this error, how does it alter the fact? Have not all Captains of 1812 got the full step of Lieut.-Colonel several years past, whilst Captains of the line, of 1809-10-11-12, are still Captains, having only the brevet rank of Majors?

In the Marines, all the Captains of 1823 are full Lieut.-Colonels, having jumped over the heads of all the Majors in the Army, many of whom have been thirteen years Majors, and had been fifteen years Captains.

It is therefore preposterous to say, that the promotion of the line does not stand in a most degraded scale of comparison with the other branches of the service. The regulation which has taken place, doing away with Majors, and placing an officer in these corps at once from Captain to Lieut.-Colonel, has been obtained in consequence of having friends who brought forward their claims and advocated their cause, and every old soldier rejoices in their good fortune; but we sadly lack a friend to state the facts and advocate the cause of a similar class of officers in the line. Such men plod on, either on half or full pay, with withered hopes and blighted hearts, whilst gay stripplings play at leap-frog over their heads until their shoulders crack. This is a game which has never been admitted into the Artillery, Engineers, or Marines, but long practised in the Line and Navy, as pleasant and useful to our young nobility. It was with the hope that a pen more able than mine might have raised a friend in the cause of old and neglected officers, that I hoped for an advocate in the impartial columns of the *Naval and Military Gazette*.

And now, Sir, trusting that you will believe that a wish for justice where it is much wanting by no means implies a desire to find fault with where it has been obtained, I remain your obedient servant, [illegible]

THE position of our affairs in the N. W. of India is far from being satisfactory. If we review the principal events since the manifesto issued by Lord Auckland, we perceive but little advancement towards the great objects for which the Army

was assembled. At the end of last year the force from the Bengal Presidency was on the march, and after a great display of Military parade, before old Runjeet Sing, at Lahore and Ferozepore, the troops moved onwards—slowly enough—towards Bhawawulpoor (*Bawalpore*), where, it appears by the last mail, they arrived on 4th of January. But, previously, *one* division of this Army had halted, as a reserve, at Ferozepore, in consequence of the *then* pacific assurances from our allies; and Sir Henry Fane then finding that he was to command a negotiating instead of a fighting force, and also learning that Persia had drawn off her Army from Herat, relinquished the command on 16th of December, and prepared to descend the Indus, on his way to Europe, *via* Bombay and the Red Sea By this arrangement Sir Henry Fane proposed to meet Sir John Keane and the Bombay Army, and make such dispositions for the campaign as might be required, either at Hyderabad or Shikarpoor. By the letters which reached us on Monday last from Bombay, dated 24th January, we find it was generally believed there, that very important and adverse changes in our political relations with the chiefs of Cabul, Herat, and Scinde, had taken place, owing to the sinister agency of Persia and Russia, and that Sir Henry Fane would probably resume the command of the united Army from Bengal and Bombay. Kam Ram, of Herat, and Dost Mahomed, of Cabul, have most unexpectedly entered into a treaty of mutual defence; and the former has ungratefully expelled his gallant and scientific defender, Lieutenant Pottinger, with the political agent, Captain Stoddard, from the capital The Umeers of Scinde, notorious throughout the East for Punic faith, have, in conjunction with their neighbours of Beloochistan—a hardy and daring race of mountaineers—assembled a large force, said to be 20,000 *fighting men*, and have occupied all the passes from Tatta to Hyderabad, and have collected a considerable body of troops, chiefly Cavalry, in the upper country. This force is commanded by an officer of ability, named Campbell, formerly in the Bengal Army, but cashiered by a Court-Martial some years ago. Besides these preparations to oppose our progress by force of arms, the Scindians have rigidly deprived us of all supplies of camels, cattle, &c. &c., and consequently the movement of the Bombay force from Tatta has been delayed. We understand, however, that Sir John Keane has determined on a forward movement, very judiciously estimating its moral influence on the cause, but by no means blind to the difficulties and dangers to be encountered. The necessity of a reserve was, under these circumstances, obvious, and, accordingly, a large brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Valiant, H. M.'s 40th, from Deesa, was on its route through Cutch for Mandarce, and thence to Kurrachee, near the mouth of the Indus. The Army under Sir John Keane, after leaving detachments at Vickkur and Tatta, will not amount to quite 4000 men, and yet with this small force Sir John has boldly determined to advance from Tatta, where the main body was encamped on the 9th of January. Such was the precarious position of the Army of Scinde when our letters left Bom- [illegible] feel in the skill [illegible] Sir John Keane, we cannot forget that he has scarcely 1000 *British* soldiers under his command, deducting sick and detachments.—If the *native* troops of Hindostan be ever opposed against the *natives* of Beloochistan and Affghanistan, we shall only say, we hope they may never be opposed but in masses, where their discipline may compensate for their individual inferiority in energy of character and physical strength.

Since the above was in type, we have heard from good authority that General Sir Henry Fane does not now return to Europe, despatches having reached him from the Government at home which have induced him to resume the chief command of the Army. [redacted]

Amidst other suggestions which it is expected that the Naval and Military Commission will propose in their Report, is, that some change be made in the regulations regarding the *table money* now allowed to Flag Officers on *full pay*, whereby it may be made *ample*, if the present sum of three pounds per day be not sufficient, to enable the Admirals employed to entertain at their tables regularly some of the officers, of *each and every grade* belonging to the squadron under their commands; whereas we have seen it truly stated, that the *Lieutenants* and other subordinate officers belonging to other ships but that in which the Admiral's flag is flying, are seldom, if ever, invited to his table, whereas in the sister profession we find the Subalterns of all the regiments in the garrison are *constantly* the guests at the General's table, as well as their superior officers. We sincerely hope, then, soon to see an amendment in the present custom, whereby the two services may be assimilated in this essential point, and the respectability of the Navy thus largely increased.

[It affords us much satisfaction to present to our readers an authentic account of the Storming of Aden, furnished by an intelligent and gallant officer engaged in the operations.]

An expedition for the occupation of Aden, on the coast of Arabia, sailed from the harbour of Bombay in two transports, under the convoy of H.M. frigate *Volage*, Captain Smith, on the 30th December, 1838. The Military force in the transports and frigates was as follows:—Artillery—Capt. Willoughby, Commanding; 2 Subalterns, 40 Europeans and 60 Golandauze, with a battering train of 10 guns, two 8-inch mortars, two 12 pounder howitzers, and two 9-pounder field guns, 2 Europeans of the Engineers, and 39 pioneers. The head quarters of the European regiment commanded by Major Osburne, with 3 Captains, 11 Subalterns, 2 Medical Officers, and 317 rank and file. The head quarters of the 24th regiment Bombay Native Infantry commanded by Capt. Morris, with 6 Subalterns, 1 Medical Officer, and 350 rank and file; 1 Staff and 1 Commissariat Officer under the command of Major Bailie. The expedition was detained three days, having to proceed down the coast to assist in quelling some disturbances in the Sawunt Warree country, but fortunately had no occasion to land troops, the insurrection having been suppressed. It was here joined, viz, off Vingorla by H.M. brig *Cruiser*, 18 guns, Commander King; and the expedition made sail the same evening, the 2d January, 1839, for its destination, and anchored in Western or Bask Bay, Aden, on the 16th January. The Honourable Company's sloop of war *Coote*, 18 guns, Commander Denton, the armed schooner *Mahi*, and a large transport with coals, were at anchor in the Bay. Every attempt at negotiation with the Sultan, made by the Political Agent, Commander Haines, Indian Navy, having failed, the Naval and Military Authorities were directed to use such measures as they might deem necessary for the capture of the place. It was immediately decided that an attempt should be made to land the troops in the Eastern or front Bay. Early on the morning of the 18th, the squadron sailed for Eastern Bay, and anchored there the same evening. The dispositions for landing the troops in the boats having been made by Captain Smith, R.N., commanding the squadron, the following order was issued:—"Maj. Osburne, with 276 muskets of the Bombay European regiment, will form the right, or Captain King's division, and push off for the shore as soon as the signal is made, and, on landing, will form up immediately, advance and seize on the Sultan's palace. Captain Morris, with 30 muskets of the European regiment, and 233 muskets of the 24th regiment, will form the left or Captain Denton's division, and push off for the shore when the signal is made, land, form up, and advance, and communicate with the right division. Captain Willoughby will proceed on board the *Terror* bomb, with such part of his detachment as may be considered necessary for the purpose of working the 8-inch mortar and 12-pounder carronade. Lieutenant [illegible] of the Engineers having joined, will [illegible] and point out the position best adapted for assisting in the bombardment of the enemy's lower battery and fort on the Island of Seera. A reserve, consisting of 35 Europeans, 50 Golandauze, and 127 men of the 24th regiment, will proceed, early to-morrow morning, on board the Honourable Company's sloop of war *Coote*, and wait for the return boats of the left division to land in." Early on the morning of the 19th, the signal having been made from the frigate that the landing would be attempted, the boats containing the right and left divisions pushed off for their respective positions under the lee of the men-of-war. At 9 A.M. the frigate *Volage* and brig *Cruiser* took up their positions on the northern side of the fortified island, within 300 yards of the lower battery on the fortified island of Seera, the *Terror* bomb a little more in shore to the right of the *Cruiser*, and opened a most tremendous fire. Shortly afterwards the *Coote* and *Mahe* took up their positions on the southern side of the fortified island, and opened their fire on the town. The enemy's guns in the fort on the fortified island, in the lower battery, and in the town, were very soon silenced. At half-past eleven the signal was made for the landing, and both divisions pushed off to the storm with three cheers from the ships of war, the right division pulling round the northern side of the island, the left division with which Major Bailie landed round the southern side of the island, and both effected a landing with the loss of two men wounded in the right division, and one killed and two wounded in the left division; they immediately formed and advanced, the enemy retiring before them. The right division seized on the Sultan's palace, and planted the British flag on the top of it; the left division seized on the southern gate, and advanced through the town, on debouching from which they were stopped by a flag of truce with the Mahomedan high priest, who had the charge of all the unarmed inhabitants, both male and female, at his mosque, about a quarter of a mile up the western valley. At one o'clock the reserve had landed and occupied the Jumma Musseed. Captain Willoughby had also landed with 22 European Artillery, and took up his position between the head-quarters of the European and 24th regiments. By two o'clock the northern pass or gateway leading to the interior, called by the Arabs Babel Yemen, was in our possession. Thus was Aden stormed and taken; and, had it not been for an unfortunate affray which took place in disarming 130 Arab prisoners, sent from the fortified island by Lieutenant Dobree, of the *Volage*, our success would have been without alloy, our loss having been, comparatively speaking, trifling. It had been explained to the Arabs that they must give up their arms, when they would be escorted to the northern gate, and permitted to go wherever they pleased. After a little demur they agreed to do so, and their matchlocks were taken from them. In taking their jumbias or dirks, they became alarmed, jumped up, crescent the Serjeant-Major of the Artillery in five places, gave the Arab interpreter a fearful wound, killed a gunner of the Artillery and a corporal of the European regiment, and wounded two privates European regiment—also a Serjeant of Artillery, since dead; they then broke away with the loss of twelve killed and mortally wounded, killing a water-carrier they met in their flight. Thirty-five guns were captured, of which twenty-five were in battery; amongst them are three beautiful Turkish brass guns, 19, 17, and 16 feet long, 89, 85, and 68-pounders, which are to be sent, if possible, in the frigate to Bombay, Captain Smith, R.N., having kindly consented to take them. It is to be hoped they will be presented to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, Aden being the first fortified place taken in the present reign.

Seera is about 500 yards from the town; it is an island at high water only; it is quite inaccessible except at the northern extremity, where there is a winding path leading up to the round tower, through a small square tower about half way up, through which you pass by a wicket; the round tower is about 360 feet above the level of the sea; the southern end about 430. A low neck of land protrudes from the northern end about 70 yards long, forming a kind of breakwater for boats. On this was the lower battery, mounting 5 guns, and inside of this the little schooner *Mahe*, commanded by Lieut. Daniels, took up her second position, and drove the remainder of the Arabs out of the lower battery. Her conduct was the admiration of both Navy and Army.

The valley of Aden is surrounded by high and impassable hills, varying from 1,700 to 1,000 and 600 feet high. The northern pass through the hills to the interior, lies about a mile north-west of the town. The hills on the right of the road leading to the pass are practicable in only two places, and there with great difficulty.

On the isthmus connecting the promontory of Aden with the main land, about a mile from the pass, are the remains of an old Turkish wall now in ruins, which originally commanded the only communication between the town and main land. This wall is about 900 yards long, and might with a little trouble be put into a state of defence; inside the Turkish wall are the remains of a reservoir for water, which was supplied by an aqueduct from the interior supposed to be nine miles long.

Aden appears to have been in former days a very populous town, to judge from the number and extent of ruins; none of the buildings, however, shew any remains of cement, the water tanks or reservoirs even are disappointed; a few Turkish arches at the Jumma Musjeed are built of brick and mortar. At present the population of the town is about 600, and their houses, except the Jewish quarter, are scattered indiscriminately amongst the old ruins.

ADEN FORCE.—ORDERS BY MAJOR BAILIE.

Head-Quarters, Aden, 22nd January, 1839.

1. The Major, commanding the expedition to Aden, begs to congratulate the troops on the possession of the fortified island and town of Aden. It is not to be expected, that much resistance could be offered, after the tremendous fire kept up by the squadron, but, from the regular manner in which the two divisions landed and formed on the beach, under the fire kept up by the matchlock men, which is always galling to troops cooped up in boats, Major Baillie is certain they would have stormed and taken the place had it been more ably defended.

2. The Major has deferred addressing the troops earlier, that he might detect any irregularity committed, but he is extremely happy to say, that in no one instance has a single complaint been made, and it will be his pleasing task to bring their conduct to the notice of the Commander of the Forces.

3. To Major Osburne, commanding the right division, consisting of 290 men of the European Regiment, Major Baille begs to return his best thanks for the manner in which he advanced and took possession of the Sultan's palace.

4. To Capt. Morris, commanding the left division, consisting of 30 muskets of the European Regiment, and 280 men of the 24th Regiment, with which the Major landed, he also begs to express his acknowledgments for the promptness with which he landed, and advanced with the 24th Regiment, and took possession of the southern gate, as well as the left of the town

5. To Capt Willoughby, commanding the Artillery, and Lieut. Weston, of the Engineers, Major Baillie's best thanks are due for the position they took up with the bomb-vessel, and the fire they kept up from the mortar.

6. Major Baille begs that Capt. Cumming, commanding the flank companies of the European Regiment, who took possession of the pass, will accept his best thanks for his exertions. The advance of the skirmishers, under Capt. Stiles and Lieut. Rose, was extremely creditable to them, and the Major requests they will accept his best thanks for the manner in which they scoured the heights to the right of the pass, and the position in which Capt Stiles placed part of his men under Lieut Rose.

7. Major Baille begs also to return his thanks to Capt. St. John, the staff officer, and Lieut. Hogg, of the Commissariat, for the assistance they so promptly afforded him during the whole of the operations.

8. To the Medical Officers, the Commanding Officer returns his thanks for their attention to the wounded he begs also to particularise Assistant-Surgeon Malcolmson, 24th Regiment, for his humanity to the wounded Arabs at Hydroos. By Order,

(signed) RGBT. ST. JOHN, Capt. and Staff Officer.

The Court.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock:—Thursday, April 11, Thursday, April 25; Thursday, May 2; Thursday, May 23 (to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday); and Thursday, June 20. The Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars at Her Majesty's Drawing-rooms on Thursday, the 25th of April, being a collar-day: on Thursday, May 23, being for the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day; and on Thursday, June 20th, being a collar-day.

Her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace on the following days, at two o'clock:—Wednesday, April 17; Wednesday, April 24; and Wednesday, May 8.

Despatches from the Right. Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon; from Capt. Prescott, R.N., Governor of Newfoundland; from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius; from the Governors of Honduras, Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands, were received on Monday at the Colonial-office. Lieut. Hyde Parker arrived at the Colonial-office on Tuesday with despatches from Sir John Colborne, Governor of the Canadas. Despatches were also received from Sir George Arthur, Lieut.-Governor of U. Canada. On Thursday despatches from Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick; from Sir Colin Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia; and also from the Governor of British Guiana, were received. Yesterday despatches from Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and from the Right Hon. Steward Mackenzie, Governor of Ceylon, were recieved.

The Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Court of Madrid, and suite, arrived in town on Monday, from Paris.

There is a rumour that Lord Brougham, who has left England to visit his estate in the South of France, will not attend in his place in Parliament for some time, if at all during the remainder of the session.

Sir Herbert Taylor.—We are authorised to state that there is no truth in the report of the death of Sir Herbert Taylor, which is stated to have taken place at Rome on 18th inst. A letter from Sir Brook Taylor, dated Rome, Mar. 16, was yesterday received by the family of Sir Herbert in London, in which it is stated, that at that time Sir Herbert continued dangerously ill, but that the physicians entertained great hopes of his recovery.

Lord de Ros died yesterday, at his house in Grove-road, Regent's Park, after a lingering illness. He was in the 40th year of his age, and is succeeded in the title by his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William de Ros.

Sir Stephen Chapman, Governor of Bermuda, may be expected home in June next.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam is appointed, in room of his father, Lord-Lieutenant of Kinross.

Colonel Windham has sent out a commission to Canada to purchase an estate of 10,000 acres, and intends furnishing the same assistance to persons desirous of emigrating from his estates to Australia and Canada, as was given by the late Earl of Egremont.

The Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company have resolved to present Captain McCrea, late of the *Zebra*, with a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas, to mark their sense of the satisfactory manner in which he performed the service of the removal of the Ex-King of Quedah from Bruas.

Lord Ward.—The reports at the clubs, and in this county, are that Lord Ward had lost the enormous sum of 200,000*l.* to a noble Earl (well known in the sporting world, and whose losses in his extreme youth are said to have given him wisdom) and to a gentleman, also of sporting celebrity. The story goes that this very young nobleman had, from certain suspicions of the play, refused to settle, and that the Earl and gentleman had threatened Lord Ward with challenges if he further demurred.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

Vindication of Lady Flora Hastings.—"SIR,—Many false and contradictory reports of the deplorable insult which has been lately offered to my niece, Lady Flora Hastings, at Buckingham Palace, having appeared in the public papers, I, as her ladyship's nearest connexion, feel it my duty to request of you to publish the following account of the transaction, for the correctness of which I vouch. An imperfect knowledge of the details of this odious affair has produced various false conclusions. In well-informed circles, where Lady Flora is known, the idea of her guilt was never entertained for a moment; but in other quarters, where, in the absence of positive information, a judgment is formed by what oozes out in the public papers, I find an injurious idea exists 'that she has been spared, or let off easy.' The facts are briefly these—Lady Flora arrived some weeks since from Scotland, very unwell. She immediately consulted Sir James Clark, the physician to both Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. One symptom of her complaint was a swelling of the stomach. By dint of exercise and medical treatment she was getting better, the swelling had considerably subsided, and she had every hope of a speedy recovery, when, on or about the 1st of March, Sir J. Clark went to her room and announced to her the conviction of the ladies of the Palace that she was pregnant. In answer to all his exhortations to confession, 'as the only means of saving her character,' Lady Flora returned an indignant but steady denial that there was anything to confess. Upon which Sir J. Clark told her 'that nothing but her submitting to a medical examination would ever satisfy them, or remove the stigma from her name.' Lady Flora found that the subject had been brought before the Queen's notice, and that all this had been discussed, arranged, and denounced to her without one word having been said on the subject to her own mistress, the Duchess of Kent, who had no suspicion of what was going on, and whose sanction was not sought for the humiliating proposition which had been made to Lady Flora. On leaving Lady Flora's room, Sir J. Clark went to the Duchess of Kent, and announced his conviction that Lady Flora was with child, and was followed by Lady Portman, who conveyed a message from Her Majesty to her mother to say, that the Queen would not permit Lady Flora to appear till the examination had taken place. Lady Portman (who with Lady Tavistock are those whose names are mentioned as most active against Lady Flora) expressed to the Duchess of Kent her conviction of Lady Flora's guilt 'Her beloved mistress' never for a moment doubted Lady Flora's innocence. She said that she knew her, her principles, and her family too well to listen to such a charge. However, the edict was given, and the next day, Lady Flora having obtained the Duchess of Kent's very reluctant consent—'for H.R.H. could not bear the idea of her being exposed to such a humiliation'—but Lady Flora 'feeling it her duty to H.R.H., to her family, and to herself, that a point-blank refutation should be instantly given to the lie,' submitted herself to the most rigid examination, and now possesses a certificate, signed by Sir James Clark, and also by Sir Charles Clark, stating, as strongly as language can state it, that 'there are no grounds for believing that pregnancy does exist, or ever has existed.' Lord Hastings, though at the time very ill from influenza, went to London instantly, and demanded and obtained from Lord Melbourne a distinct disavowal of his participation in the affair, and demanded and obtained an audience of Her Majesty, in which, while he disclaimed all idea that the Queen had any wish to injure his sister, he plainly, though respectfully, stated his opinion of those who had counselled her, and his resolution to find out the originator of the slander, and bring him or her to punishment. Lady Flora is convinced that the Queen was surprised into the order which was given, and that Her Majesty did not understand what she was betrayed into—for ever since the horrid event Her Majesty has shewed her regret by the most gracious kindness to Lady Flora, and expressed it warmly, with tears in her eyes. The Duchess of Kent's conduct was perfect; 'a mother could not have been kinder.' 'She immediately dismissed Sir James Clarke from her service, and refused to see Lady Portman;' and has crowned her goodness by a most beautiful letter she has written to the Dowager Lady Hastings, from whom the accounts were kept till all hope of avoiding publicity was impossible.

"March 21. HAMILTON FITZGERALD."

[It appears that Sir James in his *wisdom* mistook the *result* of deranged digestion for pregnancy. A more gross case we never had the misfortune to put on record.]

A young Irish member, who attained his majority not many months ago, has squandered nearly the whole of his patrimony, to the amount of about 97,000*l.*, since his introduction to public life.

The wife of Captain Samuel Chase, of South Dennis, who was a soldier under Lafayette in the revolution, and who is a pensioner, and now in his 80th year, presented him with a fine son and daughter, twins, one day last week—the first fruits of their marriage, which transpired last year. Verily, we think the old hero's pension ought to be doubled.—*Boston Express.*

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The latest Paris accounts bring tidings of what the French call a *gâchis*. Soult refuses to take office with Thiers, and Thiers without Soult. The Duc de Broglie refuses to form a Ministry without Thiers, and Villemain refuses to enter without De Broglie. Guizot says he cannot form a Ministry without Thiers or Gen. Jacqueminot, whilst neither will grant him terms. Humann will have nothing to say to Barrot, nor Dupin to Guizot. Barrot says that Thiers leans too much to the right; Passy and Dufaure fear that he leans too much to the left. There is one personage who could with a word reconcile these jarring elements; but he refuses to speak that word, enjoying the dissension he himself has created with a feeling of triumph—the more delicious, because not unaccompanied with danger.

PORTUGAL.—The Finance Minister, Senhor Manoel Antonio de Carvalho, had tendered his resignation, which Her Majesty refused to accept, and he continues to hold office. A considerable number of merchants addressed the Queen, praying that she would not allow the Minister to withdraw from the service.

BELGIUM.—*Brussels, March* 23.—We mentioned the duel between the War Minister's brother and the son of M. Pirson, of the Chamber of Representatives. We have since heard of a fatal duel between two Captains of the Army, one of whom has fallen, and the other is dying. To-day another encounter has taken place between M. De Brouckere and Colonel Bire, the former of whom has received a sword-wound in his side.

CIRCASSIA.—The Abasian princes have deputed Plenipotentiary Ministers to Constantinople, to propose to the Sultan to recognise his authority, and offer to pay him a yearly tribute, to furnish a contingent of cavalry, and maintain a Turkish Governor in Abasia at their own expense, on condition of his defending them against the Russians. These Princes would not allow Mr. Bell to leave the country, as they consider him the representative of England. They lately declared to him that if Great Britain would assist them in an efficacious manner, and supply them with arms, warlike stores, and officers, they would not only oppose any attempt of Russia against British India, but would excite a revolt in Georgia and in the country of the Cossacks. This intelligence so exasperated the Emperor Nicholas, that he ordered General Golowino to wage exterminating war against the Circassians, and lay waste the entire country.

NORTH AMERICA.—No further collision had occurred between the trespassers from Maine and the troops under the orders of Sir J. Harvey, though the people and local government of Maine are much excited on the subject. An Envoy-Extraordinary is coming to England for the purpose of settling, if possible, the Boundary Question. Sir G. Arthur opened the Parliament of the Upper Province on 27th ult. This speech exposes the rise and progress of the Canadian insurrection.

MAURITIUS.—The journals up to Dec. 15, contain lamentable details of a fire which broke out at Port Louis during the preceding night. It originated through the carelessness of a young person, who suffered the flame of a candle to catch the curtains of her bed. The wind was high, and communicated the conflagration to the surrounding buildings. Major Wilson, with a detachment of the 35th Foot, assisted by Lieut. Story, made every exertion to stop the progress of the mischief; and Lieut. Kerby, with twenty men, and a number of creoles, did great service in pulling down buildings. The total loss had been estimated at 500,000 piastres. An infant was burnt in its bed. Three soldiers were seriously injured.

Captain Johnson, the Smuggler.—This individual, whose death has frequently been reported during the last ten years, actually expired at his house, No. 3, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Westminster, a short time since, aged 67. His character was most extraordinary. When the Walcheren expedition was in preparation under the Earl of Chatham, in 1809, Johnson was taken from a prison, where he had been confined for smuggling, in order to pilot the English fleet into the harbour of Flushing. For his services on this occasion he received a grant of 100*l.* per annum from Government, upon a promise, as it is understood, that he should refrain from his smuggling propensities.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, March 25.—Capt. BOLDERO, in moving for a copy of the order directing the Marines to provide themselves with great-coats, made some observations on the injustice done to Marines, who were obliged to supply themselves with great-coats out of their pay, while the soldiers in the Army were supplied with great coats at the expense of the country.—Mr. C Wood said that there was no such order as that moved for. The invariable practice, ever since the Marines were instituted, had been that the men should find their own great-coats. Lord HOWICK said the Marines were in a much superior position to the Infantry in many respects. He thought much danger to the country might be not unlikely to result from encouraging bodies of armed men to make this sort of demand upon the House of Commons.—Sir H. HARDINGE thought that all the three services ought to look up to the Crown, and not to the House of Commons at all.—Mr. WAKLEY said that he daily heard just complaints from officers both in the Army and Navy, but in no instance had he heard of their grievances being redressed. Both "Ins" and "Outs" in the House made common cause in resisting inquiry into these complaints [hear, hear]. The noble Lord who was just going out, and the gallant General who was just coming in [a laugh] were quite agreed on this point at any rate.—Captain BOLDERO withdrew his motion.—Mr. T. ATTWOOD moved an address to the Crown, praying that timely and efficient measures may be adopted for obtaining a due supply of able seamen for the Navy. In the course of a speech of considerable length he alluded upon the policy adopted within the last seven years in regard to Poland, to Circassia, and to every region which Russia has chosen to make the scene of her aggressions, and observed that the result of all this wretched abandonment of the true interests of England may now be witnessed in the confession of the Secretary to the Admiralty, that the coasts of England are, at this moment, defenceless against a Russian invasion—that Sheerness might be burned by the Russian fleet, and Portsmouth occupied by a Russian army, before effective means of resistance could be organised by the Government of England. London might within six months from the present moment, be occupied by 50,000 Russian troops, to oppose whom, it would be utterly impossible for England to muster 20,000.—[The motion fell to the ground, in consequence of no hon. member coming forward to second it.]

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the Navy Estimates were proceeded with.—Mr. HUME severely censured the Admiralty for putting the people to an unwarrantable expense in allowing a ship of war (the *Hastings*) to attend the Queen Dowager to Malta. He also objected to the appointment of Sir Edward Parry to the office of Inspector or Surveyor of the Engineering Department of the Navy.

Merchant Seamen.—Sir E. CODRINGTON complained that the merchant seamen were not fairly dealt with in proportion to the services they rendered. It was known that they were not paid in full unless the voyage was successful. He also thought that the present regulation, with respect to pensions, prevented many very valuable men from entering the service. Formerly the period of service at which a man became entitled to a pension was 14 years, whereas now 21 years were required.

Naval College.—Mr. ATTWOOD complained that 42 persons remained foremen of the dock-yards without any prospect of promotion, they having been induced to enter into the Naval College with the understanding that they would succeed to the vacancies as they fell in in the higher departments.—Mr. C. Wood assured the committee that the claims of these individuals had been attended to, and that great favour had been shown them. No terms had ever been made with these gentlemen that their claims were to supersede those of others which might be made.—Mr. HUME denied the allegation that these claims had been attended to.—Mr. C Wood referred to some documents to show that in several instances, these individuals had had a preference given them in respect to promotion over the claims of others who had served ten years longer. Sir G. CLERK held that the Government were bound to respect the claims of these parties, who, on entering the service, bound themselves under heavy penalties not to leave it for a very long period.—Mr. Hume, Mr. C. Wood, and Capt. Gordon, referred to the establishment for scientific education at the Rl. College of Portsmouth, in respect to the system of gunnery there pursued.—Sir E. CODRINGTON said that the establishment combined the most practical with the most useful part of Naval science.

Shipwrights.—Sir G. CLERK reminded the House that ship wrights were a class of artificers who could not be created on an emergency, but must have carefully served their time to the business, and have completed their acquaintance with the art of constructing vessels of war through many years of laborious assiduity and scientific observation. They ought, therefore, to be encouraged by every maritime government, like that of England, even in a time of peace. The system of classification must be liable to continual objection, because the classification must be made through the medium of the officers in the yard, and would, therefore, be always open to influence and to favour. The shipwrights ought to be entitled to pensions for service after a certain period.—Mr. C. Wood said that the present rule ensured a scale of comparative superiority in the art of ship building—it was intended out of each class to select the three best artificers, and the Government gave a proportionably higher rate of pay to such workmen. This was found to be the best way to extract the greatest possible quantity of work from good workmen. Yet it was the favourite opinion of some scientific men in the yard, that the system of payment of men by the quantity of days' labour was not the surest way to procure the best description of workmanship. He had long believed it would be better to resort to a system of superannuation in favour of good workmen after a certain period of service in Her Majesty's Dock-yards.—Colonel SIBTHORPE thought that the higher officers were too well paid for the services they performed, for instance, there was his honourable friend (Mr. C. Wood), a very clever man, he had no doubt, but what did he know of Naval services? He (Col. Sibthorpe) had told him before, and he repeated it now, that he "would be sea-sick in a punt at Westminster-bridge," and with all his respect for the hon. gent., he must declare that he could know nothing about the matter [laughter].

Half-Pay.—Mr. HUME said, on an average, half-pay was given after four years' active service. That was a very objectionable system.—Sir E. CODRINGTON must say, when he came to look to the half-pay naval officers—he spoke of those who had gone through active service—that they were shamefully treated. It was nonsense to say that justice was done them. There was no department under Government in which persons were not allowed double the remuneration given the Navy, after half the service necessary in this portion of the public service. He hoped the commission would remedy some of these evils. He thought it was wrong for the First Lord of the Admiralty to have the promotion in his own hands—they ought to be with the Board.—Captain PECHELL complained that there was no half-pay for Midshipmen and Mates. They relied on the working of the Commission.—Mr. C. Wood believed the greatest possible attention was paid to the merits of officers. The proportion (for the last nine years) of promotions made of officers of ships to those selected by the First Lord of the Admiralty, on various accounts, was as follows:—In 1830, one-third; in 1831, one-half; in 1832, one fourth; in 1833, one-third; in 1834, one-half; in 1835, two-thirds; in 1836, one-half; in 1837, one-half, or rather more; and in 1838, two-thirds.—Sir E. CODRINGTON—That proves the enormous patronage he has [hear].—Adm. ADAM said, it was not possible for a man to take greater pains in the investigation of the cases of officers than were taken. He did not mean to deny that the noble Lord promoted his friends among others [hear].—Sir E. CODRINGTON would mention that three officers—sons of Admirals, had been promoted, but those of Admiral Bathurst had been passed over until lately. The son of Adm. Brown, who died on actual service in Jamaica, was a Lieutenant of eleven years' standing.—Mr. HUME said that Lord Minto did not take office to serve his friends, but to serve his country.—Adm. ADAM begged to state that he had not said that. He spoke of "promotions."—Mr. HUME said, what he meant by serving friends was, giving to them as such, and what they would not otherwise be entitled to. There were 4000 officers on half pay, and not one of them ought to be promoted except for good services. The system avowed by the gallant Admiral was fixing a heavy burden on the country. A public man who avowed that he served his friends, did not serve his country.—Adm. ADAM observed that he did not use the expression "serve" his friends, but "promote" his friends. If his friends deserved it, the noble Lord had a right to promote them. He defied any one to show an instance where the promotion had not been deserved.—Sir E. CODRINGTON wished to call attention to a certain number of Lieutenants. There was a regulation that the 300 Lieutenants at the top of the List should have 7s. a day, but such was not the case, and he thought the fact should be investigated.—Mr. WOOD said that the regulation was, that as many of the first 300 Lieutenants as choose to be called Commanders might be called Commanders, and no difference was to be made in the pay. It never was intended to give them the pay; it was expressly provided that they should not receive pay.

Naval Pensions.—Mr. WOOD, in answer to an observation by Capt. Pechell, said, that finding a pension was vacant, the Board of Admiralty had met this morning, and conferred the pension on Captain Napier.—Sir E. CODRINGTON called the attention of the House to the disparity between the emoluments of Sir J. Brenton, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and of Sir Geo Walker, Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital. They were both of them very meritorious officers, and had both been severely wounded. When Sir G. Walker was appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, he was Lieut.-General and Colonel of the 52d reg., and it was believed that he was permitted to enjoy all those emoluments along with his appointment. Why was not the Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital allowed to have his half pay in addition to his appointment? The number of pensioners at Greenwich was 500, and at Chelsea 2710. He contended that the two Governors ought to be placed on the same footing in respect to emolument.

Mr. WOOD said that the appointment of Sir J. Brenton had not taken place since the present Ministry were in office. He did not know what amount of salary he received. He would inquire into it.—Captain GORDON wished to know whether, in fact, the widows of warrant officers were actually entitled to pensions or not?—Mr. WOOD believed the fact was there was a regulation which took away the right of pensions from the widows of warrant officers who had entered the service since 1830.—Mr. HUME complained of the amount of retiring pensions to civil servants, which were, in some cases, almost as great as pensions to Admirals.

Ships and Transports.—Mr. Alderman THOMPSON complained of the expense to which the country was put by ships of war being fitted up to convey troops instead of transports.—Mr. WOOD said that there was another point to be considered besides the expense, and that was the health of the troops who were embarked. Even as a matter of economy, it was a great point to land a regt. in good health. Another circumstance which the hon. gent. did not seem to take into consideration, was the length of time occupied in a voyage, for if a man of war could make five voyages where a transport could make only four, that, of course, lessened the expense. There had been several cases of complaints of accommodation on board transports. He believed that the best plan for despatch and economy would be to introduce a larger number of troop-ships.—Captain BOLDERO knew nothing about troop-ships, but he knew transports were uncommonly bad.—Lord HOWICK said that wherever it was practicable it was most desirable that the troops should be conveyed in troop ships, and not in transports, however unpalatable such an arrangement might be to the constituents of the hon. member.—The several votes were agreed to without any division.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.—Mr. HUME inquired if any information had been received as to Col. Prince having ordered several prisoners taken by the Indians in U. Canada to be shot.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said that an explanation on the subject had been given to Sir G. Arthur, which that officer considered unsatisfactory, and a court had in consequence been instituted to inquire into the matter.—Lord J. RUSSELL postponed his motion on the subject of the Irish Government, from 11th to 15th April.

The Ordnance Estimates were introduced by Sir H. VIVIAN, who explained at some length the different items (as given in the last No. of the *N. & M. G.*) on which there is an increase, the result of which was that the gross excess over last year amounted to 153,040*l.* In the course of his speech he stated that he had allowed the establishment of small arms to be reduced as far as it was possible or proper. He believed that there were somewhere about 200,000 stand of arms. He had allowed them to go as low as possible, in order to give an opportunity of providing, instead of the old arms, those of a superior kind, which other nations were taking so much pains to give to their soldiers—he meant percussion arms. If this country were called upon to enter into a war, he was quite certain that the first duty of the person at the head of the Ordnance Department would be come down to the House, and take a large vote for the purpose of providing percussion arms. He had taken very considerable pains, since he had the honour of being at the head of that department, to effect improvements in the arms. He believed that very considerable improvements had been made, and he felt assured that every member would agree with him in opinion, that they ought to place in the hands of the soldier a description of arms in which he might have perfect confidence. A commission had decided upon the descriptions of arms which were best for all classes of Military, Cavalry, Rifles, and Infantry. The first consideration had been to provide the same bore for the arms of all. Formerly the pistol, the carbine, and the musket had each a different bore. Now they had similar bores, so that the same bullet would answer all. A supply of percussion rifles had been provided for the Rifle corps, and had been approved of by the Com.-in-Chief. The carbines which had been sent out to Canada had been spoken of in the highest possible terms in the report of the officer commanding there. They had been approved of also by the Commanding Officer of the 5th Dragoon Guards and the 7th Hussars. The muskets provided for the Infantry he (Sir H. Vivian) believed he might venture to say were of a very superior description. A trial had been made by the Marines of the new muskets with very extraordinary results. The report was, that out of 2800 rounds fired by the percussion muskets, only nine missed fire; whereas out of the same number fired by common flint muskets, 822 missed fire. The number of hits by percussion muskets was 777, while the hits with the common muskets were only 540. So that out of the whole number of rounds with the common muskets, nearly one-third missed fire; while the number of hits by the percussion muskets exceeded the others in the proportion of 777 to 540. It was quite impossible for any one not to see that justice to the soldier demanded that he should be supplied with percussion arms.—Mr. HUME complimented the hon. and gallant officer on the clearness of the Ordnance account. There was, however, a total disinclination to retrenchment with respect to both Military and Naval expenditure. He had less objection to the vote for artillery than any other. If the Estimate were double the amount proposed, it could not be more than proportionate to the Army they had voted. The Ordnance Department was better managed than others; our Engineer officers might vie with any in Europe, but there was not a sufficient proportion of them on the Staff.—Col. THOMAS complained of the disgraceful state of the barracks throughout the country, which was such, that the hon. member for Kilkenny, who, though he had been bred to the medical service of the Army, and had subsequently found it better to attend to feeding the Sepoys in India as Commissary, always opposed every proposition for the benefit of the Army, would spurn at the quarters which, under the present barrack system, were allotted to old and tried officers of regiments of the line.—Mr. HUME had never attempted to oppose improvements in the Army, and therefore the statement as to his opposing these improvements in the barracks was utterly untrue. He denied the statement altogether, and stated that he (Col. Thomas) was uttering falsehoods in that House [order].—Col. THOMAS said, when he alluded to the hon. gent. he had alluded to a circumstance which he believed was thoroughly well known, and which he (Col. T.) believed he (Mr. Hume) would not deny—that he was an Assistant-Surgeon to one of the regiments in India, and was subsequently appointed to the situation of Commissariat. Whether he (Mr. Hume) acted in the double capacity or not, he (Col. T.) did not know, but he (Col. T.) would give his authority—he had heard it in the country. As to the hon. gentleman's assertion about falsehood, it was too contemptible to notice; it was really below contempt [order].—Sir R. H. VIVIAN said, when he had first become Ordnance Master he had sent a circular to the Barrackmasters, ordering everything to be prepared for the comfort of the troops, and anything that was wanted to be stated, and, therefore, if there was any want, those who had command of the barracks were the persons to blame, and not the Ordnance Department. If complaints had been made in the proper quarter, they would have been attended to directly.—Col. THOMAS had not reflected, either personally on Sir H. Vivian, or on his department. What he had stated was the fact—that the barracks were in a disgraceful state, and had not been painted for years. He (Col. T.) understood from the gallant officer of the district, that so far from not having made any complaints, he had written as many reports respecting the state of the barracks as would fill a room.—Sir H. VIVIAN said the barracks were ordered to be painted every nine years, and to be whitewashed whenever it was necessary.—Capt. BOLDERO thought that the Marines ought to be provided with great coats as well as the line.—Viscount HOWICK said the hon. member had assumed that the Marines were an ill-treated force, whereas they were highly favoured, as was proved by the greater disposition to enter that service on the part of the recruits than any other [hear]. The Marines on the Coast of Spain enjoyed an advantage, with respect to rations, over soldiers of two-pence a day. If the request of the hon. member were complied with, the next demand made would be on the part of the soldiers to be placed on the same footing as Marines with regard to rations. It was a most unwise course to bring on discussions of this nature, without due consideration of, or acquaintance with the facts.

The different items were gone through, and agreed to.

The House adjourned till Monday April 8th.

A Duel.—Two Belgian officers fought a few days since near Diest a desperate duel with the broad-sword. Both were taken off the ground severely wounded. The challenger had his cheek laid open, and received a mortal wound in the stomach; the challenged was cut across the breast, and had two fingers of his right hand chopped off.

Literary Notices.

The Popular Songs of Ireland. Collected and Edited, with Illustrations and Notes, by T. Crofton Croker, Esq. H. Colburn.

THERE is nothing more characteristic of a people than its popular songs; and of all songs, and all people, this is especially true of the Irish. Yet to this day we have remained without an authentic collection of these best and most available materials for forming a consecutive history of the Irish heart and Irish head—as they have existed from time immemorial, and as they will exist till time shall be no more. But all things are for the best; for if the task to which we have alluded had been performed before, it would not now have been done in so excellent a manner by Mr. Crofton Croker—the very individual, of all others, to whom it ought to have been assigned. After naming that gentleman as the editor and annotator of this work, we need scarcely add that it forms a volume of singular interest and even curiosity. But it is more than this—it is a publication of real value, as illustrative of the past and present condition, both mental and moral, of the most singular people in the world. At the same time it is, as a mere collection of lyrical compositions, full of the graces and beauties of which that class of poetry is so eminently susceptible. In *either* of these points of view Mr. Croker's work

would have been highly acceptable; but, by the whole of it has claims to popularity that few, if any, volumes of a similar nature can put forth.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the Secretary-at-War, on Sickness and Mortality in the West Indies. Being a Review of Capt. Tulloch's Statistical Report. By Sir Andrew Halliday, M.D., F.R.S.E., Dep. Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. W. Parker.

This is a very interesting pamphlet, and merits the attention of Lord Howick; for it contains many suggestions which are calculated to benefit the troops in tropical climates. In saying thus much in commendation, we cannot but observe on the extraordinary and extraneous matter introduced into the letter. It is rather curious to read the worthy Doctor's opinions respecting chaplains and churches, as remedies against sickness and mortality; but we must confess that, however ill-placed the recommendations, we quite agree with him in opinion that, out of the United Kingdom, the religion of the soldier is much neglected. Fifteen pages out of sixty-three are taken up in matter foreign from the review of Capt. Tulloch's report; and we fear that the Doctor is rather sore, because a Captain of Infantry has, by those stubborn arguments, *facts* and *figures*, disproved many of the medical opinions heretofore held. Sir Andrew stoutly denies the correctness of many of these facts and figures; but we doubt not that Capt. Tulloch is habitually too accurate a calculator, and too practical a statist and actuary, to commit the errors set down to *his* tables. We, of course, can no better decide between the Captain and the Knight than between two Doctors when they disagree. But this we must say, that, judging from the want of *lucidus ordo* in Sir Andrew's pamphlet, and looking to the masterly execution of Capt. Tulloch's incomparable reports, we are rather led to give credit for accuracy to the latter. One of the most interesting facts in Sir Andrew Halliday's review is, the mention of a discovery of a specific for the cure of fever, by Dr. Warburg, of Demerara, a medicine which seems to have had extraordinary success in the very worst cases. The pamphlet throughout evinces so strongly a party feeling that a *medical* officer instead of a *military* officer, however more able, should have been employed, that we feel compelled to take all that Sir Andrew Halliday adduces against the tables of Capt. Tulloch with some hesitation. We have no doubt Capt. Tulloch can, like a good soldier, fight his own battle without our assistance; and Sir Andrew Halliday may find in him an antagonist ready to break a *lance* with him.

A Narrative. By Sir Francis B. Head. John Murray.

This narrative exhibits a great deficiency in Sir Francis Head of the qualities requisite to form statesmen. His most unique mode of protecting a province has been termed *Quixotic*; to us his whole career in Canada supplies still more vivid reminiscences of *Sancho* in a somewhat similar predicament. It is due to him to premise that he had never given himself credit for statesmanlike abilities in general, nor for any peculiar knowledge of Canadian affairs, till, like the celebrated governor just alluded to, honours were at once pressed so earnestly upon him, that his attempts at declining them were overruled. The *United Service* may remark with pride that the only persons who figure to advantage throughout the pages of this work are members of their own body—Sir John Colborne, Sir Archibald Campbell, and the retired officers who gallantly stepped forward when danger was rife. The last are yet unrewarded; the two former were, at the instance of traitors, removed from their governments; and it was only after his talents and energy had saved colonies, that necessity compelled a tardy measure of justice towards Sir John Colborne. We take no notice of the objection of some that our colonies are not worth retaining; they should either be frankly relinquished, or firmly held. The whole affair augurs ill for the future prosperity of this kingdom. Dabblers in politics we have by the million, but of statesmen a lamentable dearth; and the few minds we could bring into action chiefly to be found amongst "the Military men," as Joey Hume (who doubtless for excellent reasons, deprecates their employment as governors,) calls them, cast in such a mould, are unappreciated and unemployed.

If our space would admit, there are passages in the book worth transcribing: we will, however, make room for an extract of a letter from Sir Francis to Lord Glenelg, giving what he terms a general description of the situation of the miserable men who were induced by former Secretaries-at-War to commute their pensions.

"The commuted pensioner in Upper Canada is an improvident veteran with whom the British Government has profitably made a hard bargain; having spent his best days in the service of his country, from severe service and hard drinking he has not remaining strength to gain in this climate sufficient subsistence, and consequently every winter he suffers most bitterly both from cold and hunger. The braver he is, the less he complains; but his sufferings have at last attracted such general commiseration, that last year the legislature felt it their duty to address His Majesty on the subject. If relief be withheld from these poor, worn-out, improvident men, another winter or two will be more than many of them can withstand. When all are gone, the transaction, so far as regards the pecuniary saving, will undoubtedly be at an end, but I respectfully assure your Lordship it is generally considered here that a little blot will remain upon the brilliant history of this province, which it will then be too late to efface."

The Fergusons; or Woman's Love and the World's Favour. 3 vols. H. Colburn.

This novel is one of a class of which we would willingly see more—no less on account of their own intrinsic merit and amusement, than by reason of the favourable impression they are calculated to convey of the improved studies and pursuits, of late years, of the younger branches of the English aristocracy.

There cannot be the smallest doubt that "The Fergusons" is written by a person of rank and education, as well as of talent, taste, and observation; and that it will, in this point of view, at once take its stand among those other works of its class which have given so favourable a publicity to the names of Normanby, Lister, Plumer Ward, &c. Its ostensible object, or *moral*, seems to be that of setting forth the comparative advantages and disadvantages attendant on the one hand on the pursuit of pleasure for itself alone; and on the other, on fulfilling the duties and claims of our station, and turning to a wise and just account the talent and intellectual gifts awarded to us by nature. This general design is worked out in the history of two brothers, "The Fergusons," who are both equally endowed with natural gifts and the favour of fortune; but one of whom (in the early part of his career at least) applies these to the purposes of mere pleasure and popularity, while the other seeks his means of happiness in the more quiet and retiring scenes of domestic life. Such is something like the ostensible design of this novel; but its real object of course is, to afford a series of scenes and sketches, drawn from the actual life of high society, of which it illustrates the characteristic features, and displays the advantages, as well as the errors, with a skilful hand and a practised taste and judgment. Nothing, in fact, can be more easy and natural than the principal scenes of this novel; and there is a slight vein of satire runs though them, which gives a piquancy to the reading that can scarcely fail to render this work as popular as it is clever and amusing. As a promise, too, of what the writer may hereafter do in this line of writing, we have still more pleasure in commending this work to the reader's attention.

East India Intelligence.

On Monday last the bulk of the overland mail from India was received in town, furnishing us with the details of what only was partially known before, through that portion of the mail received *via* Marseilles. We have now received, amongst other papers, a complete file of the *Bombay Times*—a paper newly established, and of superior merit and more commanding talent than usually displayed in similar publications in our eastern territories. The importance of the subject warrants us in extracting the following summary, prepared expressly for the steamer which left Bombay the day of publication, viz., 19th January.—

"As this number of your Journal will reach England with the packet that leaves Bombay this day by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, we take the opportunity of expressing an earnest hope that the startling facts and still more ominous presages which have pressed with painful rapidity of succession on our attention during the last month—the contumacy of the Jhansee, and other chiefs under the very right hand of our power—the warlike attitude of Nepaul and Burmah—the rumoured appearance of a Russian of rank in Ava, successfully stimulating its monarch to hostile action—the ejection of Lieut Pottinger and Col. Stoddart from Herat, and the accession of that very principality, which we defended, to the Perso-Russian aggressive league against our frontiers—the resistance of Scinde to the march of our force—the desertions in the Native Infantry composing the army of the Indus—the announcement audaciously put forth of the rumoured intention of Runjeet Singh's chiefs to arrest the Governor-Gen. while a guest in their capital—and, perhaps, to these we may add the quiet and accidental dropping in (which has become rather frequent of late) of American men-of-war to reconnoitre our harbours; all these facts, we trust, will at length arouse the public of England to a sense of the present position of this her magnificent, but neglected Indian empire. We hope that the voice of that public will force upon the slow and unwilling perception of the Ministry a conviction of the stern reality and magnitude of the crisis which has arrived, and the necessity for meeting it with a promptitude and an energy commensurate with the occasion. It is no longer time to talk of peaceful professions and negotiations, when the cloven foot of the arch enemy is already seen impressed on the councils of every petty senatory within, and every powerful neighbour around our frontier,—it is no longer time to dream away the moments, and whisper about sending *a regiment*, when an empire is at stake."

It has been whispered for some days that despatches of the greatest importance have reached the Bombay Government by the *Semiramis* steamer, which arrived here from the Scinde coast on 11th inst. That very copious despatches arrived is quite certain; and from the strict secrecy observed respecting their contents, we apprehend that the public conjecture as to their importance is not without some foundation. We are confirmed in this opinion by the general tone of our private communications from the Indus, by conversations with parties well informed upon the subject, and likewise by the perusal of letters addressed to the Moultanee merchants in this city.—*Bombay Times*, 6th Jan.

Punjaub.—We have just received the following intelligence from the Punjaub, which may be relied on:—

"Ever since the Governor-General entered the Sikh territory, he has met with every possible demonstration of respect. The lion of the Punjab, however he may have growled at our new policy touching Afghanistan, in the first instance, seems now reconciled, and earnestly disposed to make his alliance with the British Government more than a name. Lord Ashburton had a remarkable proof of this disposition on Runjeet's visit while at Amritsir. The Maharajah, to the surprise of all, throwing open the gates of the fortress of Govindgurh, conducted his Lordship and party over the whole of the Fort, and, among other objects of interest, pointed out the vaults containing the Singh's treasures. The Governor General is understood to be particularly gratified by this extraordinary indication of confidence and regard in the conduct of his ally."—*Delhi Gazette*, Jan. 9.

The Chief of Bawulpore.—We are happy to learn that on the arrival of the first brigade of the Army of the Indus, on the 17th Dec., the chief of Bawulpore sent into camp, for the use of the troops, 15 camels laden with grain, thereby indicating the state of his friendly feeling, and that he was not likely to give them any trouble. The brigade was encamped on the banks of the Sutledge, which is said to be a noble stream, equal to the Ganges itself.—*Ibid.*

The great difficulty experienced by the Army of the Indus in obtaining supplies, arises, not from a dearth of them, but from their inability to convert their coin or bullion into the currency of the Cabul territory, the [illegible] any other. Another [illegible] be in procuring the requisite number of camels; 10,000 have been already secured, but 25,000 more are necessary for the advance of the conjoined Bengal and Bombay force from Shikarpoor.

Aden.—We believe that much error exists as to the relation in which we are placed with the chiefs of Aden, and the object with which Commander Haines, accompanied by a few soldiers, was despatched to the Arabian coast a few months since. A very brief summary of the affair will enable our readers to form their own conclusions. Some time in the year 1837 a buggalow under the British flag, with property belonging to some natives of Bombay, was wrecked and plundered by Arabs, under the government of the chief of Aden. On his refusing to punish the plunderers, or to restore any of the property, application was made to the Bombay Government for protection, and in Nov., 1837 Commander Haines was sent to demand restitution of the plundered property or its value. This he satisfactorily effected. During the mission to Aden, the Chief, dreading that Ibrahim Pacha, with the Egyptian troops, meditated some attack upon his territories, made over Aden to the British authorities, on the promise of British protection, and of a pension being settled on him for his life, and on his children after his death. These proposals Comm. Haines laid before this Government on his return in Feb., 1838, and they were accepted by the Government of India; and Comm. Haines was despatched in Sept., in the H.C.'s sloop-of-war *Coote*, with a detachment of the Bombay Eur. Reg. as was then supposed, merely to receive over and take charge of Aden, according to the proposal of the Chief, as agreed to by our Government. During Comm. Haines's absence, however, intrigue had been busy at work, and the Chief, on the Commander's return, had changed his mind, and declined to accede to the proposals he himself had formerly made, he refused also to give up possession. The detachment being too small to enforce obedience to the bargain, they have remained before Aden waiting the reinforcement, the result of which will be seen from the official document issued by the Admiralty.—*Bombay Gazette*, 9th Jan.

[We have in another column given an original and authentic account of the siege.—*Ed. N. & M. G.*]

A letter from Poonah mentions the arrival of the head-quarters of H.M.'s 4th Regt. at that station, on the 10th Jan. We are informed that Capt. Browne, 7th N.I., has attained the appointment of Brigade-Major at Mhow.—*Bombay Times*, Jan. 12.

Sir Henry Fane's camp occupies a front of 7,500 yards, a little to the N.W. of Ferozepore; the head-quarters, with Sale's and Arnold's brigades being slightly *en potence*, in consequence, we imagine, of the nature of the ground. On the extreme right is Sale's brigade, composed of H.M.'s 13th, and the 16th and 48th N.I. Next come the head-quarters on the road leading to the Ghaut upon the Sutledge, about four miles distant, and near which is the camp of the Governor-General. To the left of the head-quarters is Arnold's cavalry brigade, consisting of two troops of Horse Artillery, H.M.'s 16th Lancers, with 2d and 3d L.C. Beyond the Cavalry are the two divisions of Infantry, each comprised of one European and five Native corps, with the park in the centre, whilst to the right of all, and apart from the line, are the first Local Horse. Ferozepore is represented as surrounded by a mud breastwork, of some thickness, and in perfect order, which measures in extent 2257 yards, having in its centre a pucckah brick citadel.

[illegible] the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 15th inst., we published Major Campbell's Memorial to Sir Henry Fane, and to which the following are the official replies:

Assist. Adj.-Gen. Art. Office, Dum Dum, Jan. 2, 1839.

Sir,—I am directed by the Major-General Acting Commandant of Artillery, to forward for your information copy of a letter No. 2037, of the 15th December, 1838, from the Adjutant-General of the Army. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) John Cartwright, A.A.G.A.

To Major Campbell, Comm. 1st Bn. Art.

No. 2037.—From the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the Commandant of Artillery, dated 15th Dec., 1838.

Sir,—I have had the honour to submit to the Commander-in-Chief a Memorial addressed to His Excellency from Major G. N. C. Campbell, of Artillery, praying that his claims to the honours of the Bath may be brought to notice; and in reply, I am directed to request you will inform that officer, that no reference has ever been made to the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the distribution

of the distinction in question; but if Major Campbell had stated his case according to the usual form, for submission to the Hon. the Court of Directors, his Excellency would have forwarded it to Government for transmission to the Home Authorities

(True copy.) (Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT, A.A.G.A.
A.A.G.A. Office, Dum Dum, Jan. 2, 1839.

Now the foregoing reply of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Memorial transmitted by Major Campbell, addressed to Sir Henry Fane, is dated on the very day that his Excellency vacated the command of the Bengal Army, as at 4 o'clock P.M. his Excellency embarked at Ferozepore to proceed down the Sutledge for Bombay. It appears, however, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was not referred to in the late nominations to the Order of the Bath; and it is stated, that if Major Campbell had memorialized the Court of Directors, his Excellency would have forwarded the memorial to the Home Authorities: however, as Major Campbell's public services have already been detailed in a memorial transmitted through the Indian Government to the Court of Directors in the month of July, 1835, and as the Court of Directors seem to reserve their recommendations for their own immediate private friends and connexions, Major Campbell prefers to have his claim altogether overlooked, than to obtrude them on public notice, and is satisfied to have submitted his case to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency Sir Henry Fane. [redacted]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—[redacted] G. J. Waters, Esq., to act as Civil Auditor and Superintendent of Stamps. M. Lewin, Esq., to be Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Bellary, but to continue to act as 2d Judge of the Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit for the centre div. J. C. Morris, Esq., to be Civil Aud. and Superint. of Stamps. A. S. Matheson, Esq., to be Sub Coll. and Joint Mag. of Nellore. S. D. Birch, Esq., to be Cashier of the Govt. Bank, and Assist. to the Sub-Treasurer, from the date of Mr. John Orr's quitting the limits of the Presidency. F. Copleston, Esq., to be head Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Guntoor. W. Knox, Esq., to be head Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Cuddapah. W. E. Underwood, Esq., to act as Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Clementson, on sick cert., or until further orders. W. H. Bayley, Esq., to be Dep. Secret. to Govt. in the departments under the Chief Secretary's immediate charge. C. R. Cotton, Esq., to be 2d member of the Board of Rev. A. Maclean, Esq., to be extra member of Board of Rev., but to continue to act as 3d member during the absence of Mr. Welter Elliott, or until further orders. A. Freese, Esq., to be Coll. and Mag. of Chingleput. E. B. Glass, Esq., to be Judge and Crim. Judge of Chicacole. E. Newberry, Esq., to be Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Guntoor. E. Story, Esq., to be Reg. of the Zillah Court of Chicacole. G. O. Harris, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Malabar, during absence of Mr. White, on sick cert., or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Jan. 8, 1839—37th N.I.—Sen. Capt. Aug. Clarke to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. (Brev.-Capt.) E. J. Simpson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. E. J. Harrison to be Lieut., vice Bradstreet, inv.—date of comm., Jan. 4, 1839. 2d L.C.—Lieut. H. S. Stillions to be Adj., v. Waters, prom. 4th N.I.—Lieut. P. A. S. Powys to be Quartermaster and Interp. 39th N.I.—Ens. G. Fitzmaurice to be Quartermaster and Interp. Lt.-Col. John Luard, H.M.S., to be Milit. Secret. to the Com. in Chief. Lieuts. C. J. Taynton, 8th N.I., and G. W. Nicolls, H.M.S., to be A.D.C.'s to the Com. in-Chief. 52d N.I.—Ens. R. S. Wilson to be Quartermaster and Interp., v. Scott, resigned. Art.—1st Lieut. Thomas Ashton to be Captain by Brevet, from Dec. 18, 1838.

RETURNED TO DUTY.—G.O., Dec. 28, 1838—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank:—Lt. Col. C. A. Elderton, M.E.R.—Capt. H. Mackenzie, 34th L.I.—Capt. Geo. Burn, 14th N.I.—Lieut. E. G. Taynton, 6th N.I.—Lieut. G. T. Hally, 41st N.I.—Lieut. R. O. Gardner, 50th N.I.—Surg. J. Morton, and Conductor J. Hamilton, Ord. Dep., date of arrival at Madras, Dec. 20, 1838—Lt.-Col. D. Sim, Eng.—Capt. T. Dunas, Art.—Capt. E. L. Durant, 3d L.I.—Capt. D. Scotland, 7th N.I.—Capt. J. Fullarton, 17th N.I.—Capt. H. Hall, 41st N.I.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Dec. 28, 1838—Lieut. S. D. Young, 49d N.I., from Dec. 3, 1838, to Presid., prep. to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on sick cert. Lieut. and Adjut. H. A. Lake, Eng., permitted to return to Europe on sick cert. 2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer, Eng., to do. Co., via Bombay. Lieut. J. G. S. Cadell, 3d L.C., to do. on sick cert. Capt. (Brev.-Major) J. M. Boyes, 38th N.I., to do. on do. Capt. R. Watts, Carnatic Vet. Bat., Vet. Surg. C. Jackson, to do. on do.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., Jan. 16, 1839—Mr. E. H. Townsend to act as Coll. and Mag. of Poona. Mr. C. Forbes to be Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Dharwar. Mr. S. Babington to be Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Ahmedabad, and to take charge, for the present, of the Sub-Collectorate of Nassick. Mr. R. Mills to act as 2d, and Mr. J. Pyne as 3d Puisne Judges in the Sudder Dewannee and Foujdaree Adawlut. Mr. A. Spens to be acting Dep. Reg. to do. O. W. Ketterer, Esq., to act as Reg. to the Ecclesiastical side, and Examiner on the Equity side, of the Supreme Court, and to be common Assignee for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, during the absence of S. Compton, Esq., who has obtained leave to proceed to Egypt on [redacted] further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O., Jan. 14, 1839.—2d L.C.—Cornet J. M. Taylor to be Lieut., vice Ashworth, transferred to the Inv. Est., date of rank, Dec. 24, 1838. Eng.—Supernum. Lt.-Col. (Maj.-Gen.) E. H. Bellasis to be Col., v. Brooks, dec., date of rank, Oct. 30, 1838. 10th N.I.—Capt. D. Seton to be Major, Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. G. S. Browne to be Capt., and Ens. W. Gibbard to be Lieut., in succ. to Penley, inv., date of rank, Jan. 9, 1839. Lieut. T. Cleather, Art., is appointed Commissariat Agent at Ahmednuggur. Lieut. H. Ash, 26th N.I., is appointed to act as Interp. in the Hindostanee language to the 12th N.I., until further orders. Lieut. W. F. Rawlinson to act as Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen. Poona Div. of the Army, v. Lieut. Sympson, proceeded on field service to Aden.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, March 23d—ARAB, *Lowe*, from Mauritius, Dec. 10. 25th—DUMFRIES, *Thompson*, from Singapore. STRATFORD, *Lane*, from Mauritius, Jan. 8.

SHIPS SAILED.—Portsmouth, March 26th—GLENELG, *Shettler*, for Bombay. Gravesend, March 26th—FERGUSON, *Robertson*, for New South Wales.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Jan. 16th—PERSIA, *Stevens*, from London, and sailed 19th for Ceylon. ROYAL GEORGE, *Richards*, from London, and sailed 25th for Sydney. 25th—JANE, *Blain*, from China. 27th—LONDON, *Tott*, from do.

SUEZ.—Feb.—COLOMBO, *McKellar*, from Calcutta, Dec. 21—Madras, Jan. 3.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—March 20th—FORTH, *Baxter*, Leith to Calcutta, Lat. 50. N., Lon. 17. W. March 23d LYSANDER, *Currie*, Liverpool to South Australia, Lat. 50. N., Lon. 8. W.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per CAPTAIN COOK, *Johnston*, from Ceylon—Major-Gen. Darley, W. Rough, Esq., Mrs. Rough, Lieut. Glen, 2d N.I., Rev. Mr. Selkirk, Miss Lace and servant, and Col. Frazer and three children. Rev. Mr. March for the Cape.

CASUALTY.—Cape, Jan. 29th—The JULIANA, *Lodge*, from London, for New South Wales, in coming into Table Bay, 16th inst., struck upon the rocks, and is a total wreck—crew and passengers saved.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p. 190.*)

Preserving by the above laws regularity, circumspection, and conduct, accountable to proper authorities, a jealous attention would be devoted to every branch of the trading marine, and an anxious desire would be soon manifest on the part of its officers, to avoid reproach, censure, and the ill consequences arising from any abuse of power. It now becomes requisite to make provision for guarding against a recurrence of those oppressions and cruelties which hitherto have taken place, and continue in that service against its mariner (and have been noticed superficially in this treatise), with a view also to strengthen the accountability of each party, on proof of either oppression or insubordination. It will be prudent to review many sections of the laws formed for the government of the "merchant seamen," in which we cannot help perceiving an unlimited appeal given to shipowner and Master to law. The testimony of either, or coupled with that of the Mate, can not only deprive the mariner of the pay he agrees to serve for, but also to *condemn* him to a "prison of correction and hard labour," 5 & 6 W. IV, s. 6. Not even qualified is this law, by admitting the evidence of his brother seamen, nor is it limited to punishment, but also awarding fine and double forfeiture of wages.

Thus should a seaman, from any unavoidable cause, remain on shore (with which his intercourse is almost suspended when he joins a trading ship), the master has power to bring forward *ex-parte* evidence, and cause the above severe punishment to be (through the authority of one magistrate, who perhaps may be as ignorant of the nature of the mariner's peculiar vocation and unusual bearings of all matters referring to the sea service), as he is unaware of the designing and latent causes from which many of these complaints emanate; thus, from the union of two important circumstances, the adjudication cannot be considered equitable, and not being founded on experience. Should this appeal to magisterial interference be caused by apparent or real desertion, neither the reason of the mariner's dislike to rejoin his ship, or the motives which induced him to abandon it, are inquired into; and if even so, there is no prescribed law for the removal of such causes, should any exist, however repugnant or compulsary they may be. There is no alternative left for the mariner between serving and servitude in this case; he is permitted to have no witness on his behalf, no extenuation is entertained; the master becomes at one and the same time complainant, witness, and jury, on whose evidence, substantiated by that of the mate, the magistrate passes judgment. Reflection on even this portion of the law, and its partial administration, will at once enable us to discover the glaring injustice and insufficiency,—to discern the conspicuous evil with which it abounds, and to observe the stimulus it affords to cruelty, giving opportunity for the beforementioned practices so opposed to the interest of our trading marine. For example, on the arrival of a ship in a foreign port, the master may find it requisite to remain there for some months in order to await a cargo, or from any other cause; finding this unanticipated delay, he contemplates a reduction of the vessel's expenses, to accomplish which he resolves on illegally curtailing the number of his *crew*. This process commences by putting in practice every* possible species of petty oppression, vexatious annoyances, and unnecessary labour, combined with a denial of any indulgence either on board or on shore. The seaman, goaded by this practical system of absolute control, which the master may institute with perfect impunity (*frequently* at the previous instigation of shipowners), flies from the scene of oppression, and the authors of his persecution. Where is his appeal to redress this grievance, except by desertion? To what tribunal call for justice, with perhaps no definite breach of the peace as a complaint? That type of tyranny most intolerant is frequently that which the law cannot be cognisant of, therefore cannot be entertained. Urged by these wicked acts of infamy, he quits his ship; the master has followed the dictates of the owner; the work is accomplished; the mariner's pay is sacrificed to his employer, as also his effects. The only expedient left open for the seaman's acceptance is entering into the Royal* Navy, provided it be not considered a perfect act of desertion, which also unjustly hinges on the attestation of the master and mate, which in this case they will, if possible, fail not to prove. Should it otherwise occur, according to the wise provision of sec. xlvi. 5 & 6 Wm. IV., he becomes justly entitled to that he otherwise would have forfeited. If he judiciously seeks refuge in the service of his country, he is rewarded for the voluntary act, in the solicitude shown to promote his welfare, by emancipating him from these difficulties under which he laboured. A thousand occurrences of these iniquitous measures, in varied forms, are every day practised, particularly abroad, where it becomes more fatal, alike to our national renown, our Navy, and the trading marine. To remedy these serious evils and their pernicious effects through the only means apparently practicable, (which is by instituting a nautical tribunal of mutual appeal,) is a matter of deep importance, inasmuch that it would eradicate from the "trading marine" those obnoxious practices reverted to, and hold duly responsible each contracting party of that service. The master and mate, at the cost of their before-mentioned warrants of qualification, for ever or a certain number of years, in proportion to the nature and degree of the offence, and the mariner to suffer a mere exemplary trying and salutary punishment, by the forfeiture of certain advantageous privileges, to be hereafter enumerated, for any acts of insubordination or neglect of duty on his part. To this end, and for the honour of our national equity, and in order to carry into operation the previously mentioned measures, it would be expedient to form a judiciary mixed court, composed of nautical officers of the Royal Navy and trading marine, with a magisterial council or justice of the peace to preside over this court, according to circumstances, for the trial of all offences not capital committed on board of any trading ship.—(*To be continued.*)

* In the West and East Indies this system is carried on to a very great extent. In the former place the author, while stationed at Nassau, in His Majesty's schooner *Pincher*, as senior Midshipman of that vessel, in 1827, frequently had occasion to receive trading mariners on board who related the most wanton oppression, from which they were obliged to leave their vessels; they invariably declared that they had no idea of the kindness which they afterwards received in the R.N.

A PLAN BY PHILO-PALINURUS

for improving the condition of the Commissioned Officers of the Navy, as respecting their pay and promotion (the principle being applicable to all other classes of Officers in the Naval Service), and for regulating the introduction of Midshipmen into the service.

In the first instance, the present lists of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants should be divided into retired and effective.

The retired list to contain all who by age (say 60) or infirmity, or by holding permanent civil offices, are incapable of serving afloat, they to have retired pay—Captains, 14s. per day, the widow, 100*l* per annum. The Commander, 12s. per day, widow, 90*l*. per annum. The Lieutenant, 8s. per day; widow, 80*l*. per annum.

Midshipmen should be introduced into the service as follows.

A book to be kept at the Admiralty, wherein the names of all youths (whose parents or guardians intend shall be bred to the commissioned officers' branch of the Naval service) shall be entered as candidates, to be therein inserted from 10 to 16 years old, their mental and physical capacities being perfectly sound, and their elementary education sufficiently adequate for their intended profession. The parent or guardian guaranteeing a proper outfit, and sufficient annual allowance whilst the Midshipman is serving his time.

All British youths to be eligible as candidates, and none else.

From the head of this list the demand for Midshipmen to be supplied.

Time of servitude—in war, six years, in peace, seven years.

Number on board the ship—in peace, one third less than in war.

Present passing regulations to be revised, and to be more enlarged, definite, and explicit.

Midshipmen's pay to be 3*l*. a month in all rates.

After passing, to become Mates, pay then 5*l*. a month, and name then to be taken off the Midshipmen's class in the general Navy List, and transferred to the Mates' class, from the head of which list the vacancies in the Lieutenants' list should be supplied.

But, for the due encouragement and reward of very extraordinary, gallant, and meritorious service in battle, or otherwise, one-third or one fourth of the Lieutenants' vacancies should be reserved for any Mate, who may have been for such extraordinary conduct especially noted in any Commander in Chief's despatches, or have obtained his Captain's certificate, setting forth such special conduct; such fact having been investigated and approved, and the said certificate countersigned by the Commander-in-Chief of the station where it occurred; then such Mate to have one of the reserved Lieutenants' vacancies; and if there were not sufficient extraordinary cases of merit, than the Lieutenants' vacancies to be filled up from the head of the ordinary list of Mates.

Quarterly promotions should alone take place.

The Lieutenants' active service pay should be, for the senior one on board, 8s. 6d. per day; the others, 7s. 6d. per day, and 6d. a-day more on board flag-ships.

The Lieutenants' half-pay should be for the senior third on the list, 7s. per day; the next third, 6s. per day; and the junior third part, 5s per day.

Widows' pension 70*l*. per annum, if husband be slain in fight; 60*l*. if otherwise killed on service; others, 50*l*.

The Commanders' (if the list be retained, as heretofore, the country has been deprived of some of the first seamen and officers in the Navy, viz. the First Lieutenants of ships, who by the chance of action got there, but never afterwards had interest to get employed as Commanders,) vacancies should be supplied from the head of the Lieutenants' list, making an adequate reserve for the like purposes, and so verified, as shown in the cases of extraordinary merit in Mates.

Commanders' active pay should be 12s. per day in all rates.

Their half-pay, the senior moiety 12s., the rest 10s. per day.

Widows' pensions 80*l*., 70*l*., 60*l*. per annum, for like cases as shown for Lieutenants.

Captains' vacancies should be supplied in like manner from the head of the Commanders' list, with adequate reserve for extraordinary merit in Commanders.

Captains' active pay to be from 1*l*. to 2*l*. 15s. per day, agreeable to the rate of the ship serving in.

The half pay, senior third 18s., second third 17s., and junior third 16s. per day.

Widows, 100*l*., 90*l*., and 80*l*. per annum, as in like cases of Lieutenants.

Flag-Officers to be taken from the head of the Captains' list,

without any reserve being made. As officers, medals, and pensions, rewarding equal captures, and very special merit in Captains?

Flag-Officers' active pay from 1,500*l.* to 2,500*l.* per annum, agreeably to class and station of command.

Half pay, Rear-Admirals, 30*s.*, Vice-Admirals, 40*s.*, Admirals, 50*s.*, Admirals of the Fleet, 60*s.* per day.

Widows' pensions, Rear, 150*l.*, Vice, 170*l.*, Full, 200*l.*, Admiral of the Fleet, 250*l.*; if killed in action or in service, 50*l.* addition.

Rewards for successful actions and for special meritorious service: nobility; first class, orders, medals, and pensions.

Members of the Royal Family to be exempt from these regulations, their promotions to be by Order in Council.

All officers to serve when called on; peremptory refusal, dismissal, infirmity cases, &c., to a retired list.

Quarterly promotions should not exceed demand for officers; and no discontent could justly arise, as each grade officer would see there could be no injustice, and that his station in British society was liberally attended to by his country.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY—M. Davies and M. Jones, late of Upper High-st., Taunton, Somerset-shire, grocers—I. Heilbronn, of Hawthorn Cottage, Gloucestershire, wool-broker—M. Jackson, of Liverpool, victualler—T. Paten, of Worthing, Sussex, lodging-house keeper.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED—T. A. Dulcken, of 6, Wigmore-st., Cavendish-square, haberdasher.

BANKRUPTS—S. Youngman, late of Curtain-road, Shoreditch, but now of Old st., timber-merchant—G. Topham, now or late of the Royal Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, hotel-keeper and coal-merchant—J. Ralfs, of Tavistock st., Covent Garden, printed furniture-dealer—H. Perkins, of Lisson grove; North, ironmonger—J. B. Carruthers, of High st., Bristol, bookseller—R. Thornton, jun., of Beccles, Suffolk, beer-brewer—W. Fisher, of Lincoln, and G. Fisher, of Newark-upon Trent, wharfingers—J. Flower and J. Flower, of Sheffield, ironfounders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—D. Mackay, of Drumnadrochit, Inverness-shire, inn-keeper.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—W. C. Farr, Frederick st., Vincent-sq., Westminster, licensed victualler—M. L. M. Bennitt, Sherborne, Dorset, dress-maker and haberdasher—M. G. Thorburn, St. Mary Axe, corn factor.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED—J. Currie, Orchard-st., Portman-sq., tailor.

BANKRUPTS—J. Mivart, Richmond, Surrey, upholder, cabinet-maker, and auctioneer—G. G. W. Windsor, linen-draper—G. Topham, Richmond, Surrey, hotel-keeper, coal-merchant—C. Schleirmacher, late of Colman-st., and of Pearson-st., Kingsland-road, wood-dealer—C. A. Gordon, late of Lyon's Range, Calcutta, and Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., but now of Stepney-green, merchant—E. Tapp, Great White Lion-st., Seven Dials, licensed victualler—M. A. Fles, Manchester, merchant and toy-dealer.

BIRTHS.

At Drumcondra House, County Dublin, the lady of Sir Guy Campbell, of a son—The lady of Capt. Kingsley, of a daughter—March 26, in Charles-st., Brompton, the lady of Lieut. Hollis, Madras Army, of a daughter—19th, at the residence of her father, Capt. Hollinworth, R.N., the lady of R. Hutchings, Esq., of a daughter—At Montenotte, Cork, the lady of Capt. Connor, R.N., of a son—In Newry, the lady of Capt. O'Neill, of a son—At Dublin, the lady of Capt. Edgar Campbell, 23d Rl. Welch Fusiliers, of a daughter—At Hampton-court, the lady of Capt. Hilliard, 10th Hussars, of a son and heir—At Bellary, 25th Dec., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Warefield, H.M.'s 39th reg. of a daughter—At Nagpore, 3d Jan., the lady of Capt. T. A. Duke, of a daughter—At Howal Baugh, 21st Dec., the lady of Andrew Walker, Esq. Assist. Surg. Kumaon Local Batt., of a daughter—At Madras, 25th Dec., the lady of G. W. Schenkman, Esq., Surg. 1st N.I., of a daughter—At Trinchinopoly, 27th Dec., the lady of Lieut. J. B. Dodd, H.M. 54th Foot, of a son—At Cuddalore, 29th Dec., the lady of Lieut. Legeatt, commanding the General Depot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

G. Scott, Esq., of Dublin, to Suzette, daughter of Captain James Scott, of Uffington Lodge, Berkshire—On Dec. last, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Captain William Hill, E.I.Co's European regt., Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, to Emma Jephson Lowe, only daughter of the late Capt. Lowe, H.M. 25th regt. Light Dragoons—At Stonehouse, J. Burch, Esq., son of Capt. Bance, R.N., to Charlotte, daughter of J. Chapple, Esq., of Exeter—J. Atkinson, Esq., of Rockfield, Dublin, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Douglas, Rl. Art.—At Buckfastleigh, on 10th inst., E. W. Devenish, to Caroline, daughter of Captain Rickard, R.N.—At Fareham, Captain E. L. Gowen, Rifle Brig., to Frances, daughter of the late W. Powell, Esq., of Waterloo Ville, Hants—Lieut. H. Lister Maw, R.N., of Totley, to Miss Peacock, of Crowle—At Calcutta, 22d Dec., Thomas Twemlow, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Lydia, youngest daughter of William Wallace, Esq., of Calcutta—At St. George's Cathedral, Madras, Capt. W. Hill, Acting Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen., to Emma Jephson Lowe, only daughter of the late Capt. J. Lowe, formerly of H.M.'s 25th Drags.—At Calcutta, 1st Jan., Alex. Ross, Jun. Esq., C.S., to Isabella, daughter of Justin M'Carty, Esq., of Carrignavar, Cork—At Colombo, 19th Dec., Capt. Skinner, Ceylon Rifle Reg., Acting Surveyor-Gen. of Ceylon, to Miss Burrell, daughter of Col. Burrell, H.M.'s 18th, or Royal Irish Reg.

DEATHS.

24th inst., at Liverpool, Cavendish Lister Colley, eldest son of R. J. Colley, Esq., of Jersey, late Captain in Her Majesty's Army, aged 22—At Cavan, Col. A. Disney, E.I.C.S., in his 79th year—At the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Mrs. Mary Nicholson, aged 74, mother of Mrs. Captain Cook—At Weymouth, aged 18, William, second son of Captain Andrews, R.N.—At Merrion-View, John Todd, Esq., Rl. Engineers—At Southampton, Ann, wife of Col. Griffiths, late R.A.—At Campbell Town, on 11th inst., Dr. Donald M'Nabb, Surg., R.N.—Commander David Atkinson, R.N. (1830)—At Kuneir, 22d Dec., Anna, wife of Captain M'Dowell, Nizam's Army—At sea, on her passage from Penang to Malacca, 20th Nov., Sophia, wife of Lieut. H. Stevenson, 12th N.I.—At Trinchinopoly, 5th Jan., 1839, Major-General Anthony Monin, in his 66th year—At Panwell, 13th Jan., Lt. H. S. O. Smith, 42d M.N.I.—At Madras, 27th Dec., Lieut. A. J. Ormsby, 1st N. V. Batt.—At Calcutta, 23d Dec., Anthony Rowland, Esq., aged 73—At Dehra, 23d Nov., J. W. Knight, Esq., Officiating Civil Surgeon to the station, Saharunpore—At Secunderabad, Ens. Harris, H.M. 55th regt.—At Cawnpore, 16th Dec., Elizabeth, wife of Major Moody, commanding 7th N.I., aged 37—At Bombay, 17th Dec., Assist.-Surg. Richardson Coltheurst, Medical Establishment—23d inst., at Whitby, Yorkshire, in her 88th year, Mrs. Mary Rudyerd, relict of the late Lieutenant-General Rudyerd, Royal Engineers.

Advertisements.

TO CABINET-MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, and BROKERS.—The Trade can be supplied cheaper than they can manufacture at THURNELL'S extensive Manufactory, 71, Leadenhall-street, where, for the accommodation of the trade in general, every article in the CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and BEDDING is kept ready. Goods made to order with the utmost punctuality. As W. T. has but one system of doing business, putting five per cent. on the cost price, the country traders will find this establishment surpass all in London, and will be astonished at the lowness of the prices for ready money only.—71, Leadenhall-street.

WHITE'S ESSENCE of EGLANTINE.—A highly fashionable and peculiar HANDKERCHIEF SCENT, possessing extracts from the most fragrant flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, agreeable, and refreshing. In Bottles at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* each.

Also, WHITE'S AROMATIC PUNGENT ESSENCE, so exceedingly useful in Head-aches, Fainting, &c., and particularly reviving in crowded rooms. In neat stoppered bottles at 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

The above prepared only by Thomas White, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists and Perfumers in the Kingdom.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES. Mr. E. Clifford acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the Mathematics:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Walham Green, Fulham.

BARFIELD'S DIAMOND PLATE POWDER, warranted not to wear the Plate.

It instantly clears tarnish and dirt, and magically produces a most inimitable polish upon Gold, Silver, Plated Goods, Brass, Tin, Copper, and makes British Plate Zinc, and Pewter, look as white as the best Silver.

Sold, wholesale and retail, at Hallet and Co.'s British Plate Factory, 46, Ludgate-street; Bateman, Chemist to the Queen, No. 8, Castle-street, Leicester-square; S. Chapell, 84, Lombard-street; Wilson, 87, Fenchurch-street; Thomas and Co., Old Kent-road; Russell; 67, Whitechapel road; and at the Manufactory, 92, Fenchurch-street.

Agents Wanted for every Town in the Kingdom.

N.B.—Plate cleaned with this Powder will not again tarnish.

J. DELCROIX AND CO., Perfumers to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. &c.

No. 168, New Bond Street (opposite Stevens's Hotel).

The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co.'s Perfumery been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobility and Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcroix and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz

BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared expressly for her Majesty.

HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.

DELCROIX'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for cleansing Hair, &c.

POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.

VEGETABLE CREME des SULTANES, for preserving, beautifying, and whitening the skin.

DELCROIX'S celebrated POUDRE UNIQUE, for dyeing the hair, &c.

PATE D'AMANDE A LA REINE, so justly esteemed for its healing and softening quality.

The TRUE OPIATE of the Circassian Ladies, for the preservation and embellishment of the Teeth.

To Ladies.—POUDRE SUBTILE, for removing superfluous Hairs.

DELCROIX'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR and ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay, and curing the Toothache.

To Gentlemen.—For the comfort of easy shaving, they can, with every satisfaction, recommend their Vegetable Polish Soap Paste, and Pasta del Castagna.

ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

*** J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that attention be particularly paid to the address upon their labels, No. 168, New Bond-street. No others can be warranted genuine.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA,

FOR the TOILET or HANDKERCHIEF, originally prepared for the use of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe.—An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfumer superior to any article ever before offered to public patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open, free, and to which handkerchief, so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

*** The great satisfaction Hannay's Rondeletia has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits.—Perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Dietrichsen, therefore, beg to inform their customers that the Essence of Rondeletia cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop (63, Oxford-street); but it may be obtained in the Country of most respectable Perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY and CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and on the Seal. Sold in Bottles, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 7*s.*, and 15*s.* each.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.—FAMILIES in WANT of really good SERVANTS, of every description, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, 323, Oxford-street, corner of Regent-circus, (removed from 156, Oxford-street—established in 1820), than through the adoption of any other method whatever, as domestics are wanting to be hired from Ten to Five o'clock. Convenient rooms are appropriated to engagements, which prevents unnecessary trouble at home through promiscuous applications. Many persons are prejudiced against an establishment for hiring servants; but if the servants possess good characters, it must certainly be obviously absurd to suppose that they can be injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure situations. Fee for obtaining a servant, 2*s.* 6*d.*; as many as may be required in a family per annum, 14*s.*

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Borgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c. &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading or any other Sauce.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A Vegetable White Powder, prepared from Oriental Herbs of the most Delicious Odour and Sweetness, and free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient; it eradicates the Tartar from the Teeth, removes decayed Spots, preserves the Enamel, and fixes the Teeth firmly in their sockets, rendering them beautifully white. Being an anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the Gums, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c.; and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per box, duty included.

ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT

immediately relieves the most violent Toothache, Gum Boils, Swelled Face, &c.; it is also an excellent Stomachic, in cases of Flatulency, Spasmodic Affections, &c., and gives instantaneous relief. Price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 10*s.* 6*d.* per bottle.

*** Notice.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each; also printed in red on the Wrapper in which the article is enclosed.

††† Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S."

Sold by them, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

WITHIN a period of Two Months upwards of Three Hundred Patients were successfully treated at the Metropolitan Hospitals with FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

By Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London:—

"I have made a trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "Joseph Henry Green.

"46, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

This invaluable Medicine is confidently recommended in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Spasmodic Strictures, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urethra, and Prostate Gland; its purifying effects upon the general health render it particularly applicable in all cases of relaxed fibre and nervous debility.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, London; and may be had of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom, in Bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each.

Mr. Franks may be consulted daily until Two o'clock.

Caution.—The Public are protected against Counterfeits by the name "George Franks, Blackfriars Road," being engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each Bottle.

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AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

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Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, MAR. 30.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following officers to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.:—Colonel James Frederick Love, commanding 73d reg.—Lieut.-Col. the Honourable Henry Dundas, commanding 42d reg.—Lieut.-Col. John Eden, Unattached, Deputy Adjutant-General, Canada—Lieut.-Col. Charles Cyril Taylor, particular service, Canada.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 1.

Rl. Reg. of Artillery—The Rev. George Baily Tuson, B.B., to be Chaplain, v. Henslowe, resigned.

1st Somerset Militia—William Hayter Hussey, Esq., to be Capt.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—John Milbourne Kemeys Tynte, Gent., to be Cornet, v. C. K. K. Tynte, resigned.

Norfolk Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Brown, Gent., to be Cornet.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 5.

1st Life Guards—John Talbot Clifton, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p., v. FitzGerald, who retires.

8th Dragoon Guards—Cornet Arthur Prime to be Lieut. by p., v. Whitaker, who retires—William Barnett, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Prime.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. Wm. Thomas Wodehouse, from 69th Ft., to be Paymaster, v. Richard Steele Wilkinson, who reverts to his former half-pay as an officer of the Royal Marines.

7th Foot—Capt. Richard Wilbraham, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Walter Campbell, who exchanges.

24th—Maj. Robert Anstruther, from h. p. Unatt., to be Maj., v. Philip Mair, who exchanges.

23d—Sec. Lieut. Andrew Cathcart to be First Lieut. by p., vice Barrow, who retires—Arthur James Jones, Gent., to be Second Lieut. by p., v. Cathcart.

26th—Ens. Henry James Wm. Postlethwaite to be Lieut. by p., v. Shum, promoted—Albany French Wallace, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Postlethwaite.

42d—Capt. George Montagu, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt. v. George M'Ivor, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

46th—Lieut. Wm. Thomas Brenner to be Capt. by p., v. Gosselin, who retires—Ens. Henry Mordaunt to be Lieut. by p., v. Brenner—Arthur Wombwell, Gent., to be Ensign by p., vice Mordaunt.

70th—Lieut. Edward Kelsall to be Capt. without p., v. Harvey, deceased—Feb. 23.

85th—Ens. George Francis Stuart to be Lieut. by p., v. Bawkes, who retires—Edward Bayley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Stuart.

89th—Staff Assist. Surg. Michael M'Dermott, M.D., to be Surg., v. Orr, deceased.

90th—Francis Brockman Morley, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Woollcombe, who retires.

97th—Francis Edward Evans, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Garforth, promoted.

Hospital Staff—Nicholas O'Connor, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. M'Dermott, promoted in 89th Foot.

Brevet—Capt. George Montagu, 42d Foot, to be Major in the Army—June 28.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ens. Sherlock, of 82d Foot, are Francis George, and not Thomas George.

East Devon Militia—John Crocker Bulteel, Esq., to be Capt.—Feb. 28.

1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry—Thos. Dyke Acland, Gent., to be Lieut.—Sept. 8. George Peard Osmond, Gent., to be Cornet—Oct. 10.

Northumberland Militia—Trideaux Selby, Gent., to be Ens.—March 20.

Hertfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, South Herts Corps—Cornet Martin Hadsley Gosselin to be Lieut., v. Lucena, resigned—Jas. Meyer, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Gosselin, promoted—March 25.

CAVALRY.

3d Dr. Guards—The squadron at Burnsley have moved to Carlisle, on route to Scotland. The squadron consists of Major Arthur, Brev.-Major Huntley, Capt. Campbell, Lieuts. Brydges and Rodon, Cornet Freeman, Assist.-Surg. Lister, and 76 r. and f.

1st Drags.—One Corporal, 10 privates, at Cork.*

2d Drags.—One troop from Newbridge to Fermoy, 29th March to 6th April. Remaining troop and head-quarters from Newbridge to Fermoy, 5th to 13th April. The troop from Gort to Limerick, 5th and 6th April.

6th Drags.—One troop from Cahir to Gort, 2d to 5th April. The troop from Clonmel to Newbridge, 1st to 5th April. 4 privates from Cahir to Cork, 1st to 3d April.*

8th Hussars—One troop, 35 r. and f., from Dundalk to Longford, 1st to 5th April. One troop, 30 r. and f., from Dundalk to Athlone, 1st to 8th April. One troop, 25 r. and f., from Dundalk to Longford, 1st to 5th April. One troop, 25 r. and f., from Dundalk to Athlone, 1st to 8th April. The troop withdrawn from Belfast to Dundalk, 28th to 30th March. One Corp., 10 privates, from Dundalk to Dublin, 1st to 3d April.*

11th Drags.—received 30 horses on Thursday from the 16th Hussars, which leaves them only 5 to complete their effective strength. This regiment returned from the East Indies, June, 1838, and they only require fourteen men to complete them; they move to Brighton in June.

17th Lancers—One Corporal, 11 privates, at Dublin.*

* Volunteers for the 15th Hussars, to embark per first steam vessel after the 3d inst., at Cork and Dublin respectively, for Gravesend, each under a Serjeant, en route to Chatham.

INFANTRY.

3d—That gallant corps, Her Majesty's 3d Buffs, was by the latest accounts from camp, still complaining of the hardship and injustice inflicted upon it, by the proceeding which had given to the 13th Light Infantry the opportunity of proceeding to Cabool, while the former regiment is left to waste its energies at the new head-quarters of the Sirhind division, Ferozepore. We think the case of the Buffs an exceedingly hard one, and very naturally grating to the feelings of true soldiers. By the rules of the service, the *senior* regiments are to have a preference in the selection of all detachment and out-post duties. The principle is laid down very distinctly in the very first page of the King's Regulations published in June, 1837, and particularly commended, "By Order," to the attention of Commanders-in-Chief, &c. &c. Nowhere is the practice of determining claims by a lottery either declared or recognised, excepting in the instance of promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, wherein money and good luck are the prime agents. The boasted discipline of the British Army,—its pride, regularity, and efficiency,—would soon beat an end if every thing were reduced to a system of chances, and the dice-box appointed the sole arbiter of conflicting pretensions. We hope most sincerely that the officers of the Queen's Army will cogitate upon this, and not suffer the very dangerous example set by Sir Henry Fane to be drawn into a precedent. We know they are averse to make a fuss about their *individual* grievances, so long as the approach to the authorities by memorial is the recognised and legitimate form of address; but the present grievance is of so general a nature, and involves considerations of such deep importance, that they owe it to themselves to depart from their usual reserve, and cause their voice to be heard at the Horse Guards,—the fountain head of honour. In making these remarks, in justice to a highly distinguished regiment, and to the Army at large, we think it right to protect ourselves from any misconceptions touching the luck of Her Majesty's Light Infantry. It is impossible to deny the claims of that excellent corps to the highest possible distinction for its past services and present efficiency. It is impossible, we firmly believe, to shew that it is not in all respects the equal of the 3d Buffs;—but the question which we would mooted, is not as to the comparative merit of two regiments, nor as to the safety of introducing a novel process of selection, which substitutes a spirit of gambling for a principle of order and regularity.—*Englishman*, 24th Dec.

10th—One comp., 40 r. and f., from Limerick to Newcastle, 30th and 31st March. Private Donnellan, who was sentenced by court-martial to be discharged with disgrace, was last week drummed out of the barracks. He had been 10 years in the service. Private J. M'Killigot is sentenced to 14 years' transportation, for desertion, and making away with arms, clothing, and necessaries.

11th—A detachment are under orders to be in readiness to join the service companies in Canada.

12th—The comp. from Newcastle to Tralee, 31st March to 2d Apr. Two comp. from Tralee to Cork, 1st to 5th Apr.

13th—See 3d, and East India Intelligence.

14th—The *Quadruple* hired army vessel, conveying Lt. Cardew and the light company 74th to Trinidad, is to proceed from the latter place to St. Kitt's, and take a company of the 14th regiment to Dominica. Captain Douglas and the Grenadier comp. with Surgeon Dowse, landed at Barbadoes on 26th February.

21st—Lieut. Holland is gone on sick leave until 24th May.

24th Depot—An order has been been received by Major Smyth, commanding, to hold in readiness a draft, consisting of 1 Capt., 1 Ens., 2 Serjs., and 50 r. and f., to embark to join the service companies.

25th—An inspection took place on Monday, in the Barrack-sq., Cork, before Major-Gen. L'Estrange, who, after manœuvring the corps in several evolutions, expressed the highest approbation of their discipline and appearance.

26th—See East India Intelligence.

30th—Two comps. from Kinsale to Tralee, 1st to 5th April.

37th—are, it is reported, under orders for Canada. In Spanish-Town, one of the most unhealthy stations, during the last six months, which are considered as the most fatal in the year, the 37th Regt. has but lost a single man, which happy circumstance is mainly attributable, as we learn, to the care and attention shown to the sick by Doctor Wallah, whose unremitting exertions cannot be sufficiently praised. He attended his patients by night and day, with his own hand administered their medicines, and his efforts have been crowned with a success truly gratifying, and to which, we trust, the attention of Government will be drawn. If similar attention was bestowed on all the troops, and were they prevented from excesses, we are confident sickness would be far less prevalent, and the mortality one third smaller than has been shown by Capt Tulloch's Report.—*Jamaica Dispatch.*

38th—Lieut.-Col. Piper, on the 13th ult., at the celebration of the 133th anniversary of the embodying of this corps, presented it with new colours. After the ceremony, a large party of visiters were invited to a sumptuous lunch at the regiment mess-room, and in the evening a numerous party were entertained by Col. Piper and officers, at dinner. On the next day, the non-commissioned officers gave a ball and supper in the Town-hall, to which the Serjeants on the recruiting staff, and a numerous party of inhabitants of Enniskillen were invited. The civilians returned the compliment by a similar entertainment to the Serjeants and families of the corps.

62d—Captain French has obtained six months' leave, and proceeds in the packet from Barbadoes to England.

68th Depot—Privates J. Anderson and M. Smith are sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, for drunkenness and insubordinate conduct.

67th—Are the next for Canada, and will soon be concentrated at Barbadoes. Captain Deverell, Ensigns Collette, Dury, and Onslow, with the draft lately arrived from Europe, remain at Barbadoes, until the head-quarters of the regiment come to Barbadoes. Col. Bunbury has arrived at Barbadoes from Demerara.

68th—"Major Lord Wm. Paulet, and officers from this command, embark to-morrow in H.M.S. *Nimrod*, on a General Court-Martial ordered to assemble at Nassau, New Providence. The charges and proceedings are not yet known, but it is expected they will be out of the common."—*Jamaica Paper.*

69th—Head-qrs. on board the *Elizabeth* were near being lost on 28th Feb. The transport, when 30 miles N.W. of Cape Sable, was fallen in with by the *David Luckie*, in distress and leaky, having struck on a reef. The *David Luckie* took all the women and children out of the *Elizabeth*, and about 150 soldiers, and landed them at Shelburne, leaving 36 soldiers on board, to assist at the pumps, who arrived at Shelburne on 2d March, in the *Elizabeth*.

72d—The detachment under orders for the Cape were inspected by Maj.-General L'Estrange on Monday.

73d Depot—Capt. Widdrington has joined from leave.

74th—Captain Campbell and one company proceeded in the *Swallow* hired army vessel on the 5th February to Tobago. Lieut.-Col. Mein, Major Harold, head-quarters and one company, sailed for Trinidad on the 6th to relieve the 89th, who then go on to Antigua; and see 14th.

G. O., Head quarters, 23d Feb., 1839.—The whole of the 74th in garrison, with the exception of the invalids, to proceed to the regimental depot, will embark on Wednesday, the 27th inst., on board the *Sovereign* transport, for Trinidad, the baggage, women, and children, will be at the Royal Wharf at six A.M., and the troops for embarkation at two P.M. On the disembarkation of the 74th, at Trinidad, the *Sovereign* will receive the remainder of the 89th regiment, and convey them to St. Kitt's, Nevis, and Antigua, landing at Antigua as many officers and men as are required to complete the light wing of that corps there, and the remainder at St. Kitt's and Nevis; she will remove the company of the 14th at St. Kitt's and Nevis to Dominica, returning to Barbadoes with such invalids and men as are authorised to join the regimental depot. The 14th will occupy St. Lucia, Dominica, and Barbadoes, two companies at each station. The 74th will be stationed at Trinidad and Tobago, and the 89th light wing Antigua, left wing St. Kitt's and dependencies.

75th—Maj.-Gen. L'Estrange on Monday inspected the draft under orders for the Cape.

76th—On the 12th Feb. the following draft landed from the *Barossa*.—Brevet-Major Fitzgerald, Captain Bruce, Lieuts. Ferns, Tydd, Ensigns Dickenson, Whitter, 2 Serjeants, 152 r. and f., 3 women, and 5 children. The *Barossa* sailed for Jamaica on the evening of the 13th, calling at St. Lucia to land the draft for the 14th regt. Lieut. Evans has obtained six months' leave of absence, and sailed on the 12th in the *Barbadian* for London. A General Court-Martial assembled on the 14th Feb. at St. Ann's, Barbadoes, Lieut.-Col. English, M.E., President, for the trial of Ensign H. W. Dickenson, on charges arising from some misunderstanding which took place between him and another officer while on board the *Barossa*.

85th—A correct Memoir of the late Colonel of this corps, Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Taylor, will be found in our columns. It is reported that Sir W. Thornton will get the regt.; he has at present the 96th. Sir William reformed the 85th, and for many years commanded it.

89th—Lieut.-Col. Basden, Capt. Hewson, Ensigns Thornton, Crawford, and Tydd, have sailed for Antigua—and see 74th. "The 89th has been very popular here, and its departure will be much regretted."—*Trinidad Standard.*

90th—A detachment are under orders to join the service companies in Ceylon.

94th Depot—were on Monday inspected by Maj.-General L'Estrange.

RIFLE BRIGADE, 1ST BATT.—On Saturday the Lieutenant-Col. and Officers of the battalion quartered at Weedon gave a sumptuous entertainment to Viscount Jocelyn, their late respected Adjutant, previous to his proceeding to the seat of war in the East, on the banks of the Indus. His Lordship at the same time presented the mess of the battalion with an elegant chased piece of plate, as a memento of his regard.

1ST WEST INDIA REGT.—On the 9th Feb. the *Anna* hired transport arrived at Barbadoes, after a rapid passage, from Sierra Leone. A draft of 122 recruits, under the command of Lieut. Snow, R.A. corps, was on board; 60 landed on the 12th, to complete the three companies at Barbadoes to 100 r. and f., and the remainder sailed on the 12th for St. Lucia. The men are young, stout, and tall Africans, of different nations, chiefly Mandingoes, Eboas, Kangas, and one *Krooman*—the first instance of one of this tribe enlisting or leaving Africa. The Kroomen are generally employed in working in the ships when at Sierra Leone, loading and unloading cargoes; and, having made a sum of money, they return to their country, and remain there until the profits of their labour are spent. The 1st West India Regiment being now upwards of 1,200 strong, two additional companies are to be formed. Recruits can be procured in numbers at Sierra Leone; and by the great attention and indefatigable exertions of the recruiting officer, Captain James Douglas, 500 have been sent by him to his regiment within twelve months. In former days, and under other circumstances, such important service would have insured promotion at once to a Majority.

Rl. Artillery.—An exchange of companies has been sanctioned between Lieut. Price, of the 6th batt., and Lieut. Blackwood, of the 1st batt. Lieut. Blackwood proceeded for Dublin with Capt. Freer's comp., which marched on Tuesday morning for the Birmingham Railway Station, for conveyance to Liverpool: the company was billeted in Birmingham on Tuesday night, and proceeded the following morning for Liverpool.—Capt. Evans' comp. will relieve Capt. Chalmers' comp., occupying the outposts from Dublin. The latter comp. is to be assembled at Charlemont, to replace Capt. Palmer's, which will proceed to Island Bridge.

The *Sovereign* transport, having on board Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.A., Capt. Elgee's comp. for Jamaica, and detachments, with Brev.-Major Stuart's, and detachments for Barbadoes, arrived at Carlisle Bay on the 15th Feb., and landed on the following day. Lieut.-Col. Grant, R.A., relieves Col. Story in the command of the R.A. Capt. Elgee's comp., bound to Jamaica, were transhipped on the 19th Feb. on board the *Barossa* transport, and sailed the same evening. The *Barossa* takes on to Jamaica drafts for the several corps in that island. Lieut.-Col. Freeth, 64th reg., commands. Capt. Cookson, R.A., who had in the first instance applied for Demerara, where Brev.-Major Haultain's comp. is stationed, proceeds to Trinidad. Lieut. Rodwell to Tobago. Both stations have been without an Artillery officer for some considerable period, and the Artillery in charge of the Line. It is supposed that Brev.-Major Stuart will be Assist. Firemaster; but at present Lieut. Fitzmayer is doing the duty of the department as well as that of Acting Firemaster. Col. Grant took over the command on the 27th Feb. He will likewise be Commandant, being Senior Officer in garrison. Col. Story embarks immediately for England, Lieut. Hamilton, the Acting Adjutant, has also obtained leave, and will return to Europe shortly. Col. Story is very generally and deservedly respected by all parties. Warm and impartial in his friendships for his corps, and ever ready to serve them, his attentions to the officers recently arrived were those of a friend, and such as might have been expected from such a worthy man. May his footsteps be followed!

G. O., March 30, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of First Lieut. Buchanan being posted to the 4th batt., and First Lieut. Oldfield to the 9th battalion.

A. Dickson, D.A.G.

Militia.—Lord Carrington, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, has ordered the head-quarters of the Bucks Militia Staff to be removed from Buckingham to High Wycombe.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., relinquished the command of the South-West District on Monday, when it was assumed by Major-Gen. Sir Hercules Pakenham, K.C.B.

The following depots and officers arrived at Canterbury on the 3d from Chatham, under the command of Captain Fothergill, viz., 28th, 50th, 54th, and 80th depots. Capt. Sawbridge and Ensign Aplin, 28th; Lieut. Murray, 50th; Capt. Clark and Ensign Skerray, 54th; Capt. Steuart and Ensign Riley, 80th. Ensign Wakefield, 50th regiment, arrived a day before the troops, to receive their quarters from the barrack department; this gentleman having been selected as an intelligent and experienced officer for that duty. On the arrival of the above officers, they were invited and dined with Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Cardigan, and the officers of the 11th Light Dragoons.

It is rumoured that Ensign Wakefield will be appointed Adjutant of the above depots, having acted in that capacity in Ireland, and received great praise from the General Officer for his "zeal, intelligence, and assiduity."

Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Dep. Quartermaster-Gen., will take the place of Col. Bunbury, at British Guiana.

Claims to the amount of 11,000*l.* have already been proved against Messrs. Ashley, of Regent-street, London, Army Agents, bankrupts. Major Maclean, late 27th, is appointed one of the assignees.

Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., has this week assumed the command of the Northern district—head-qrs. Nottingham.

According to the *Annuaire Militaire* on Jan. 1, there were 320 general officers in the French Army, viz.:—

	Lieutenant-Generals.		Major-Generals.
On Active Service	— 97	—	128
Non-Active	— 31	—	43
Reserve	— 6	—	15
Total	— 134	—	186

Vice-Regal Staff.—The following is a correct list of the officers who, with the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief, have been appointed to the Staff of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—To be Private Secretary—Capt. F. Romilly, Scots Fusilier Guards. To be Aides-de-Camp—Capt. R. G. Williams, 24th reg.; Lieut. Lord Cosmo G. Russell, 93d; Ens. Hon. J. W. Fortescue, 29th. To be Extra Aides-de-Camp—Capt. T. J. Burke, 1st Dragoons; Capt. W. D. Steuart, 2d do.; Capt. Ralph Bethel, 7th Fusiliers; Lieut. Hon. R. H. Browne, 6th Hussars; Lieut. Hon. St. George Foley, 53d reg.; Cornet Hon. C. A. Dillon, 7th Dragoon Guards; Cornet Hon. George O'Callaghan, 17th Lancers.

Commanders-in-Chief in India.—The army of India has been accustomed of late years to regard the advent and departure of their Commanders-in-Chief with utter indifference, for since Lord Hastings left India, there has been but little reciprocity of feeling between the Indian Army and their Commanders. Since 1823, no less than five Commanders-in-Chief have come out from England, besides the temporary infliction of Lord William Bentinck, and the nominal appointment of the respectable but weak-minded Watson. Thus, on an average for the last fifteen years, an Indian Commander-in-Chief's period of service has been about twenty-six months, and no less than seven Commanders have been exercising control over the Company's Army; of these Sir Edward Barnes was pre-eminently the best, and but for his indiscreet difference with Sir Charles Metcalf, we are not aware of the slightest military fault ever committed by this gallant officer, and we know instances where he conferred his patronage in a most disinterested manner, and contrary to the wishes of the then Adjutant-General of the Army, whose object was to forward the views of his own personal friends. Next to Sir Edward we should place Lord Combermere, who excelled his predecessor, Sir Edward Paget, in tact, and contrived to avoid committing himself with the Government at a time when every attempt was made by Lord William Bentinck to render his Lordship responsible for the great excitement which was created by the never-to-be forgotten robbery of the half-batta measure. Lord Combermere was courteous in his manners, and united considerable quickness of apprehension to a great command of temper. As a Military Commander, he evinced the utmost discretion and indefatigable personal exertion in conducting the Military operation at the siege of Bhurtpore. On several occasions where his Lordship had sent orders by his Aides-de-Camp to the Engineer department, and to the officers commanding batteries, of a nature that were not advisable to be carried into effect, his Lordship calmly listened to the verbal representations of the officers of both departments, and on more than one occasion approved of his orders not having been carried into immediate effect. Lord Combermere's greatest fault was the extreme parsimony that regulated his personal expenditure, and which was quite unworthy of the high situation and amply endowed income which he held. Next to his Lordship we shall class Sir Edward Paget, a man of unexceptionable private character, indomitable spirit, chivalrous gallantry, and unostentatious liberality, but who had acquired, through unfortunate circumstances, the most erroneous opinions in reference to the general characteristics of the Company's Army. Next comes the late Lord Dalhousie, one of the most respectable noblemen in Scotland. Shortly after his arrival in India, his Lordship was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, which in some measure incapacitated his Lordship from fulfilling the duties of his high office, however, this defect was more than compensated by the nomination of an Adjutant-General (Col. C. Fagan), who united to a thorough knowledge of official detail, a great aptitude for business, a high and soldier-like feeling, a kind and generous disposition, a richly-cultivated mind, and the manners and demeanour of a well-educated gentleman. Under these circumstances, Lord Dalhousie had an advantage which none of his predecessors or successors have had the good fortune to obtain, and had Lord Dalhousie's health not suffered so severely, and rendered his Lordship occasionally somewhat querulous, we have no doubt that this nobleman would have been as much endeared to the Army of India, as he was to his tenants in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie Castle. As to Lord William Bentinck and Major-General Watson, neither deserve mention as Commanders-in-Chief; the former was only notorious as to the [illegible] as a Governor-General for carrying into effect the half batta order; the latter drew his salary, and allowed his Adjutant-General, Col. Lumley, to act as he pleased.—*Englishman.*

When injustice has once been committed, it is curious to observe the callous ingenuity with which it is followed up and driven home to the bosom of its victim. Thus, it is not enough that the slighted Subalterns of the Peninsula should be doggedly denied the badge which every officer—every civilian—of right feeling and common sense admits to be his due—it does not suffice that he has witnessed for twenty-four years the honour which he covets, and shed his best blood to win, worn by comrades whose claims, compared with his own, count as days to years,—that his prime is passing into the sere and yellow leaf without any distinguishing guerdon of military—nay, of human—ambition to cheer that stage of existence when the veteran is prone to

"Shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won"

No—as if the measure of his mortification were not full—he is daily compelled to see military decorations showered by Royal authority upon the hirelings of a foreign power—the mass of whom never bore a British commission, nor faced a foe in the service of their country. Can those who have the power of redressing this wrong continue indifferent to its aggravated operation, adhering rather to the dictates of a cold-blooded *formalism* than yielding to the just and generous impulses of a profession, the guiding principle of which is—Honour?—*United Service Journal.*

Prussian Army.—Since the retirement of the Cavalry General, Count Zieten, who obtained on the occasion the rank of Field-Marshal, and the death of the Infantry General, the Prince and reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Homberg, the Prussian army has but ten officers of so high a rank in active service. They are Prince William (the King's brother); Prince Augustus, Baron Von der Knesebeck, Baron de Borstell; Count de Luttum, Minister of State; M. de Rauch, Minister of War; M. de Muffling, Governor of Berlin; the Prince Royal; and Count de Brandenburg, who has succeeded to Count Zieten. The superior Generals not in active service are, the Elector of Hesse, MM. de Jagow, de Schibler I., de Wolzogen, de Schöler II., and the King of Hanover.

The Senior Officer in Demerara is allowed 400*l.* sterling per annum from the colony.

Resignations and Retirements.—Col. Davies, 6th Dr. Gds. Major Tedlie, 10th F. Captains—Hon. W. D. Irby, 1st Dr. Gds.—Grant, 4th Dr.—Shedden, 17th Dr.—Denshire, 4th F.—Ramsden, 7th F.—Fullerton, 30th F.—Hon. J. Jocelyn, 30th F.—Powell, 37th F.—Turnor, 51st F.—King, 89th F.—Maxwell, 97th F. Lieutenants—Priaulx, 4th Dr.—Shaw, 5th F.—Sutton, 18th F.—White, 36th F.—Parker, 29th F.—Wilson, 46th F.—Oliver, 73d F. Goodrich, 93d F.—Sanders, 88th F. Cornet White, 3d Dr.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE QUEEN'S & COMPANY'S TROOPS IN THE EAST INDIES.

Commanders-in-Chief.

Bengal—His Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. (expected home); Major-Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay (acting).

Madras—His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.

Bombay—His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c. (with Force in Sinde).

Major-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K.C.B. (acting).

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.
3d Lt. Drags.	Cawnpore.
16th do.	Field service, Indus.*
3d Foot,	Field service, Indus.†
9th do.	Hazareebaugh.
13th do.	Field service, Indus.*
16th do.	Cawnpore.
26th do.	Fort William.
31st do.	Ghazeepore.
44th do.	Kurnaul.
49th do.	Dinapore.
Company's Troops.	
1st Lt. Cav.	Neemuch.
2d do.	Field service, Indus.*
3d do.	Field service, Indus.*
4th do.	Escort of Gov.-Gen.
5th do.	Kurnaul.
6th do.	Ghazeepore.‡
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Sultanpore, Benares.
9th do.	Nusseerabad.
10th do.	Muttra.
Europ. Reg.	Field serv. Indus.*
1st Nat. Inf.	Saugor.
2d do.	Field service, Indus.†
3d do.	Barrackpore.
4th do.	Goruckpore.
6th do.	Field service, Indus.†
6th do.	Dinapore.
7th do.	Cawnpore.
8th do.	Bareilly.
9th do.	Chittagong.
10th do.	Lucknow.
11th do.	Saugor.
12th do.	Barrackpore.
13th do.	Nusseerabad.
14th do.	Futtehghur.
15th do.	Barrackpore.
16th do.	Field service, Indus.*
17th do.	Escort of Gov.-Gen.
18th do.	Secrole, Benares.
19th do.	Dinapore.
20th do.	Field service, Indus.†
21st do.	Escort of Gov.-Gen.
22d do.	Nusseerabad.
23d do.	Agra.
24th do.	Midnapore.
25th do.	Saugor.‡
26th do.	Meerut.

Regt.	Stations.
27th Nat. Inf.	Field serv., Indus.*
28th do.	Punneeput.
29th do.	Banda.
30th do.	Neemuch.
31st do.	Field service, Indus.*
32d do.	Dacca.
33d do.	Delhi.‡
34th do.	Agra.
35th do.	Field service, Indus.*
36th do.	Jumalpore.
37th do.	Field service, Indus.*
38th do.	Delhi.
39th do.	Neemuch.
40th do.	Dinapore.
41st do.	Benares.
42d do.	Field service, Indus*
43d do.	Field service, Indus*
44th do.	Etawah and Bandah.
45th do.	Shahjehanpore.
46th do.	Jubbulpore.
47th do.	Agra.
48th do.	Field service, Indus*
49th do.	Neemuch.
50th do.	Mirzapore.
51st do.	Dinapore.
52d do.	Nusseerabad.
53d do.	Field service, Indus†
54th do.	Loodianah.
55th do.	Lucknow.
56th do.	Dinapore.
57th do.	Barrackpore.
58th do.	Barrackpore.
59th do.	Moradabad.
60th do.	Benares.‡
61st do.	Almorah.
62d do.	Cawnpore.
63d do.	Lucknow.‡
64th do.	Allyghur.
65th do.	Coast of Arracan
66th do.	Hussingabad.
67th do.	Benares.
68th do.	Allahabad.
69th do.	Berhampore.
70th do.	Sylhet.
71st do.	Neemuch.
72d do.	Allahabad.‡
73d do.	Sylhet.
74th do.	Nusseerabad.
Artillery	Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
Engineers	Fort William (hd. qu.)

* Ordered forward. † [illegible] their orders at Ferozepore. ‡ [illegible]

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.
13th Lt. Drags.	Bangalore.
4th Foot	Bangalore.
21st do.	Exp. from N S Wales
39th do.	Bellary.
41st do.	Belgaum.
54th do.	Fort St. George.
55th do.	Secunderabad.
57th do.	Cannanore.
62d do.	Moulmein.
63d do.	Moulmein.
Company's Troops.	
1st Lt. Cav.	Kamptee.
2d do.	Jaulnah.
3d do.	Sholapore.
4th do.	Arcot.
5th do.	Arcot.
6th do.	Secunderabad.
7th do.	Bellary.
8th do.	Arcot.
Europ. Regt.	Kamptee.
1st Nat. Inf.	Madras.
2d do.	French Rocks.
3d do.	Secunderabad.
4th do.	Cannanore.
5th do.	Palamcottah.
6th do.	Cuttack.
7th do.	Kulladghee.
8th do.	Singapore & Malacca.
9th do.	Quilon.
10th do.	Bellary.
11th do.	Kamptee.
12th do.	Penang.
13th do.	Moulmein.
14th do.	Cuttack.
15th do.	Trichinopoly.
16th do.	Cuddapah.
17th do.	Russell Kondah.

Regts.	Stations.
18th Nat. Inf.	Belgaum.
19th do.	Madras.
20th do.	Malligaum.
21st do.	Ahmednuggur.
22d do.	Masulipatam.
23d do.	Mangalore.
24th do.	Palaveram.
25th do.	Kamptee.
26th do.	Belgaum.
27th do.	Palamcottah.
28th do.	Mercara, Coorg.
29th do.	Jaulnah.
30th do.	Trichinopoly.
31st do.	Ellore.
32d do.	Hurryhur.
33d do.	Vellore.
34th do.	Bangalore.
35th do.	Secunderabad.
36th do.	Cannanore.
37th do.	Palaveram.
38th do.	Bangalore.
39th do.	Bellary.
40th do.	Moulmein.
41st do.	Secunderabad.
42d do.	Kamptee.
43d do.	Berhampore.
44th do.	Vizagapatam.
45th do.	Trichinopoly.
46th do.	Mangalore.
47th do.	Dharwar.
48th do.	Vellore.
49th do.	Kamptee.
50th do.	Vizianagrum.
51st do.	Secunderabad.
52d do.	Sholapore.
Artillery	St. Thos.'s Mount (h.q.)
Engineers	Fort St. George (h.q.)

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Queen's Troops.

Regts.	Stations.
4th Lt. Drags.	Kirkee, &c. *
2d Foot.	Field service, Sinde
6th do.	Bombay.
17th do.	Field service, Sinde.
40th do.	Reserve Force, Sinde
Company's Troops.	
1st Lt. Cav.	Field serv. Sinde.
2d do.	Mhow.
3d do.	Deesa.
Europ. Reg.	on serv. to Aden.
1st Nat. Inf.	Field serv. Sinde.
2d do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
3d do.	Mhow.
4th do.	Asseerghur.
5th do.	Field service, Sinde.
6th do.	Deesa.
7th do.	Mhow.
8th do.	Sattarah.

Regts.	Stations.
9th Nat. Inf.	Ahmedabad.
10th do.	Poonah.
11th do.	Bhooj.
12th do.	Rajcote.
13th do.	Deesa.
14th do.	Ahmedabad.
15th do.	Malligaum.
16th do.	Dapoolee.
17th do.	Mhow.
18th do.	Baroda.
19th do.	Field service, Sinde.
20th do.	Baroda.
21st do.	Poonah.
22d do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
23d do.	Field service, Sinde.
24th do.	On service to Aden.
25th do.	Poonah.
26th do.	Reserve Force, Sinde.
Artillery	Poonah, Bombay, &c.
Engineers	Poonah (hd. qu.)

* Two squadrons (or one wing) with the force in Sinde.

Asiatic Journal.

EXCHANGES DURING THE LAST MONTH.—Bt.-Col. Wildman, K.H., 6th Dr. Gds., with Bt. Col. T. H. H. Davies, h. p. Chass. Brit.—Capt. Barton, 7th F., with Capt. Ramsden, h. p. 6th F.—Capt. Hill, 20th F., with Capt. Murray, 96th F.—Capt. Harrison, 83d F., with Anstruther, Unatt.

APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED.—Lieut. Postlethwaite, 26th F.—Lieut. Inglis, Unatt.—Ens. Wallace, 26th F.—Ens. Weyland, 2d W. I. Reg.

Military Establishments.—The warning voice that has so long and so loudly depicted the condition of our warlike establishments, which has called attention to the state of the east, the west, and the provinces, as pregnant with danger and alarm; the voice that pronounced our Navy to be inadequately prepared for impending emergencies, that proved our Military forces to be actually engaged in a contest to which their strength was unequal; the voice that proclaimed the approach of war, though disbelieved like Cassandra, even like Cassandra was prophetic of truth. We are at war, as the Duke of Wellington justly said, in two parts of the world, in Asia and in America—in India and in Canada; and to what was thus described as a war in two parts of the world, is superadded an extreme probability of our being soon engaged in active hostilities with the United States. Yet all our establishments are peace establishments, essentially peace establishments; and while it is admitted on all hands, that, notwithstanding the exertions of the Admiralty during the last year, it would be extremely difficult for us to send such a reinforcement to our Naval stations abroad, and equip such an armament for our protection at home, as a declaration of war against any first-rate power would render necessary, our land forces are only to be increased by the miserable amount of 5000 men. We have been defeated in India, or at least our operations in that quarter have been baffled, we can scarcely maintain Canada against smouldering treason and the assault of sympathisers whom their Government as yet pretends to discountenance, the whole power of the United States is to be brought to bear against us on the territory in dispute between New Brunswick and Maine. 50,000 Militia are to be called out, and 3000 regular troops are to be added to the Army; Congress has empowered the President to assist Maine in its present enterprise and its truly American mode of settling the boundary question—and all the preparations about to be made to meet these difficulties amount to the raising of 5000 men. An inadequate force is worse than none at all, it is a useless expense—it damps the courage of the men, and it dispels that *prestige* attached to the national name which is the surest herald of victory. The Americans have set about the seizure of the disputed territory with all the sturdy energy, and much of the political bad faith proper to republicans, from the days of Rome and Carthage downwards. The whole union is animated with the spirit of one man, and that man a hero, a reckless one, but still a hero—active, resolute, and enamoured of positions, retreat from which forbids. The English Government has done nothing—nay, it has done worse than nothing;—it has ordered the representative of the sovereign to resist, but it has left him without the means of resistance, so that if he obey his orders, not only will the disputed territory be lost, but New Brunswick to boot, and then what shall save Her Majesty's dominions south of the St. Lawrence? The English Government has done worse than nothing, for its Minister for Foreign Affairs has avowed his fear of strengthening the Governor of New Brunswick, lest, forsooth, the jealousy of the Americans should be excited; the English Government has done worse than nothing, for while its Army is atomically unequal to its duties in every part of the world, its Minister of War proposes an addition to the troops, not adequate to supply the deficiency of any one corps that is actively engaged; the English Government has done worse than nothing, for to American armaments it opposes the chance of negotiations. Negotiations! America must have the disputed territory, or must be beaten. Give her the disputed territory, and next year she will require more; give her the disputed territory, and every State of the Union will be confirmed in the belief that she may wage war on her own account, secure of the assistance of the Federal Government, and secure that England fears to cope with the Federal Government; give her the disputed territory, and see how long Canada will be retained, with what demeanour France will bear questioning of her encroachments on the coast of the Pacific, and with how deferential an ear Russia will listen to remonstrance against her advances in Asia. America has thrown down the gauntlet—she has brought the question to an issue, and she defies us;—it to defiance we retort defiance, if we take up the gauntlet, if we accept the challenge, war ensues; but better far war than ignominious truckling, which will not only bring disgrace on the national honour, but (for immaculate honour is a tower of strength) ruin on the national interests.—*Monthly Law Magazine.*

HINTS TO OFFICERS EMBARKING FOR CANADA.

Requisites (referring only to winter)—1. A large, but dandily-tight, P jacket, lined with woollen. 2. Fine blue pilot-cloth regimental frock coat, double-breasted, regimental buttons, sleeves lined with flannel, black Astracan collar—not cuffs of the same, for it is difficult to draw the P over them. 3. Pantaloons of fine pilot-cloth—regimental colour, if to be got, if not, blue. 4. The regimental forage cap, with band and ear-covers of fur, is the best and cheapest winter head-piece. The adjuncts are to be had in any Canadian town. 5. Blue Indian-rubber cloak, with sleeves. 6. Do. do. haver-sack. 7. Waterproof Wellington boots—ditto goloshes, well up to instep. N.B.—Winter boots and shoes to be large, so as to wear the thickest sort, or even two pair, of socks. Commerah socks the best. 8. Two pair of best blankets, and a stock of flannel. 9. Canteen, holding breakfast things for two, and a few plates and dishes, all of commonest delf, and (if the individual be not of the Temperance Society!) a flask or two, with tumblers and wine glasses. This article of regimental outfit, the canteen, usually quoted as useless by parents fitting out their sons, might not have been compatible with Peninsula old-soldiering, but "in these degenerate days" it is most requisite. 10. A small tool chest, containing merely some half-dozen implements of the roughest work. It is not to be bought in this country. 11. A small double pocket-pistol gives a feeling of security in "the lonely round" of the officer on duty, and may protect a despatch.

Luxuries.—1. A good thick carpet, say twelve by fifteen feet, with rug. 2. Strong moreen curtains for two windows. 3. A saddle, with D's fore and aft; small waterproof horse-valise for a change of clothes; small pair of holsters, one for your protection, the other for *grog* and *grog*. N.B.—I have seen a tin-case holding a pint of liquor, a parcel of sandwiches, and half a dozen cigars, fitted into a holster. *Apropos* to the article saddle—a really good English saddle can never be bought cheap, and is *never dear*. 4. A couple of horse blankets. 5. Double and single bridle. 6. Set of gig, tandem, or other harness, with extra long *tugs* for sleighing. N.B.—The saddle is the only part of horse equipment which is not to be found tolerably good in the larger towns of British North America. Carriage-harness is well made and well suited to the country, and scarcely half the price of London harness. Sleighing is the only winter out-door amusement, except skating. Every one who likes to do as his neighbours do, will, whether his purse can or cannot afford it, drive his sleigh! Driving-whips, by-the-by, are bad in the colonies; but they are awkward articles to carry about. I wish some one would try the experiment of the *fishing-rod splice* for rendering tandem-whips portable. 7. A pair of thick drab cloth, or waterproof mud-boots, or overalls, for riding in cold or wet weather. 8. Skaits. 9. A large prepared sheep skin rug for sleigh, &c.

Shooting.—1. Good double gun, 2,000 copper caps; flag of wadding, or shees's, small case of Eley's patent cartridges, part of them loaded with buck-shot. These should be soldered in tin. 2. Rifle. From what I have seen and heard of eastern and western shooting, I would not take one at a gift. 3. Indian-rubber or painted canvass cover for gun. 4. The dog best calculated, in my mind, for these coverts and climate, is a small but strong, good-nosed, but not too finely bred, setter. An active, rough coated retriever, good at water, is a great aid. Both are very scarce in this country.

Fishing.—1. Fly-rods not too limber—joined by splice. 2. A few hanks of best gut. 3. Limerick hooks of sizes—but larger than those usually in fashion at home. 4. A few gaudy salmon-flies. No other ready-made English flies will avail.

Hunting.—The sport-man, who is inclined to follow my advice, will leave his "pink and skins" in merry England, or Green Erin, contenting himself whilst in this country, with *recollections* of that first of field sports, fox hunting. If, however, the red-hot Nimrod must perforce follow the Montreal hounds over a country whose surface alternately emulates *brick* and *bird lime*, and over zig-zag fences from six to ten feet high, let him sport—vice *tops*—the long jack book, *à la* Alvanley, which, hunting apart, is always useful for riding in the deep roads of Canada, and may be worn in uniform.—*Correspondent U. S. Journal.*

Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

Captains—John Monday, Edward John Johnson, Hon. Edward Howard, Samuel Helland.

Commanders—Edmund Barford Westbrook, John Taylor (the junior Commander).

Retired Commanders, under H M's Order in Council of January 30, 1816—Thomas Ratsey, John Queich, Edward Libby.

Retired Commanders, under H M's Order in Council of Nov. 21, 1830—Stephen Hilton, Thomas Hughes, Joseph George Hudson Gramshaw, George Augustus Schultz, Hugh Entwisle.

Lieutenants—Francis Higginson.

Masters—Nil.

Surgeons—Frederick William Le Grand, Charles Prianlx, James Edward Goodridge.

Assistant-Surgeons—James Walsh, William Moorhead, Andrew Moody, John Hodge, Arthur Duff Milne, William Henderson, William Leitch, Christopher Frederick Watts, William Craig, Alexander Wilson, M.D., Robert Bacon, Daniel O'Callaghan, Charles Nelson Wilkinson.

Royal Marines—Captain John Tutton Brown, First Lieutenant Andrew Roger Savage.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—E. P. Halsted (1836) to *Childers*. W. W. P. Johnson (1835) to *Winchester*.

Lieutenants—John Evans (*b*—1826), Henry Harvey (1834), F. B. Montresor (1835), W. Coles, and T. Harvey (Flag Lieut.), to *Winchester*. H. Hawkins (1836) to *Donegal*. Watson T. Riches, R.N. (1814), to Coast Guard. George Snell (1825) to *Gleaner*.

Masters—P. W. Robinson to *Winchester*. Thomas P. Cheeseman (Second Master and Pilot) to *Gleaner*, st.-vess. C. A. F. Noddle to *Winchester*.

Mate—R. Waller to *Curlew*. C. Taylor to *Waterwitch*. D. Reid to *Implacable*.

Purser—T. Stones (1801) to *Winchester*.

Surgeon—W. Kent to *Serpent*, v. Holder, invalided.

Assistant Surgeon—Robt. McCrea (1830), of Greenwich Hospital, to *Winchester*.

Secretaries—R. Halliday, Esq., to be Secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir R. Otway.

Clerk—Charles Richards (son of late Commander G. S. Richards) to *Bellerophon*.

Captain Sir H. F. Senhouse, Knt., K.C.H. (1814), will commission the *Blenheim*—Captain Houston Stewart (1817) the *Benbow*—Captain Jenkin Jones (1828) the *Curaçoa*—and Captain Lord John Churchill (1826) the *Druid*.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Symons, r. Mar. 16.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, r. Mar. 31.
BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21.
IBERIA, Middleton, s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Mar. 18, d. Apr. 7.
CITY OF LONDONDERRY, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMB RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Dec. 7, d. April 26.
HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
HMB OROONOOKO, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1813) s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, r. Feb. 14.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.
HMB LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.
HMB TYRIAN, r. Feb. 16.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 8, d. April 28.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMB EXPRESS, Coke, s. April 9, d. June 26.
HMB HOPE, Reese (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12.
HMB LAPWING, Cogian (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.

Mexico.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1816), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20.
HMB REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 25.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

In Port.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, r. Feb. 16.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), r. Mar. 15.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1814), r. Mar. 18.
HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), r. Mar. 26.
HMB PETREL, Crooke (1814), r. Mar. 30.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.

PORTSMOUTH, April 5.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—Admiral Sir P. Durham is not to strike his flag until the 15th inst., when the *Britannia* will be paid off, and re-commissioned the following day by Capt. Ellice. *Boadicea* transport sailed on Sunday for Bermuda, with convicts from the hulks at Woolwich and Portsmouth: these men, amounting to 150, are to be employed in finishing the government works at that island. *Victor* went into harbour on Monday morning, and shortly after was warped into the basin: at four o'clock the crew were paid wages, and left the Dock-yard. The business of removing the stores and unrigging has been performed by the officers and men of the Ordinary: a great saving must take place if this plan is generally adopted. The *Victor* brought 50,000*l.* in gold from the Cape, belonging to the Crown, which has been deposited in the Navy Pay Pay Office. The orders for *Cleopatra* to hoist the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey have been changed, and she has gone to Plymouth to embark some detachments of troops from that garrison, to join the service companies in the West Indies, and was to sail with them to-morrow. *Dasher* steamer has had her defects made good, and returned to Weymouth. The *Revenge* is not to be put in commission at present, but orders have been sent for *Benbow*, *Dublin*, and *Blonde* to be fitted for commission forthwith. *Benbow* is in the basin; *Dublin* has been moved down to the Dock-yard; and *Blonde* is taken in dock. *Waterwitch* and *Ætna* are ready to go out of harbour, and will no doubt go to Spithead to-morrow. *Curlew* and *Snipe* are in the basin: the latter has been sail's. Neither *Clio* or *Childers* have yet been commissioned: they are to be masted and ready for officers and men. *Powerful* is still at Spithead, upwards of 100 short of complement. Wind E., blowing strong. *Indus* has been taken out of dock, and moved up the harbour. The new Lieut.-Gov. of the garrison, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir H. Pakenham, joined on Sunday. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Ætna*, *Snipe*, and *Messenger* steamer, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, April 5.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—March 30th—Sailed *Swale*, tender to *Astrea*, with stores for the packet service at Falmouth, and *Lively*, lighter, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yard. Arrived *Braganza*, peninsular steam-packet, from London, completed her coals, and sailed for Falmouth. 31st—*Tyrian*, packet, 6, Lieut.-Com. Henry Crocker, went out of harbour, and proceeded immediately for Falmouth. Arrived the *Alonzo*, transport, Lieut. Simpson, Agent, from Deptford, with stores for the Royal William Victualling-yard. April 1st—*Stirling Castle*, 74, was taken into dock to have some slight defects made good, and to be fitted for a convict hulk. Arrived the *Liverpool*, peninsular packet, from Falmouth, having landed the mails at that place, she sailed the same day for London. 2nd—*Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, was paid wages; several seamen lately paid off from the *Scylla* at this port, have entered on board her. 3d—Arrived *Stakesby*, transport, from the island of Ascension; she has brought home some invalids, but not any news of consequence. 4th—Arrived *Cleopatra*, 26, Capt. Lushington, from Spithead, and came into Barnpool; a party of men were immediately sent from the Dock-yard to fit her for the reception of troops; as soon as she is ready, a detachment from the 36th depot in this garrison will be embarked on board her, and she will proceed with them to New Brunswick. Arrived *Pantaloon*, 10, from Bristol, on her way to Portsmouth, with volunteers for the Navy; was obliged to put into this port, it blowing strong from E. by S. 5th—*Harpy*, 10, Lieut.-Com. J. S. Ellman, will be paid off this day into Ordinary. Vice-Admiral Sir T. Harvey, K.C.B., is hourly expected here; he will hoist his flag on board *Inconstant*, 36, Captain D. Pring, and proceed in her to West Indies, as Commander-in-Chief on that and the Halifax stations. *Belleisle*, 74, and *Druid*, 46, have been brought alongside the jetties, and are expected to be commissioned in a few days; both of them are to be fitted with shell-rooms, and are to have the new armament. *Calcutta*, 84, is out of the dock-yard hands, and is ready to receive men; it is reported that she is shortly to be commissioned. *Spartan*, 26, is in frame, and she is to remain in that state for some time to season. A number of hands have this week been put on the *Nile*, 92, and *Hindostan*, 80; the former is to be launched some time this summer; and the artificers have commenced planking the latter. The ship-wright apprentices for this yard are ordered to be entered *immediately*, instead of waiting for vacancies occasioned by deaths among the men. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Inconstant*, *Alonzo* (transport). In Barnpool—*Cleopatra*. In the Sound—*Implacable*, *Pantaloon*, *Stakesby* (transport.)

MILFORD HAVEN, 3d April.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Thursday last, the *Pigmy* steamer, Mr. Williams, Master, proceeded hence to Holyhead with the crew of the *Advice*. On Saturday she returned again to the station. On Friday the *Meteor*, Lieut. Pritchard, arrived from Plymouth, with provisions for the seamen who navigated the *Windsor Castle*. Having taken on board a supply of coal at the pier, one of the most commodious places for the purpose in the kingdom, she left on Monday for Falmouth. On Tuesday, the *Advice* steamer returned from Holyhead, whither she had been for new boilers. On Sunday the *Aid* lighter arrived from Plymouth with Naval stores. The Chaplain of Pembroke Yard was refused permission by the Admiralty to hold the chaplaincy of the Pembroke Union, although the office in no way interfered with his public duty, their Lordships stating, that they will allow *no officer* under their command to hold any other than their official appointment. This is a circumstance they intend strictly enforcing. Neither for emolument or otherwise me dock-yard officers generally allowed to transact any private business. The *Skylark* left this on Monday for a cruise along the coast, for the protection of the revenue. The *Adder* steam-packet is under repair. An alteration is to take place this week in the arrival and starting of the London Mail, owing to its travelling over the new line of road between Pembroke Dock and Carmarthen.

FALMOUTH, April 3.—Arrived Her M.'s packet *Hope*, Lieut. Rees, from the West Indies; sailed from Cape Henri the day after the *Pigeon*. She brings nothing new from the colonies. The *Express*, Lieut. Croke, sailed today for the West Indies.

H.M.S. MALABAR.—When this vessel struck on some rocks off Prince Edward Island, in Oct. last, Mr. J. Wightman, merchant, of Three Rivers, ventured off to her assistance in a small open boat, at the risk of his life. As a token of the high opinion they entertain of his services, Captain E. Harvey and the officers have ordered a handsome tea and coffee service, together with a salver, inclosed in a neat case, which is to be presented to him. The principal article has the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Joseph Wightman, by Captain E. Harvey, and the Officers of H.M.S. *Malabar*, for the important service he rendered to that ship when in danger on the rocks, off Cape Bear, Prince Edward Island, 19th Oct., 1838."

The *Larne* sloop of war, which was sent, in June last, to look after the wrecked crew of a British ship among the Caroline Islands, was recently fallen in with, working back to Canton, from whence she was despatched.

Captain G. Smith's plan for fitting steam-vessels with life-boats, has been completed on board the *Cairon* now at Woolwich by order of the Lords of the Admiralty. The upper section of the paddle-box is cut off, and a boat replaces it bottom upwards, so that the wheel revolves inside of her, the midship thwarts being unshipped, and she lies on davits with hinges, which will enable her to be lowered into the water in a few minutes when required.

THE BRITISH NAVY.—Looking at things in general, we must confess that we are not of those who dream that our Navy is quite in a desperate state. Other countries may be building ships—so much the better:—British blue-jackets must be very much altered if, in the event of a war, they are not building them for us.—*Quarterly Review.*

MALTA, *March* 13.—*Minden*, 74, arrived on 8th inst., from Tunis; and *Tribune*, frigate, on the following day from Lisbon. *Harlequin* sailed on the 9th for Gibraltar. The following ships were lying here:—*Princess Charlotte, Ceylon, Rodney, Asia, Vanguard, Bellerophon, Hastings, Talavera, Minden, Castor, Talbot, Tribune, Scorpion*, and *Beacon* sur.-ves., cutter *Magpie*, and steamer *Confiance*.

COAST GUARD.—A Correspondent proposes (from the general dislike which the men of this service have to the present uniform cap, particularly when "drest in their best") that a good C. D. B. leather hat should be substituted for it, with the crown on the front, and the words "Coast Guard" over it, done in a similar way to the hats of men-of-war's men, which have the ship's name, &c. That the trade should be called on to furnish patterns; and the one whose pattern is approved of should contract for the supply of the *whole force* in England, and like contracts be taken in Scotland and Ireland. That when completed, the number required for each district be sent in cases to the Collector of Customs within that district, who would supply by application from the Inspecting Commander the number required for each station, and stop the amount of cost from each man on pay-day, and transmit the same to the contractor. The men would then look and feel more like what they are termed "essentially Naval."

The *Fairy, Boxer*, and *Mastiff* surveying-vessels will resume their respective surveys from Woolwich this month.

A large steamer and a brigantine will be launched at Sheerness next month: the latter for the Packet service.

It is reported that Mr. Wilson, principal Draughtsman at the Admiralty, will succeed Mr. Stone, as Builder at Chatham Dock-yard.

The *Victor* (whose arrival we notified last week) has visited nearly all the places on the coasts and islands in India, and was nearly a year and a half on the Coasts of Australia, New Zealand, and many of the most interesting islands in the South Seas, and has gone over 85,000 miles of ground; she has been remarkably healthy, only losing four seamen and two petty officers, Messrs. Rowe and Orchard, the Captain's Clerk and the Carpenter, by fever caught at Batavia; at one time she had 54 officers and men ill from its effects, but owing to the skill and talents of Mr. Nutt, Surgeon, the only medical officer on board, they all recovered, with the exception of the two above-named officers.

RL. MARINES.—Assist.-Surg. W. Chartres, of the Royal Marine Hospital, is about leaving for Australia: he will be succeeded by Assist.-Surg. John Beard, at present serving on board the *Atholl* troop-ship.

The masts, rigging, &c., of the *Royal Adelaide*, at Plymouth, are ordered to be inspected, and prepared for her to lay in the Sound, and go to sea occasionally, the *San Josef* taking her situation in Hamoaze.

The *Nile*, 92, will be launched at Plymouth this summer, and a second-rate laid down in her room.

The *Navarino* and *Cornwall* are fitting at Deptford for convict-ships, as are the *Hindostan* and *Hero*; *Asia*, for Bermuda; *Morning Star*, for Cape of Good Hope; and *Trincomalee* and *Blenheim* in dry-dock for Australia. The contractors are busy fitting double dock-gates.

The following ships are ordered to be got ready for demonstration, so as to receive men promptly, if required:—*Agincourt*, 74, *Belleisle*, 74, and *Druid*, 46, at Plymouth; *Blenheim*, 74, Sheerness; *Benbow*, 74, and *Blonde*, 46, at Portsmouth.

TARTAR REVENUE CUTTER.—In our last we stated the exertions of the crew of this cutter. The following is an extract from a letter that appeared in the *Plymouth Journal*, 28th ult.:—

"Lieut. Davies, having heard that one of the owners had publicly stated 'that he would only give a pint of beer to the men who had accompanied the Commander of the *Tartar*,' stung with such ingratitude, Lieut. Davies placed the affair in the hands of a professional gentleman. The result was, the magistrates awarded 200*l.* to the crew, and the Humane Society have determined to grant medals to Lieut. Davies and his two adventurous companions. It was then found that the Captain of the French brig saved had been placed in her on his marriage by his father; that contrary winds from Bourdeaux, and length of passage, would swallow up all the benefits of the voyage; and that he would have to pay 50*l.* of the above award. Lieut. Davies and crew, struck with such misfortune, after consulting together, gave the poor Captain a receipt for his fourth of the 200*l.* awarded, which saved the new-married Captain from total ruin."

[In the war of 1803, Capt. Lord Cochrane and crew of the *Pallas* frigate performed an act of similar generosity, in returning property of most considerable amount, the private venture of an unfortunate individual, captured in war, and who would have been totally ruined but for such humane conduct.—*Ed. N. and M. G.*]

The report that the *Powerful* is fitted with paddle-wheels, to be worked by a tread-mill, is contradicted. The Admiralty refused to allow any such experiment.

FALMOUTH, March 29.—H.M.'s packet *Peterel*, Lieut. Crooke, arrived this afternoon from Mexico, having sailed from Vera Cruz on 4th Feb., Tampico on 15th and Havannah on 1st March, bringing despatches and the usual mails. Only 50,000 dollars on freight have reached by this arrival, the bulk of which is from the last-named place. Mr. Pakenham was still in the interior in the character of mediator, and was expected at Vera Cruz on the 24th ult., with the conditions of settlement on the part of the Mexican government for the approval or not of the French Admiral and that Anglo-Gallic consul Mr. Gifford, who now so conspicuously figures before the public in rather a suspicious light, as connected with the packet taken out of H.M.'s packet *Express* by the order of Admiral Baudin. This affair, which has already been made matter of so much discussion in Parliament, will now come forth with all its true bearings, as, no doubt, the despatches now arrived are complete in detail. The affair throughout has engaged much of the attention of the Naval officers on the station. The prevailing opinion was that our flag had been insulted. H.M.S. *Madagascar* and nine other English ships of war at Vera Cruz, and the French force, without alteration, still maintaining the blockade. The merchant vessels were at Sacrificios, in number about 40. H.M.S. *Cornwallis* and *Edinburgh* were at the Havannah. Several ships of our fleet, it is stated, were on the eve of sailing for N. America. Three days before the packet sailed from Vera Cruz a melancholy accident occurred. It appears that a cutter belonging to the *Madagascar* broke adrift, occasioned by a heavy swell, when a boat was despatched from the ship with 17 hands on board, and whilst alongside the cutter a tremendous swell swamped the boat, and unfortunately eleven of the crew were drowned. Six men, one being a gunner, succeeded by swimming in reaching a reef, and were providentially saved.

THE NAVY.—All injustice, by whomsoever it may be wrought, recoils upon the perpetrator in the shape of risk or weakness, to which otherwise he would not have been liable. The most vulnerable point of every Government is its injustice. The sore point of any and every department in the State is the injustice suffered by those who serve under it. The real deterioration of the British Navy is by no means physical,—not the scantiness of stores, nor the diminished number of ships, nor the reduction of material force of any kind: the true decline of our Navy is in its *morale*. It is in the treatment experienced by officers, petty officers, and seamen. It is in their sense of the wrongs inflicted on them—in their despair of justice—the discouragement of that high spirit by which they once were animated—the consequent prevalence throughout the profession of wounded pride, of brooding discontent, and of alienation from the service proportioned to their consciousness of ill-requited zeal, of knowledge depreciated, of merit overlooked, and ignorance and insignificance promoted. It is true that all classes of the British Navy have much cause to complain, and chiefly, so far as the officers are concerned, and so far as a single cause can operate, on account of the enormous multitude of members with which the service has been crowded. We have already, on more than one occasion, hinted at this inherent and predominant vice. Whole squads of boys, from 10 to 14 years of age, are swept away from school, or from their paternal firesides, into the Midshipmen's berths of our men-of-war, already overrun with similar occupants, and this for no reason but because it has been a custom of old standing (far "more honoured in the breach than the observance") to let sea-going Captains oblige their friends and relations at home by relieving them from some of those domestic supernumeraries, and transferring them to the public charge. When there are, as there always have been, *thousands* of unemployed Midshipmen, it does seem to us the most preposterous thing in the world to let the service be encumbered by incessant draughts from society of still accumulating shoals of useless "youngsters." At the end of six years afloat, by far the greater portion of those youths *pass* for Lieutenants; but of those who prove themselves on examination fitted for the rank, it is a small proportion who are permitted, while young men, to attain it, and they are notoriously selected on grounds very different from superior intelligence or merit. The youngest Midshipmen are usually first promoted, being for the most part those who have the most powerful friends. But, *sooner or later*, an overloaded list of Midshipmen leads of necessity to an excess in the number of Lieutenants, and by consequence of Lieutenants craving for, and disappointed in, the promotion fairly due to services so valuable as theirs. Of this class of officers—perhaps, all things considered, the most important to an *effective* Navy—the number at this moment on the list exceeds we understand three thousand, and their grievances are scarcely less numerous than they are themselves: of these, many of the most galling have been the creation of the last six or seven years, and their pressure has at length been such as to compel this meritorious and ill-used body of officers, after much and anxious consideration, to frame a memorial explanatory of their causes for dissatisfaction, which they have recently presented to the Commissioners now sitting "to inquire into the several modes of promotion and retirement now authorised and granted to the Officers of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Services, for ascertaining *the comparative situation of the officers in each branch*," and to report whether any beneficial changes can be made in the existing system.—*Times.*

UNITED STATES NAVY.—The *Army and Navy Chronicle* says that the official Navy Register for 1839 gives the number of each grade of Officers in the Navy, as follows:—

Captains	52	Passed Midshipmen	196
Commanders	35	Midshipmen	250
Lieutenants	285	Masters	27
Surgeons	60	Professors of Mathematics and Teachers of Languages	16
Passed Assist.-Surgeons	16	Boatswains	25
Assistant-Surgeons	51	Gunners	35
Pursers	49	Carpenters	27
Chaplains	11	Sailmakers	26
Total Commissioned	579	Total Warrant	602

Of these, two Commanders, one Lieutenant, one passed Assistant-Surgeon, and one passed Midshipman, are nominated to the Senate for promotion.

Of the vessels composing the Navy, there are—

	On the Stocks.	In Commission.	In Ordinary.
Ships of the Line	4	2	5
Razee	—	1	—
Frigates	6	*3	5
Frigates, 2nd Class	—	1	1
Sloops of War	—	13	3
Brigs	—	3	1
Schooners	—	6	2
Steam-ship	—	1	—
Store-ship	—	1	—
	10	31	17

LIST OF PRIZES advertised for Payment in the "London Gazette," between the 20th December, 1838, and 19th March, 1839:—*Amomathy*, for Bonetta and Intrepid—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Circe*, for Bonetta and Intrepid—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, J. Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Cherub*, for Bonetta—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Cameleon*, for Jane, Salvage—cap. 7, 8, 9, and 10 Oct. 37—pay. 8 Mar. 39—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, Great George-st., Westminster. *Dolphin*, for Cobra d Africa and Providencia, Hulls, Cargoes, and Bounty on Slaves—cap. 27 May and 1 June 37—pay. 15 Feb. 39—Agent, Sir F. M. Ommanney, 22, Norfolk-st., Strand. *Experiment*, for Bonetta and Intrepid—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72, Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury. *Pylades* for Gaceta, Bounty on Slaves—cap. 14 Jan. 36—pay. 19 Feb. 39—Agent, J. P. Muspratt, 34, Abchurch-lane. *Savage*, for Jane Salvage—cap. 7, 8, 9, and 10 Oct. 37—pay. 8 Mar. 39—Agent, J. Woodhead, 1 James street, Adelphi. *Scylla*, for Jane, Salvage—cap. 7, 8, 9, and 10 Oct. 37—pay. 8 Mar. 39—Agents, Hallett and Robinson, Great George-st., Westminster. *Unique*, for Bonetta—cap. 26 Nov. 08—pay. 1 Feb. 39—Agent, John Hinxman, 72 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE NAVY.

		Feb. 20, 1839.	Includg. Boys.	Oct. 1, 1834.	Includ. Boys.
1st rate,	Caledonia	820	66	790	58
	Royal Frederick, or Queen	785	66	750	58
	Princess Charlotte	725	66	670	58
2nd rate,	Rodney	695	60	720	52
	Asia and Vanguard	643	60	630	52
3rd rate,	Revenge	590	53	570	45
	Edinburgh	540	53	520	45
	Boscawen (building)	570	53	520	45
4th rate,	Fanham	445	47	420	41
	Portland	395	47	380	41
5th rate,	Madagascar	290	39	275	34
	Resistance	280	39	275	34
	Belvidera	265	39	260	34
	Pique	305	39	—	—
6th rate,	Calypso	205	33	190	26
	Cruizer	210	33	175	26
	Calypso (building)	185	33	—	—
	Andromache	165	33	160	26
	Dido and Daphne	160	33	—	—
Sloops,	Nimrod	120	24	120	22
	Modeste	125	24	—	—
	Rover	125	24	—	—
	Harrier	120	24	110	22
	Columbine	115	24	110	22
Gn. brigs,	Algerine	60	10	50	9
	Brisk	55	10	50	9
	Schooners & Cutters	40	8	40	8

The above Table shows the new complements of ships of war established by Order in Council on Feb. 20 last, and the one esta-

* Including two preparing for sea.

blished in Oct. 1834; and though the recent arrangement has increased the crews of the ships by a few men, yet, considering the number of boys now allowed, the complements are still too weak for the increased armament and heavy masts and yards of our ships. The line-of-battle ships have too few men by 50, and to have all the ships down to a fifth-rate. Such a ship as *Bellona* ought never to go to sea, and cannot be really an effective man of war, under 500 men. The sloops are also much under manned, particularly the first, second, and third classes, which ought to have from 15 to 20 men more each; for it should be borne in mind, ships are now called sloops of war that are nearly of as much tonnage, and as heavy yards and masts, as the old 28's, which had a complement of 195 men. *Carnefort* class 28's are 900 tons, the same as the old war class of 36's, which had a complement of 254. The arrangement of the complement of Midshipmen should still be altered; there are too few in the sloop class, and too many in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth-rates. One example will suffice.—*Dido* class is allowed four Mates, four Midshipmen, two Volunteers of the first class. *Modeste*, a ship with the same number of boats and decks to attend to, has only one Mate, two Midshipmen, one Volunteer—evidently too few. We have a competent opinion for saying, that the Captain of the afterguard and Captains of fore and main tops should be made first class Petty Officers: the first does the duty of Captain of the forecastle in the after part of the ship, and the latter are men of great responsibility. When these revisions take place, the Admiralty would do well to call to their assistance some officers who have been recently at the labouring oar as First Lieutenants, men of acknowledged character. An Admiral or an old Captain may be a very fit person to preside on a Commission for any internal improvement or arrangement, but even in this they should consult such as are now carrying on the work, or have been in harness more recently than themselves. The duties and responsibilities of a Captain are so varied, that after he has been on the List 30 years, or obtained his flag, he cannot be so *au fait* at the detail of a ship as when he was a Lieutenant, and the active instrument in carrying on all the duties connected with the daily arrangements of one. We should also much like to see the number of Marines reduced on *ship-board*, during the time of peace, and their place occupied by seamen. This would enable us, in the event of a rupture with any Power, to make two ships' companies out of one, by embarking additional Marines, which, in the mean time, would do valuable shore duty in our present weakly-garrisoned sea-port towns. The new scale has only half remedied the evil complained of, for on referring to the war complement, as settled by the Naval Instructions of Jan. 1806, we find *Caledonia* had 875 men, including 12 boys, *Bayne* (and she was not larger than *Rodney*) had 738 men, including 29 boys; *Canopus* (equal to *Asia*) had 738 men; *Revenge* had then 610 men, including 26 boys; *Edinburgh*, or her class, 590 men, including 24 boys; *Resistance* had then 294 men. Of the smaller vessels we can make no comparison, their sizes and armaments, in relation to what they are now called, being so different—frigates, such as *Amphion*, *Carysfort*, and *Emerald*, carrying 12, 9, and 6 pounders, long guns.—*Hants Telegraph.*

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—If I have not before this closed the controversy with Sir Charles Napier, and *James*, his gallant auxiliary, it has been solely from aversion to intrude upon columns crowded like yours with more important matter. To the request that I would enumerate those Scotch regiments which refuse admission to Irish Roman Catholics, I beg to name the Greys, the 26th, 42d, 72d, 78th, 92d, and 93d. Prior to their departure for Ceylon, the 90th, under Colonel Arbuthnot, did the same, and wisely. Whether the 25th, 79th, and 91st follow the example of their country corps I am not positive; if in error as to any of the first-named regiments, I am open to correction, and shall be prompt to repair my mistake. As to the mixed regiments which flinched at Waterloo, Sir Charles may obtain a clue by inquiring of that most gallant officer, his friend, Sir J. M. Tylden, to what corps, in his opinion, we owe the defeat of New Orleans. It is remarkable that the first battalion in America, and the second in Flanders, should have behaved at the same time in precisely the same way. As to the other Waterloo corps which wavered, I choose to be silent, because I conscientiously believe that the fault of its failure lay chiefly with him who caused it to fire before the column of D'Erlon was well within range; but it is certain that the gallantry of its officers alone saved the regimental colours from foreign grasp. I have always understood that the Ensign who bore them slew an assailant with his sword—an incident which could hardly have taken place unless the regiment had wholly given way. In Wales many believe Picton to have been picked off by an Irish fugitive, who wished to avenge the wrongs of his race.

My assailant attacks me for saying that I only wish the 23d to be made equally national with the 42d—a corps which he asserts not to be national at all, since only *three-fourths of its officers are of Celtic blood.* Now, I presume that a gentleman may be deemed proprietor of an estate, although, to supply present necessities, he has mortgaged it to *one-fourth* its value. That one-fourth may be paid off by economy; but when the Jew's share comes to *three-fourths* of the whole, it is evident that the preponderance no longer rests with the rightful master, but with the shark. If a stranger were introduced to three such men as Sir Charles Napier, in company with one named Joseph Hume, he would feel himself in the society of high-minded, generous, and lofty-souled individuals, for Mr. Joseph would probably conceal his own selfishness; but I much fear that three Joseph Humes, on the other hand, would paralyse even the proud spirit of a knightly Napier, and render him useless to society as iced gunpowder. Kept separate, each might be useful. The Hames would manage the Commissariat better than men of Sir Charles' high and haughty disposition; whilst the Napiers would be not the less effective at a storming party, for that they were not encumbered with a Joseph Hume. Every society takes its moral character from the majority of its members. I have never contended that regiments, on an emergency, if unable to complete from amongst their own countrymen, should refuse admission to officers or privates of a friendly race, but I do complain that the Welch, whose loyalty, obedience, and devotion to monarchy are proverbial, should be excluded from the same attention which the peasant of Connaught and turbulent sons of Tipperary are allowed to receive, and that they are ordered to take Irish Papists whilst Protestant Cymraeg might readily be procured. Let Sir Charles James Napier show that any mischief arose, or that good did not arise from the strict nationality of the Ancient Britons in 1798, and I will quit the field, and own that nationality should be confined to the 18th, 87th, and 88th alone.

I am glad, however, that this controversy has drawn from Sir Charles James Napier an admission that he is not averse to the adoption of a bayonet exercise, although even on this point he misinterprets my argument; I never dreamed of recommending pikes for regulars, although in storming parties and night attacks I certainly do think that the *cutlass* might with advantage be substituted for the bayonet. What I contend for is, that in a rush where *the fronts are equal*, and the military cannot meet their foe in flank, undisciplined men armed with pikes may bear down the bravest who rely only on fire. If the bullet *always* told, the result would be otherwise; but at night especially you cannot hope, by a single or even a second discharge, to knock over one-twentieth of your adversaries, and if half-a-dozen scythes persevere, they may cut down a hundred fusiliers before they can reload—for the bayonet at present is a purely *offensive* weapon, and affords no *defence* at all. On the other hand, it is admitted that the bayonet exercise, properly employed, renders a musket, even *unloaded*, a match for the pike. Surely the soldier will not be less confident from knowing, that even should his fire fail, his bayonet will keep him scathless, and prevent any foe approaching nearer than eight feet! Were the bayonet exercise adopted, the hopes of the Chartists would be checked at once, for they cannot afford to buy firelocks, and their sole reliance is on the inability of soldiers to defend themselves if rushed upon recklessly, as by Courtenay's followers at Bosenden Wood. Colonel Peyronnet Thompson, to do him justice, knows well the utility of a bayonet exercise, and feels that had it been introduced prior to the Rasel Khyma fight, he would have been now certainly a K.H., and probably a C.B. Poor old Dundas stood him in but little stead there; he had, it is true, served *in* the Peninsula without ever seeing bayonet cross bayonet, but in his *first* fight *out* of the Peninsula he was doomed to see the bayonet crossed by the sword. Let it be recollected that this exercise is not intended so much for *single* combat as to give a fine confidence, and to enable both ranks of that whole line to thrust and parry simultaneously if closed upon with longer weapons.

My friend *James's* account of the miscreant "Priest Murphy" is slightly inaccurate. That wretch made his first appearance at Oulard, where, with 230 pikes, he charged and speared four companies of long-embodied militia who advanced up hill, maintaining a regular fire by companies. At New Ross he was not present, having 184 prisoners to roast alive in the barn of Scullabogue: but the pikes of Priest Roche stormed the town, destroyed a squadron of the late 5th, and smashed Lord Mountjoy's infantry in style. Three times was the town won and lost in spite of the firing from windows, whence many yeomen discharged each *one hundred and twenty shots* in succession. At length victorious, the assailants got drunk, fell into confusion, were charged by the rallied Midlothian Fencibles and Yeomanry Cavalry, and put to the sword. It was at Arklow that the incident alluded to by *James* occurred; but the attack led by Murphy was one of *Fusiliers* with the *bayonet*, and he was knocked over not with musketry but with case-shot, from a gun which he had almost reached and attempted to seize. The pikemen that day were not engaged, except one column, which, making a *detour* to turn the Protestant line of defence, was taken in flank suddenly by Sir W. W. Wynn with the Ancient British Horse, who took fierce revenge for the slaughter of Scullabogue. It has been said by some rebel libellers that the Welch greased their boots with Priest Murphy's fat; but this I believe, on my honour, to be untrue, and that the body, on being recognised, was flung into the flames.

Permit me, in conclusion, to observe, that *if*, as *James* admits, an unloaded musket is as much inferior to a pike as a pike to a loaded musket, Sir Charles Napier acted very improperly in forbidding his men to load in the attack of Elvina; and so did George Napier in the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Picton at Badajos: for the bullet would, of course, tell just as lethally on an unloaded bayoneteer as on a spearman occupying the same space at the same time. The dilemma is his, not mine; I believe, as before stated, that in a rush of equal fronts of resolved men, steel will bear down fire; and I suppose there is no man who thinks that the bayonet, as at present wielded, can be of any other use against the sword of the pike than to render the piece top-heavy, and prevent its fire taking effect. Were we to war only with Frenchmen, and in masses covered by cannon, the bayonet exercise would be needless; but I trust that every officer will bestir himself for its introduction, at a period when, without a moment's preparation, we may be called upon in small parties to encounter a most formidable Jacquerie hand to hand.

I am surprised that neither the *Baron de Berenger*, nor *Chevron*, nor the *Young Ensign*, have aided me in pointing out the cases where it might become most valuable. I trust for their aid, and not theirs only, but yours, Mr. Editor, and that of every other officer who loves his Queen.

ARTHUR.

THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The brilliant triumphs achieved by the Navy during the last war over despotism and oppression, while they have evinced the vast progress of civilisation in our own country, have not failed to light the torch of liberty in more sunny regions, and to extend the influence of noble and heroic deeds to all parts of the world. The spirits of regeneration and reform are abroad with the abused, the many who were sleeping are awake, the voices which are now emanating from and for the oppressed have found a ready echo in the Commons House of Parliament, where the master-mind of Sir R. Peel has at length been aroused by the injustice heaped upon men who, in time of need, were the saviours of their country.

In the midst of this heart-stirring excitement, it is a pleasing thing to see the children of those heroes looking back and surveying the bright deeds of their ancestors, deriving hopes of success from their future efforts, the more strong as the justice of their cause becomes known among a liberal and enlightened public. A sailor who dreams of the great deeds of his ancestors, will bravely battle on the coming morrow: the men who brood over the bright days of Nelson and Collingwood will hardly groan patiently beneath an unjust yoke, without an effort to sever the foul degradation to which they have been exposed, and which is doubly galling to the bosoms of the brave. The Navy hope the efforts of those valiant men, who are now, by the voice of the country, called upon to act as a jury on their trial, may find a verdict in their favour, and that such measures will be recommended, that Parliament, even without an effort from Mr. Hume to deter them, will grant us that justice we require at their hands.

The aspect and spirit of the times are greatly in our favour, but I fear our own weak forces in Parliament are too powerless to worst those against us, unless we are able to obtain volunteers to join their strength in our behalf, which can only be effected by the triumph of justice over the principles and unjust policy which has always been arrayed against us. With this spirit and policy we have had little time until of late years to grapple; but now we look back to the days of our youth, and those deeds of glory in which many of us have borne our share, and see around us our children born and educated in the school of adversity, see justice meted out with unsparing hand to all but those to whom our country once looked up to for protecting even their wives and families from the bold invader of all other countries, to find ourselves thus neglected, think ye this is not enough to bring our grey hairs with sorrow to the grave?

"Ye gentlemen of England, who live at home at ease,
How little do you think of the sailor on the seas!"

Nor can you have any conception (without ocular demonstration) of the misery and deprivations we are doomed to suffer on the small pittance of half-pay with a large family, and compelled to reside, in numerous cases, in far worse dwellings than the labourer who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. To a complication of diseases, there is usually a complication of remedies, and thus a variety of plans have been occasionally set forth in your widely-circulated paper. In the Military Commission we have men who have borne the brunt of many a battle, who have hearts to feel for their more unfortunate brethren in arms, and who yet "will protect the hardy tar and be mindful of his merits." In the exercise of their mission we have no weakness to apprehend, no passions to enslave. Justice will gain the day. The men who are now oppressed, will again in war "show their daring spirit." The welfare of the nation will be secured, our hearths remain unsullied, and our children taught to look up to and pray to the Giver of all blessings for additional protection to our grateful and happy country. I have drawn no fictitious picture; the hearts of nearly 7,000 of Her Majesty's most loyal and devoted servants beat in unison with mine. A LIEUT., R.N.

NAVAL OFFICERS' WIDOWS' PENSIONS—"AN UNCO MOURNFU' TALE," BY TRISTRAM.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

"Is there no pity—no imploring truth
Points to the sailor's widow and orphan child?
Then paints their ruin'd state, and their distraction wild!"

Sir,—For years I have repeated in your columns the Navy's wrongs. They are too painful to slumber in my breast; they awaken every faculty to renewed exertion

for their redress; they imploringly call upon me to reiterate the cause of each wrong—the particulars of each wrong—the hardship of each wrong,—until the voice of the whole empire reverberates into one echo. "To the Navy, as to the Army, JUSTICE." The wrongs of our widows, our orphans, our mothers, our sisters, shall be exclusively my theme. First, as to the cause of those wrongs so mercilessly inflicted upon these relatives of the Navy Officers only. The sole cause of their misery and distress is the want of nominal *Army* rank to the *Mate* (the Naval subordinate) equal to the Military Subaltern's; also to the Second Master and Clerk a rank equal to the Naval and Military Assistant-Surgeon's. It is very judicious in the Legislature and commendable in the Admiralty to discourage improvident and premature marriages in the Navy; hence, very considerately, no pensions are granted to the widows or orphans of Mates, Second Masters, or Clerks, as those subordinates must be promoted to Lieutenants, Masters, or Pursers, if they continue to serve with credit to their profession. Not so the Subalterns of the Army or Assistant-Surgeons of both services, who may remain Subalterns all their lives; consequently their widows and orphans are entitled to provision for their maintenance, as well as those of their superiors.

It is the gracious pleasure of the Sovereign, the recommendation of Government, the intention of the Legislature, and the free will of the people, that the widows of Naval and Military Officers should be equally pensioned; yet the *oversight* of the Administration in 1830—God forgive it!—that Navy Officers do not obtain Military rank until promoted to a grade equal to that of a Captain or Surgeon in the Army, was the *sole cause* why the widows and orphans of the Navy are deprived of the benevolence and protection bestowed upon the widows and orphans of the Army, by the voice of the people, the grant of the Legislature, the consideration of Ministers, and the grace of the Crown—a cause vexatious and baneful to the feelings of the Navy Officers, afflicting and miserable to their widows and orphans. To remove this grievous cause, I solicit not unnecessary innovation in the rank of our Naval subordinate officers, but I implore the Sovereign's benevolence to bestow pensions to the widows and compassionate allowances to the orphans of sea officers, who have served in the rank of Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant, Master or Purser, *ten* years from the dates of their passing certificates for commissioned rank; thus checking early marriage in the Navy, as each of those classes of officers must serve at least sixteen years in the Navy, and be at least 29 years of age, before his widow or orphans can be pensioned. This just and indispensable regulation would give those superior officers in the Navy EQUAL RIGHTS to their widows and orphans as to those of their subordinates in their own service—the Subalterns of Marines and Assistant-Surgeons. Thus we have, brother sailors, in a brief exposition, the cause, the particulars, the hardship of each excruciating wrong, unconsciously imposed upon our widows and our orphans, with a simple palliative but instantaneous remedy for each dire infliction.

When the mortal remains of two Naval and Military Officers of equal rank pass in martial procession to the grave, each funeral is honoured with the same solemn march or dirge, the same number of guns or volleys. When the widow of each is equally pensioned, do not our countrymen suppose that the orphans of each are equally pensioned: the mother also, the sisters also, equally considered by the Treasury? Are not our countrymen to be undeceived; and, when so undeceived, will they not generously intercede with their representatives in the Senate, to protect equally the sailor's as the soldier's orphan—the sailor's as the soldier's mother—the sailor's as the soldier's sister?

Behold that grave to the right: it is the grave of a brave and faithful soldier—a Captain of Dragoons, who served his country TEN years on parade and guard, within Great Britain and Ireland. The mourners are his widow, his orphans, his mother, his sisters; each of these dear relatives of the soldier is pensioned, the whole receiving an adequate annuity if in need*; each protected by a generous and just Legislature. Behold that to the left: it is the grave of a sailor, the soldier's equal in rank and worth—a Lieutenant of the Navy, who faithfully served his country at sea in all climes, seasons, and weathers, nearly FORTY years as an officer, and 9 years and 304 days† of which he held a commission equal to a Captain of Artillery, Engineers, or Marines. The mourners are his widow, his orphans, his mother, his sisters. Good God! do our countrymen know that not one of these relatives of the sea officer is entitled to a pension, gratuity, or compassionate allowance,—the widow with her orphans bereft of their *defender*, the aged widowed mother deprived of her only prop and stay, the deaf, or dumb, or blind sister, of her only friend on earth? Do our countrymen know, I ask a second time, that each of these now helpless beings, though *yesterday* supported and befriended, must *to-day* pass from the honoured sailor-warrior's grave—the grave of the husband, the father, the only son, the only brother, in anguish and destitution to the parish workhouse for relief and shelter, when the mourners of the Captain of Dragoons depart homeward from his no less honoured grave to live consoled and resigned upon a liberal competency!

Hear this, ye Britons, who weekly pray at the altar of your God, and answer me—Has the Navy within your empire, like the Army, justice?

"That it may please THEE to defend and provide for the fatherless children, and widows, and all that are desolate and oppressed;

"We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord."

Junior U. S. Club, Good Friday. TRISTRAM.

* Vide *Tristram's* letters on Widows' Pensions, No. 89 & 93.

† A Mate promoted at the Coronation, of at least 27 years' standing, has yet more than nine years to serve before his widow would be entitled to a pension; whilst the widow of a Sub of Marines, who entered at the Coronation, will receive a pension if her husband die but one day after 16 years' service: the widow of the Sea Lieutenant *nil*, if her husband die one day short of 27 years' service

PROJET FOR MANNING THE BRITISH NAVY, WITHOUT HAVING RECOURSE TO IMPRESSMENT, BY ESTABLISHING PERMANENT REGISTERED ROYAL NAVAL SEAMEN.

• *To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

SIR,—Understanding that the powers of the Navy and Army Commissioners now assembled do not extend to that of inquiring into the grievances of the long-neglected "British man-of-war seaman," may I request you will insert in your earliest publication the enclosed Projêt for manning the Navy without impressment, which is now under the consideration of the Board of Admiralty, in hopes it will induce persons more competent and more influential to interest themselves in so important a subject.

March 22, 1839. JOHN MARTIN HANCHETT.

SIR,—The clear and intelligent statement of the force and state of the vessels-of-war which compose the British Navy, by Sir John Barrow, must dissipate all the idle fears which may have been created by persons who have had no access to official documents, or personal inspections of our Royal Dock-yards.

That Secretary's long intercourse with official documents, and well-known perseverance in research, leaves no doubt that the ships-of-war of Great Britain are in as good a state of preparation as any other nation. Their size and armament will improve as those worn out are replaced by models acquired from the most improved construction of other nations; the two chief objects of which should be—That of carrying their guns higher out of water, so that opponents should not fire *down* upon our decks, and that the shot and cartridges should be of the same *diameter* throughout the ship, the *length of the gun* being the only difference throughout the whole batteries, which should gradually become shorter, as they are proportionably higher from the water-line.

Many parents in the middle station of life use their utmost influence to place one of their sons in the minor departments of the State, such as Customs, Excise, Engineers, &c., looking to it as a provision for life, and a retirement in old age, provided his conduct meets the approbation of the Board he serves under; but for want of the same encouragement, most parents endeavour to *prevent* their sons entering, being impressed, or in any way following up the man-of-war service! Are not the services of the brave and faithful British seaman as valuable to the State as any of the afore-mentioned persons? If the seaman, as soon as he has acquired the thorough knowledge of his duties which is generally designated by his being rated A. B. (able seaman) on the books of the ship he is serving in—if such a man should from that age (say 30), and with that hard-earned experience, devote the remainder of his life to that perilous and trying profession, and be always ready at the command of the nation, why should not he have the same advantages?

Who suffer more privations than men-of-war seamen during an active war? Short allowance of water and provisions—obliged to serve in any climate his services may be required in, besides the dangers of the sea and the enemy, which cannot be better exemplified, than that no Naval officer's life in active service was insurable by the most speculative Assurance Offices last war! What then must be considered the risk of the seaman?

By the present system, as soon as his constitution is worn out, and he is unfit for active service, or he is no longer wanted, he is turned adrift to gain his livelihood how he can in the country he is almost a stranger to, and from which he has been torn before his manhood by the press-gang.

To have the greatest quantity of cheerful and willing exertion from such an invaluable person as the British man-of-war seaman, it becomes a great national object to keep up a supply of attached and contented seamen, consistent with due economy; and it is but just and necessary to secure to him a certain provision for his old age, and an occasional relaxation from his labours, by which his constitution is renovated, and his fidelity and readiness assured to the State from whose bounty he is to receive his ultimate reward; and thus a nucleus for manning twenty-five sail of the line, besides those necessarily in commission during peace, may be always within a few days' reach of our Naval arsenals.

A corps of A. B. seamen might be formed, and designated "THE ROYAL NAVAL REGISTERED SEAMEN," consisting of the whole Peace Establishment afloat, the Navy in ordinary, and the Coast Guard, which should be consolidated under the Board of Admiralty; so that by employing them alternately in these services, it would give relief and relaxation to the seamen, proportionate to their age, infirmities, and good conduct, and at the same time keep them contented and attached to the service, with a certainty of occasional relaxation from incessant fatigue, and of remuneration and comfort in their old age.

The time of life in which seamen are most serviceable to the nation, is from 30 to 45 years of age. The first ten years his vigour and strength remain unimpaired; the last five years, his experience makes him as useful in the position of petty officer.

The number of able seamen required for manning the peace establishment afloat is 30,000 men (vide Parliamentary Returns). The Ordinary and the Coast Guard would require 15,000 men, exclusive of marines and ordinary seamen, making a total of 45,000 A. B. seamen, (this number would fling the changes spoken of hereafter,) of which 30,000 would be constantly afloat. If any additional force were required upon any part of the coast, from increase of smuggling, &c. &c., it would be drawn from these, instead of creating so many annuities as is now done, by adding *permanently* to that useful force.

Twelve thousand for the Coast Guard and Ordinary, and 3 000 are temporarily of little use, from sickness, leave of absence, and removing from one station to another. By the advantages of steam navigation, 8,000 of these might be withdrawn, and arrive at different ports of equipment in *ten days*, which would give a solid foundation to twenty-five line-of-battle ships' companies.

No man should be rated A. B. until he is thirty years of age, and with certificates of sobriety, activity, and good health. Would it not be advisable that he should undergo a sort of examination before three Masters of the Navy, as a Bombardier does in the Artillery? Is it not as requisite that an A. B. should know the difficulties of his duty, as it is for a Bombardier to understand filling a shell, or fixing a tube?

The A. B. seaman, who at 30 enters the service as a profession, should commence with *five years'* service afloat, and then be removed to the Coast Guard for *three years*, which would renovate his constitution, and give him relaxation on shore; at the expiration of which, he should embark in active service afloat a second time for *five years*; after which he would be fit for the Ordinary for three years. He could then serve as a commissioned Custom-House* or Excise officer, in river and port duties, for *four years*, which would bring him to the age of fifty, when he should retire upon not less than 30*l.* per annum, or Greenwich Hospital, either of which should be ensured to him.

Thus he would begin to earn his retirement at	.	30 years
Five years afloat as A. B.	.	5
Three years in the Coast Guard	.	3
Five years afloat (2d series)	.	5
Three years in Ordinary	.	3
Four years as Custom or Excise Officer, in river and port duties	.	4
Years of age	.	50

Thus the nation would acquire the invaluable services of British seamen for the best *twenty years of their lives*, at the same annual expense that a gentleman's footman costs for board wages only, from the *first day* he puts on a livery, viz. twelve shillings a week!!!

It is a notorious fact, that marines are better men after the same period of service, than seamen, and that their constitutions are much stronger, because they have the occasional relaxation of being on shore at their barracks; and it is also admitted that very few marines deserted, in proportion to their numbers with seamen, during the late war. If I have been rightly informed, the desertions were one marine to fifty seamen. If it were possible to have the seamen and their officers three months in the marine barracks previous to embarkation, to learn the exercise of small arms, it would be very advantageous on active service.

Such were the exigencies of the State during the late war, that the British seaman saw no end to his being a floating prisoner; for whilst his constitution lasted, he was eternally drafted from one ship to another. Very many of them had been torn from their wives and families by the press-gang, and without any hopes of seeing them again, except by deserting, and many of them died or consumed away gradually, pining for the shore they saw no hopes of ever returning to. In the East Indies many seamen had from fifteen to seventeen years' pay due. In the West Indies some had eleven years' pay due, whilst the officers of the ships had been changed many times.

In the event of war, each parish should be called upon to furnish its quota of able bodied landsmen, not under 25 years of age, who would in their turn arrive at the advantages of becoming one of "The permanent registered Naval Force" of the nation.

By appropriating a portion of the services of the seamen to the Coast Guard service, a great advantage would be derived by their learning to launch and beach boats in all weathers, and handle them under sail, of which many of them are totally ignorant. Many valuable lives of troops and seamen were sacrificed last war, from the ignorance of seamen in handling the boats when landing troops, as none but the most trustworthy were put into the boats on general service, fearing desertion.

All Coast Guard boats should be commanded by Lieutenants, and removed every three years; and his Chief Officer, or second in command, should be a past Mate, who should be promoted at the expiration of his period of service, so that when he came to take the command of a man-of-war's boat on active service, he would be quite *au fait* at this part of his duty, having acquired it in the Coast Guard service. A classification of the different grades of Quartermaster, Boatswain, Mate, &c. &c., with similar rank in the Coast Guard and Ordinary, could easily be made, so that the personal pay throughout the *three distinct* but *consolidated services* would be alike, the extra pay for subsistence when on shore being the only difference.

Our ships in ordinary might be kept in a state of speedy equipment by having their anchors, chain and other cables, heavy yards and topmasts, kept on board, triced up to the upper, or raised from the lower deck, by gallows or skids, to allow a free current of air. This would prevent any severe loss by fire, in case of the large storehouses being burnt.

February, 1839. JOHN MARTIN HANCHETT.

* When I went round the Coast, to survey it, previous to establishing the Coast Guard, there were many employed on these duties of 60 years of age.—Vide my Survey in the Treasury, 1817, 1818, and 1819.

To Readers and Correspondents.

There is not sufficient reason for our publishing Lieut. Mitchell's letter, he having sent a copy to a contemporary.—The "Tagus" is employed in the Government packet service, and the fact of the subscription we believe is not disputed.—"Senex" shall have attention in our next.—The packet respecting the Royal Marines from "An Old Acquaintance," which should have reached us last week from Woolwich, only arrived (post mark Fleet-street) on Thursday, and with evidence of having passed through other hands than those of the writer. We cannot now make room for the communication till next week, and, in the meantime, shall be glad to hear from our correspondent.—An esteemed Colonel need not have referred us to Messrs. Cox and Co.; he may always command our gratuitous services.—Mr Brown's Report on the Claims of the Baronets can only appear as an advertisement.—We are certain that a very esteemed friend will, on further consideration, agree with us in the propriety of suppressing the letter of "Paul Pry"—"Justitia" is decidedly in error, but we will give his letter next week.—"A Kuzzelbash" has our best thanks and shall have attention.

*** Letters in type—"Finis;" "Maitre D'Armes," "Three Chevrons," "Senex," "A Member and Private of the Hon. Artillery Company," the Baron de Berenger on Rifle Regiments; and "One of 1200."

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1839.

An augmentation of the regiments of Her Majesty, now serving in India, has been ordered, and instructions have been issued to the recruiting parties and districts to continue recruiting. The proposed increase is to raise the establishment of each Infantry corps to 1,000 rank and file; but we regret to learn that, in reverting to the former Indian war establishment, the additional Captain and two Lieutenants will not be granted. We have, however, some hope that Lord Hill may yet obtain this necessary increase of officers, consequent on the increased number of men, and the state of war in India requiring the regiments to be fully officered. We have made inquiries, and we learn that many of the depots of the Infantry regiments in India have completed their seventy-four supernumeraries over the old establishment of 740 rank and file. Taking the regiments to be completed with seventy-four supernumeraries each, then, by augmenting the twenty regiments to 1,000 rank and file each, an increase in numbers to the amount of 3,720 would be made; for the present establishment, including supernumeraries, is 814 rank and file. It is, however, to be supposed that (in conformity to the *new* system of enlisting in anticipation of vacancies), on an establishment of 1,000 rank and file; *one hundred* supernumeraries would also be raised; in which case the numbers still to be enlisted, for the Infantry alone in India, would amount to 5,720 rank and file. Here is an additional reason that a Captain and two Lieutenants should be added to each regiment in India, for the 1,000 rank and file will require a Captain for each 100 men—and the depot with 100 supernumeraries can scarcely be effective unless the 11th, or Recruiting Company, be restored to each regiment. Lord Hill has, we believe, pressed this subject on the notice of the Court of Directors, but we fear without success.

We were much gratified on reading the late remarks of Mr. C. Wood in the House of Commons on the subject of transports and troop-ships, in answer to the complaint of Mr. Alderman Thompson, "that the country was put to great expense by the employment of *ships-of-war* in the conveyance of our soldiers, instead of their being sent, as heretofore, in hired merchant vessels." No man, we are fully assured, but one who had a *personal interest*, either directly or indirectly, through his own purse, or through that of his connexions or friends, could ever be found to advocate the employment of transports in preference to ships-of-war, expressly fitted as troop-ships for the conveyance of our gallant soldiers. Every day's experience confirms to us the vast superiority of the latter over the former mode; and every Military Officer will, we are fully convinced, unite with us in urging on the authorities the immediate adoption of a regular establishment of men-of-war troop-ships, and thus to put an end *altogether* to the old and universally condemned system of transports.

Most justly did Mr. Wood remark on the debate alluded to, that there was another point to be considered beside the expense, and this was, the *health* of the troops embarked, which, in ships-of-war, was preserved in a tenfold degree greater than in any hired merchant-vessel; and further that, as experience has shown, a man-of-war can convey three different regiments to three separate colonies—namely, to Gibraltar, the West Indies, and North America, within as many months, and *winter* months too; whereas it would have required *three*, if not four, transports, to have performed the same service, and which they would not have accomplished in *five* months, and perhaps not even in *six*. Thus, on the score of *economy* alone, setting aside all the advantages attendant on troops being conveyed in a ship-of-war, the preference must decidedly be given to the system of regular troop-ships, fitted expressly for those duties. If Alderman Thompson would desire to have some cases furnished him of the glaring evils of the transport system, we are prepared with *numerous* instances to adduce, in several of which, after the troops had *actually embarked*, the transports had to undergo a thorough repair before they could be deemed seaworthy! But as one which occurred within a short period will perhaps for the present suffice, we will suggest to the worthy Alderman to move for all the correspondence, and all the reports, connected with the case of the *Arab* transport-ship, which went to Cork in the month of September last, to embark drafts of the 36th and other regiments for Halifax, and which vessel, *after the soldiers were embarked*, was found to be *unseaworthy*, and was compelled to undergo an extensive repair, so that she did not sail till some time in November; and at length, after getting as far as the Bank of Newfoundland, was obliged to return to Plymouth in the end of December, with all the troops still on board, at which place they were disembarked, and where, we believe, they still remain. The *Arab* was sent round to Woolwich, and, as we have understood, discharged out of the service! This is but one example of the sad inefficiency of merchant vessels for the conveyance of troops; but we are prepared to state a variety of other instances, all equally bad, and calling loudly for an end to be put to the system, *in toto*, and which we sincerely hope it will be at an early period.

In reviewing last week Sir Francis Head's "Narrative," we noticed that the Retired Officers, who gallantly stepped forward when danger was rife, and tendered their services for Canada, remain without reward. The Official Gazette, which we insert this week, shows that Canadian service is not wholly forgotten. Four distinguished Officers, employed in the Colonies, have been honoured with the Companionship of the Bath; at the head of the list is the Commanding Officer of the 73rd, Colonel Love, an officer of 35 years full-pay service, and most deserving of such distinction. The recent services of Colonels Dundas, Eden, and Taylor, are in the recollection of our readers; and we hope that the claims of some of the other officers, to whom we referred in our last, will at no distant period be recompensed.

"Pure and undefiled religion,
In our God and Father's sight,
Is to pour on helpless orphans
Balm of healing and delight;
'Tis to visit cheerless widows
In their darkness and distress;
This is pure and true religion
In its power and blessedness."

The formation of a Benefit Fund for the Widows and Orphans of the Officers of the Army and Navy is of such an all-important nature, that we need not apologise for again calling attention to the admirable letter on this soul-touching subject, which was lately addressed to us by an esteemed correspondent, *Humanitas*,—a letter which deserves to be printed in letters of gold—a letter which alike reflects honour upon the head and heart of the writer—a letter breathing those tender sentiments of benevolence and pity, which should be engraven on the tablet of every man's heart—a letter which cannot fail to be warmly responded to by the Army and Navy at large. Let us, then, all be stirring while it is called to-day, without suffering an hour to be needlessly frittered away in bringing this most desirable, this most indispensable, this most benevolent object, to a successful consummation. Widowhood is a state which invariably calls forth the best sympathies from every generous breast, even when unattended with pecuniary embarrassment; what, then, must be the feelings of the generous and the brave, when they are told that abject distress is but too often the portion of the bereaved families of officers?—We have received the following appeal from an officer's orphan, and which we are assured will be perused with painful interest by those whose hearts can feel, whose eyes glisten with the tear of manly sensibility. It will not be out of place, however, to throw out a few loose hints relative to the "ways and means," for nothing can be done without money. First, then, a memorial should be presented to the Secretary-at-War, praying that the fees paid on all Military commissions might be granted to the fund. The Army never had a Secretary-at-War more devoted to its interests than Lord Howick, and we may, therefore, confidently calculate upon his warm support. Secondly, a circular letter should be written to every regiment in the service, and to every ship in commission, addressed to the officers generally, soliciting a subscription, however small, in aid of the fund; and all officers on half-pay should be appealed to through the medium of the press to come forward in its support; in short, no stone should be left unturned which would appear to hold out a prospect of advantage to the fund; and, above all, let the old adage be well remembered, so peculiarly applicable on the present occasion—need we repeat it?—"unity is strength."

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—As the reason for venturing to ask your insertion of this letter, in every way (excepting its object) unworthy a place in the columns of your Paper, I must state, my attention was attracted to its subject by hearing some Military Officers discussing upon the purport of the letter signed *Humanitas* in your Gazette of the 23d ult. Upon reading it myself, I only thought I ought (as one of the "orphans" for whom *Humanitas* would have pleaded) to add my humble endeavour to second his views, that others may be spared the bitter experience generally the lot of the portionless officer's daughter.

Mr. Editor, you have kindly espoused the cause—it is a merciful one: oh! then, leave it not until you have succeeded in gaining the attention of those with whom [illegible] rests. It is the

attention, not the will, that is wanting; for it is not to men as men, I would appeal, or to officers as officers, but in the revered names of husbands and fathers—to those whose dying thoughts in the field of battle, or on the more peaceful bed of death, would turn to the wife of their bosom, or whose last feeble cry would be—"My children!"

Mr. Editor, would not tears of sorrow surprise the furrowed cheeks of many a gallant veteran, could he foresee the depths of humiliation that await the objects of his tenderest care and solicitude? Would not the crimson dye of indignation flush his pallid countenance, and for a moment light up his expiring eyes, could he contemplate the mortifications his bereaved family would have to endure? It is not the change from luxuries to the mere necessaries of life that the officers' widow or orphan would or ought to complain, but it is the change from the silken cords of affection (which made every duty pleasant) to the iron fetters of a paid companion, or a servile dependent. Think for a moment on the wrench of feelings ere the beloved wife, or the fondly caressed child, can become reconciled either to one or the other; inheriting principles of honour from him for whom they mourn—sharing in his pride of character, as well as in his "pomp of circumstance"—living in his life,—can they at once understand the change to which they are reduced? Ah! no; their ignorance exposes them to trial; and whilst it is not riches they covet, it is just that which will enable them to exist independent of the world's caprice: without this, to what are they not subject? Unprepared for employment, they know not how to obtain it; accustomed to be advised, they know not how to act; anxiety fastens on the mind, and brings with it its attendant evils. But would that this were all—for the sake of human sympathy, would that it were; but, alas! they are lesser evils when compared with the heart's anguish to discover the friends of our warmest attachment were the friends of our wealth—to meet with the averted look from the objects of our unchanged regard—to have to resent the insolence of the unmanly and the malevolent; and, above all, to have the kindliest, the best feelings of our nature misinterpreted, and subjected to the suspicion of the narrow-minded and the dishonourable. Were benevolence the characteristic of the human mind, dependence would not be the bitter, bitter thing it is. Oh! how would the kind word—the encouraging smile, the proffered disposition to serve—soothe the crushed spirit of many a widow and orphan, and make the heart leap with joy at every opportunity to serve their benefactor. As I have said before, Mr. Editor, it is not the will, but the knowledge of the sufferings that is wanting, to induce officers to establish the Fund proposed. Oh, no! for it is the Christian soldier's heart to melt at sight of woman's sorrow; it is his arm that would protect her in the hour of danger, and it is his life he would give to save hers. Surely, then, with such a Commander-in-Chief—with such Commanders, and with such hearts as govern and compose a British Army, it is not influence that is required in so good a cause, it is only individual feeling. let this be appealed to, and the time will be forgotten when a Fund did not exist; the blessing will be reflected; each soldier will be storing protection for his own, whilst shielding from the blasts of adversity his lamented brother-soldier's orphan. In the hope that my personally experienced representation may prevail, I shall have additional cause (notwithstanding all I have suffered and may yet be called upon to suffer) to be proud of a title I would not change for all that wealth could purchase without it—a name endeared to the orphan by the cherished remembrance of a soldier-father's love, and a soldier-father's noble example.

Pardon this lengthened trespass from an obscure, an humble

ORPHAN.

We willingly comply with the request of a correspondent, and insert the following:—

PROPOSED FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF ALL OFFICERS IN H.M.'S SERVICE.

A preliminary meeting will be held at the rooms of Messrs. Alexander and Kerr, Carlton Chambers, No. 8, Regent-street, at half-past one o'clock of the afternoon of Saint George's day (Tuesday, 23d instant), for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing a Memorial to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, on the subject of the above Proposition, and of discussing all such matters relating to it as shall be deemed necessary.

Officers who have signified their approval of the principle by subscribing their names in the book for that intention left in Carlton Chambers, as also officers of every grade, and in every arm of the service, whether Military or Naval, half pay or retired, and Militia Officers, in actual commission, are respectfully solicited to attend.

The subject to be considered is one involving such exciting interest to every husband, father, and humane officer, it is hoped that all who can conveniently will attend, to aid so sacred a cause—at least by their expression of approval.

Officers at a distance would oblige by offering any suggestions through the medium of their friends who are on the spot, or if they will address letters (post paid) to "The Retired Officer," he will be most happy to place them before the meeting.

Should the rooms (which are offered gratis) prove, as it is hoped they will, too small even for a preliminary meeting, one capable of containing hundreds (in the immediate vicinity) can be obtained for a trifling expense. Those officers who feel interested in the Proposition are requested to peruse the letters on the subject in the *United Service Gazette* of the 9th, 16th, 23d, and 30th March, and of this day; and in the *Naval and Military Journal* of 23d March, with the Editor's remarks.

(Signed) A RETIRED OFFICER.

8, *Regent-street, April* 5, 1839.

THE unfortunate case of Mr. Dillon, which has so frequently been noticed in our columns, is at length to have the advocacy of our contemporary the *Times*. We heartily rejoice at this circumstance, and to perceive a disposition, in this powerful organ of the press, to give its assistance to cases of deep injustice and hardship connected with the United Service. Politics with such matters, however, should not be mixed up; we look not to whether the grievances have originated under Whig or Tory rule; it is sufficient that they exist; that appeal has followed appeal to the authorities, and that redress is withheld upon the most frivolous grounds, or without any reasons being assigned. It is absurd to supplicate Her Majesty; it is mere form,—for it is well known that the Queen does not interfere with the proceedings of Her Ministers, and that, as a matter of course, all petitions and memorials, addressed to the Sovereign, are referred, by the Secretary or some Member of the Royal Suite, to the Department which has already decided against the complainant. In such cases, therefore, the Press and the Parliament are the last and only resources. We must, however, add, that it behoves the press, in order to maintain its influence, to take up such cases only as, on full investigation, are shown to be really grievous. We subjoin a *résumé* of the case of Mr. Dillon:—

"The case of Mr. John Dillon, late of the Royal Navy, and formerly commanding the Preventive Coast-Guard Station at Millcove, in the county of Cork, has been at various times noticed by us as one of great hardship in its effect upon that gentleman. The particulars of the transaction we had from an eye-witness—a gentleman connected with our establishment—who happened at the time of its occurrence to be on that part of the southern coast of Ireland, and within a short distance of Millcove station. Mr. Dillon, being out in his boat on duty, a short time after nightfall, observed a sail bearing down upon Millcove, and apparently making for the harbour of Glandore. There being, as our informant heard at the time, a suspicion that an American smuggler brig was off the coast with the intention of landing a cargo of tobacco, the Coast-Guard were on the alert, and Mr. Dillon thought it advisable to hail the vessel, which he had just reason to suspect, from her refusal to lie to, was the expected smuggler. The sea at the time was running high, and Mr. Dillon could not, consequently, attempt to board the brig, as he discovered her to be. She put about, and, crowding canvass, made for sea. He pursued, keeping up from both his boats a continued fire upon her. After she had rounded the old head of Kinsale he lost sight of her; and, presuming that she had cleared the head and got off to sea, and—as it was subsequently proved on the investigation instituted into the matter—alarmed lest his small boat with four men would be swamped by the heavy sea running off the head, he put back, satisfied that he had prevented a landing by beating the vessel off that part of the coast. The vessel, however, finding it impossible to get out of the bay, and the gale freshening from the sea, put into the harbour of Kinsale, where she was boarded by the Customs' Surveyor of the port (Mr. Masters), and by him seized. She was subsequently condemned as a lawful prize, and Mr. Masters received 11,786*l.* as his share as seizing officer, whilst Mr. Dillon, the *bona-fide* (if the matter be equitably considered) captor, got but 50*l.* We assert Mr. Dillon to have been the *bona-fide* captor, because, in point of fact, he not only prevented the vessel from making a landing, but he also chased her until within a short time of her capture, and in reality into a situation in which she could not avoid being captured, although he had lost sight of her for a brief period towards the conclusion of the chase. The vessel was the brig *Peru*, of New York, and had on board near 40,000*l.* of tobacco. This entire cargo, our informant states, would have been run but for Mr. Dillon's falling in with, and beating off, the vessel. For this he not only did not receive his just share of the prize-money, but he also lost his situation.

"The Government has been repeatedly appealed to by him, and petitions to Parliament have been, every Session since the transaction occurred, presented from him on the subject. He demands, if he is chargeable with not having done his duty in not boarding the vessel, a Court-Martial. This it would be but fair to grant him. Sir E. Codrington, to whom the case was referred for inquiry, made a report to Lord Althorp (now Earl Spencer), exonerating Mr. Dillon from the charge of cowardice. He demands that this report should be confirmed, or if not, that he should be allowed to prove the facts before a committee of inquiry. This was, as we perceive, the prayer of a petition from him, presented on Wednesday night (Mar. 27) by Sir F. Burdett. It is, on the whole as gross a case of hardship as we have at any time known an officer to be oppressed by. We trust that it will shortly obtain the consideration of a new Administration, if the present have made up their minds not to entertain it, with a view to the redress of the injured gentleman's grievance."

A Government is materially weakened when it neglects to redress the real grievances of individuals for complaints spread through all classes, and which have effect over the minds of just and honourable men.

SOME surprise has been expressed in the Military circles at the late promotion of Major Tulloch, from an unattached company, half-pay, to which he succeeded only last year. Now, we cannot see any grounds for calling into question a brevet promotion in the present case. In times of peace, Officers of the Army cannot distinguish themselves by the sword—and we conceive that *no officer* has more distinguished himself by the use of his pen for the good of the Army than Major Tulloch, and that *no officer* has better merited this mark of his Sovereign's favour, for a military and national service jointly, than the able writer of the Reports on the sickness, mortality, and invaliding of the troops in the West Indies, Mediterranean, and Canada.

IT affords us real satisfaction to draw the attention of our readers to a Proposition for a Monument to Sir Pulteney Malcolm. No man could be more universally respected than the late gallant Admiral. His services (already recorded in our columns) were long and distinguished; whilst in private life his urbanity, social qualities, and warmth of heart, acquired him the personal regard of a very numerous acquaintance. On the present occasion his friends, together with those who only knew Sir Pulteney by reputation, will, we are satisfied, gladly assemble to pay a just tribute to his memory.

Many noblemen and gentlemen, including officers of all ranks and of all branches of Her Majesty's service, having expressed a wish that some public honour should be conferred on the memory of the late Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B., it was resolved, at a meeting of his friends on the 30th ultimo (Admiral White in the Chair), that a Monument should be erected to his memory, and that a public meeting should be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, at one o'clock, on Tuesday the 23d instant, for the purpose of entering into subscriptions, and of appointing a Committee of Management to carry the above Resolution into effect; on which occasion, all the friends of the deceased who can make it convenient are requested to attend.

THE *John Bull* of last Saturday was, we think, rather unjust to Lord Howick, in the comments made so sweepingly on the debate in moving the Army Estimates. The speech of Lord Howick was not "*pulled to pieces*" by Sir Henry Hardinge, but *fairly* commented on by him; and, in our opinion, the *John Bull* would have better served the cause of the Army to have imitated Sir Henry Hardinge in giving full credit to Lord Howick for the new measures he proposed to render the soldier's condition better, instead of limiting its comments to the *weak* portion of the speech—the *weak* strength of the Army! We deeply regret that party so often blinds the ablest and best-intentioned writers to the real merits of their opponents in politics. We spared not free comment on Lord Howick's estimate for the *numbers* of the Army, but justice called on us also to notice with equal candour the introduction of several items calculated to benefit the service generally, and to ameliorate the condition of the "hardest-worked Army in the world."

WE return this week to the examination of Major Tulloch's Report, and find increasing interest in every page.

The Foot Guards.—Although the Medical Reports of this class of the *home* troops are imperfect, Major Tulloch has, by taking the mean strength for seven years and a quarter, viz., from 1830 to 31st March, 1837 (34,538, and the deaths 745), deduced that the ratio of deaths per 1000 mean strength is 21·6-10ths, which is nearly *one-half* higher than in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, and this greater mortality is proved by a Table of Diseases to be caused by diseases of the lungs. That the climate of London is not the cause has, we think, been demonstrated by the facts, that the Horse and Life Guards, chiefly stationed in London, do not proportionably suffer, and that the Returns of the Police Force show no similar mortality. Major Tulloch adheres rigidly to facts and figures; but *we* may here be permitted to give the *general* opinion, that the very crowded state of the sleeping-rooms of the Infantry is the "vera causa" of the prevalence of pulmonary cases in the Infantry. We believe that Cavalry have nearly one-third more space granted to them in barracks than the Infantry. That night-duty is not the cause is quite clear; for among the troops of the Line serving at home, and equally, if not more, exposed to guard-duty, the mortality by diseases of the lungs is much lower,—and yet the Guards are usually at home—the Line almost always abroad,

and consequently containing men with deteriorated constitutions from tropical service. It is worthy of remark, that fever is nearly twice as fatal among the depots of the regiments in the West Indies as in other bodies of men; and this may be attributed to the number of men in these depots who have previously suffered from fever abroad, and are more susceptible to the disease than sound constitutions. The proportion, however, of deaths from fever in the Dragoons, Foot Guards, Household Cavalry, and in civil life, approximates very nearly—the average being per 1000 1·6-10ths annually. Fevers in this country among the troops are more prevalent in the summer than in the winter in the proportion of five to four; the exceptions to which are the years 1832 and 1834, *out of a very extensive series.* This is true in civil life: but fevers, though more *prevalent* in summer, have been found to be more *fatal* in Winter. Vaccination, which is rigidly enforced in the Army, has diminished in a vast degree the cases of eruptive fevers; for we observe, that, out of 10,000 men, only two die annually from this class of diseases; and that *only one out of each 2000 is attacked by small-pox annually* in the United Kingdom. While diseases of the lungs are the chief sources of mortality among the troops at home, those of the liver and bowels are by no means productive of great mortality. Deaths by diseases of the lungs are about eight per 1000 annually—*by liver complaints, three in* 10,000; *by diseases of stomach and bowels, five in* 10,000! This proportion is lower in the two latter diseases among the troops than among the most select of the population. On the aggregate strength of seven years,—as if it had occurred annually,—Major Tulloch gives us an interesting calculation regarding cholera. This disease cut off 2·8-10ths per 1000 of the troops in the kingdom; and it is remarkable, that, though scattered over the whole country, the *proportion of deaths is within a mere fraction the same among all.* Of diseases of the brain, only eight in 10,000 of the troops at home die annually, which is about *half* of the mortality by these diseases in civil life. Of dropsies, about four in 10,000 of the Army in the United Kingdom die annually.

The foregoing investigation has been entered into by Major Tulloch to obtain a standard for estimating the influence of diseases on troops in the colonies, compared with those in the United Kingdom. He next proceeds to examine into the extent of invaliding at home.

It appears that the *invaliding*, like the *mortality*, of the Foot Guards is nearly *one-half* higher than among the Cavalry, and falls, like that mortality, heaviest on those under fourteen years' service; while among the Household Cavalry, serving in London, the invaliding is not *one-third* as high after the same period of service. The number discharged from the Foot Guards for disabilities is *nearly double* that from the Line, whether at home or abroad—in healthy or unhealthy stations. *We* are inclined to think that men are discharged from the Foot Guards with too great facility. The Guardsmen do not undergo the same medical treatment and examination, prior to discharge, as the soldiers of the Line. The Guards are discharged on the certificates of *their own medical officers and the Staff Surgeon.* There seems to have been an unaccountable number of men discharged since 1832. Major Tulloch regrets his inability to account for the cause. We think we could help him to it, if we would.

The third section examines into the number constantly sick among the home troops, which appears to be about 40 per 1000 men; and that each attack of sickness averages sixteen days. This is a proportion nearly *thrice* as high as in civil life; but is accounted for easily by the fact, that *all* ailments in the Army are hospital cases, however slight.

The fourth section treats of the influence of age on the mortality of the troops in the United Kingdom, and we give the results in the following Tables:—

DRAGOON GUARDS AND DRAGOONS.

AGES.	Aggregate Strength at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Total Deaths at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Annual Ratio of Deaths per 1000 Living at each Age.
Under 18	455	2	4·4
18 to 25	15,320	213	18·9
25 to 33	13,010	222	11·0
33 to 40	8,519	148	17·3
Above 40	2,960	78	26·7
Total . .	44,164	663	15·3

FOOT GUARDS.

AGES.	Aggregate Strength at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Total Deaths at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Annual Ratio of Deaths per 1000 Living at each Age.
Under 18	400	3	0·1
18 to 25	11,778	261	22·3
25 to 33	12,476	280	22·6
33 to 40	6,037	118	17·7
Above 40	2,035	56	27·5
Total . .	32,110	720	21·6

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

AGES.	Aggregate Strength at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Total Deaths at each Age in Returns of Seven Years.	Annual Ratio of Deaths per 1000 Living at each Age.
Under 18	110	1	8·4
18 to 25	2928	41	14·7
25 to 33	2904	31	11·4
33 to 40	1836	30	16·3
Above 40	570	13	22·8
Total . .	8345	121	14·5

Owing to the interchange of men between service and depot companies, and the very short time (about three years) Infantry regiments are stationed at home, deductions from them would be manifestly erroneous, as the *same* body of men should be for a series of years under observation.

The fifth section inquires into the mortality among officers at home. It appears, that from 1826 to 1836, inclusive, there died of the Cavalry officers 67, out of an average of 700, making the annual ratio, during the eleven years, nine and a half per 1000. During the same period, on the average of twenty-seven regiments of the Line at home, there died 110 officers out of 900, being eleven per 1000. In this calculation Paymasters, Quartermasters, and Medical Staff, have been excluded, as being above the average age; but the average age of the other officers may be held to correspond nearly with that of the privates. In comparing the results, then, the mortality among the officers of the Household Troops and *Line, on home service,* appears one-half less than among the privates. But we should here observe that officers in bad health generally leave the service by retirement, or by sale.

The sixth section treats of the influence of the seasons in producing sickness and mortality among the troops in the United Kingdom, which it is essential to ascertain if possible, to obviate our viewing the unhealthy character of some months in other climates, as depending on local causes, while a more extended investigation might show the same law to exist in our own country. Major Tulloch's Tables prove that, notwithstanding the vulgar error, called by old women general opinion, the sickness among the troops is *least* in the fogs and gloom of November, and throughout the winter, though soldiers are much exposed to the inclemency of the weather, while it is *greatest* in July, August, and September, when we enjoy a mild and serene atmosphere. Spring, however, seems peculiarly fatal to cases of consumption. These results are similar to those arrived at by the French in a recent investigation made into the relative mortality in each month in their Army, and lead to the general conclusion, that the autumnal season is the most unhealthy to troops. *The reverse is the case in civil life,* as proved satisfactorily by M. Quetelet in his Statistical Tables; and when we see the unhealthy character of autumn still more strongly marked among our troops in the colonies, we cannot justly "view it as a peculiarity of climate; but as, in some measure, resulting from the operation of a general cause, affecting the health of all soldiers in all latitudes north of the line." What that cause may be, neither we nor the able writer of the Report can positively determine.

In our next we shall review the Report on the Mediterranean stations.

That sick and convalescent seamen have every attention shown them on board Her Majesty's ships is generally understood; but we doubt much whether our shoregoing friends are aware of the extent to which this attention is carried; and since it forms a pleasing trait of the feeling which subsists between officers and men, in direct contrast with those effusions which too often disgrace the columns of the *Dispatch*, and similar publications, we shall offer a slight sketch of the uniform custom, though in this instance drawn from an individual ship. We may, however, with propriety say, "*ex uno disce omnes,*" as the practice varies only in regard to the extent of the private fortunes of the various officers.

The frigate we now allude to was on the African Coast, and whilst in the Bight of Benin, out of a crew of about three hundred, no less than *two-thirds* were on the sick list at the same time, which compelled the Captain to run for St. Helena to recruit. During the whole period in which the men were under the Doctor's care, the Captain, a man of ample fortune, and whose table was commensurate, in short superb, surrendered up his *whole stock* of wines, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., into the hands of the medical staff for the use of the sick and convalescent, placing himself on bare ship's allowance of salt beef, pork, biscuit, and rum, to which he confined himself; nor did he resume his usual style of living until the ship's company were able to do duty again. We need scarcely add, that such sympathy of feeling was duly appreciated by the men; in proof of which, two French frigates having at that period arrived on their station, were descried at anchor, and though weakened by disease, and diminution of crew by deaths, the seamen mustered aft in a body, cap in hand, and begged their Captain to place his ship between the two frigates. This required consideration, but the enemy weighed immediately. One of the frigates, however, got on shore; the other *double-manned* herself with the crew of the disabled ship, and, it is thought, kept the second crew below in reserve. An action ensued, in which sad havoc took place on both sides, and the affair terminated in a drawn battle.

We are half tempted to state names, but forbear doing so, as honourable brave men do not like to be shown up, even for honourable traits of conduct, without a sufficient cause for bringing them before the public. We are, moreover, further induced to withhold particular names, because these traits of kind consideration for the sick are common throughout the Service; for we do not hesitate to say that officers, whether of the ward-room or cabin, never sit down to a comfortable, or even to

a fresh-meat dinner, without sending from their table such viands as the Doctor sanctions and their table affords;—hence our remark, "conformable to their private means." Yet such are the men whom Mr. Joseph Hume and others have thought proper to designate, or rather to stigmatise, as "dead weight."

We consider that, at this particular time, every such incident, tending to encourage seamen to enter, should be promulgated: and, indeed, it ought to weigh with the Military Commission, as showing to what expenses officers are put, and of which the public really know nothing.

The Court.

The Queen and her august mother continue in excellent health. Her Majesty held a Court on Saturday afternoon. Marshal Clausel had an audience of the Queen in the Royal closet.—On Sunday Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent attended divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's.—On Tuesday evening the Queen honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence.—On Wednesday the Queen took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, and in the evening honoured Drury Lane Theatre with her presence.—Her Majesty visited the Princess Augusta on Thursday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Marchioness of Tavistock and Lady Theresa Digby have succeeded the Marchioness of Normanby and Lady Charlotte Copley, as the Lady and Woman of the Bedchamber; Viscount Torrington and the Hon. Major Keppel have succeeded Lord Gardner and Sir Frederick Stovin as the Lord and Groom; and Col. Buckley has succeeded the Hon. Col. Cavendish as the Equerry in Waiting on Her Majesty.

Despatches, dated 25th Feb., were received on Monday, at the Colonial Department, from the Governors of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and from the officers of Her Majesty's Government in the Windward and Leeward Islands. Despatches, dated Feb. 4, were received at the Foreign Department from the British Consul at Vera Cruz; others, dated Feb. 15, from Tampico; others, dated March 1, from the Havannah; and others, dated Jan. 28, at the Colonial Office, from the Cape of Good Hope. Despatches were forwarded from the Colonial Office for Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of Jamaica, and the Governors of the different West India islands. Despatches were forwarded on Tuesday from the Foreign Department for Lord Ponsonby, the British Ambassador at Constantinople; for the British Minister at St. Petersburgh; for Lord Granville, the British Ambassador at Paris; for the English Ministers resident at the Courts of Brussels and the Hague; for the British Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid; and for the British Minister at Lisbon. Despatches from Sir G. Arthur, Lieut.-Gov. of U. Canada, and from the Governor of Gibraltar, were received at the Colonial Office. Despatches from the Governors of the West India colonies, and from Col. Doherty, Governor of Sierra Leone, were received yesterday at the Colonial-office.

The Revenue.—The accounts for the quarter show that the revenue continues to increase. On the year ended 5th April, 1839, as compared with the year ended 5th April, 1838, there was an increase of 2,132,866*l.* On the quarter ended 5th April, 1839, as compared with the quarter ended 5th April, 1838, an increase of 565,243*l.* On the Customs, the increase for the year is 1,053,179*l.*, for the quarter 349,309*l.* On the Excise, the increase for the year is 334,094*l.*, for the quarter 135,638*l.* On the Stamps the increase for the year is 143,101*l.* On all the branches there has been an increase for the year, and a decrease for the quarter of only 7,941*l.* on the Stamps, and 25,000*l.* on the Crown Lands.

Whitehall, April 1.—The Queen has appointed Vice-Admiral Sir C. Adam, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Kinross, in the room of the Right Honourable William Adam, deceased; also, the Hon. J. C. Dundas, Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the shires of Orkney and Zetland, in the room of Lawrence, Earl of Zetland, deceased.

The Duke of Sussex has appointed Lawrence Walker, Esq., to be H.R.H. Auditor and the Comptroller of his household; and Richard Bythell, Esq., one of the Surgeons Extraordinary to H.R.H., to be one of his Surgeons in Ordinary.

Lord Ellenborough has, within the last few days, been united to Mrs. Browne, widow of the late Mr. W. Browne, of Camfield, Hertfordshire.

An Investiture of the Order of the Garter will be held shortly, to fill up the vacancies. The Duke of Cleveland will be honoured with the Blue Ribbon.

Marshal Clausel left the Clarendon on Tuesday, on his return to Paris.

The Nelson Memorial.—The exhibition having finally closed on Saturday last, the competitors have removed their respective models and designs. They are at liberty to send in their models and designs in their original state, or so altered as, upon subsequent consideration, the artists may deem advisable. This was Mr. Ridley Colborne's suggestion; but if he assumes that the whole of the models will be sent back, he will find himself much mistaken. Several of the artists seem to think that they have been very cavalierly treated, and are resolved not to send in any model to the fresh exhibition. New competitors there may be, but who is to decide as to their merits? The special sub-committee have made their report already, and it would not be respectful to call upon those gentlemen to reconsider their decision. It is, in fact, understood, that they will not again consent to undertake a task, the performance of which, under present circumstances, must be peculiarly ungracious. The general committee meet on the last Saturday in June, by which day it is expected that there will be a large accumulation of designs; but, unless another sub-committee be appointed, to what ordeal are they to be submitted? This general committee are thus in a dilemma from which they cannot extricate themselves without appeal to the subscribers to the memorial—a course that is strongly recommended by the most zealous promoters of the object which all are anxious to accomplish in the most satisfactory manner, and with the least possible delay, consistent with the convenience of the artists.

The young Duke of Rovigo was hastening to this country on an *affair du cœur*, when his progress was suddenly interrupted by the almost fatal termination of the duel in which he was engaged. It is a strange destiny that is likely to lead to the permanent residence in this country of the son of Savary. The lady is the daughter and heiress of the late Lieut.-Colonel Stamer, and possesses an unincumbered fortune of 4000*l.* per per annum. The attachment was formed during a recent visit by the lady to the French capital.

Post Office Regulation.—Notices have been issued stating, that all letters for Upper Canada will be taken at an uniform rate; viz., of one shilling for single letters and two shillings for double letters, and so on in proportion, without any charge for inland postage; and all letters from or to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., will be received the same as those for Gibraltar and Malta, without the previous payment of the postage. A mail will be made up for Rotterdam, per *Batavier* steamer, every Saturday evening, and letters will be received for such, up to seven o'clock on that evening.

Various rumours are afloat respecting the sudden departure for the continent of a sporting nobleman, remarkable for his princely doings at Melton Mowbray, who, it is said, has involved himself in serious pecuniary difficulties. A noble Lord is said to be partly mixed up with the extravagant doings at Melton.

Col. Shaw Kennedy, late Director-General of the Irish Police force, is summoned to attend the Lords' Committee, on the state of crime and outrage in Ireland. His examination will explain the cause of his retirement from office.

Last week a melancholy accident took place in the Downs. A young man, son of Lieut. Duncan, R.N., who had been shipped only a few hours, while assisting to get the anchor to get the anchor to the bow, unfortunately lost his footing, and almost instantly disappeared. The body never rose to the surface, so that no opportunity occurred of rendering him assistance.

A laughable story has been going the rounds of the *salons* of Lisbon. It appears that the youthful Queen detected her husband in the heinous fact of kissing one of the Maids of Honour, and that, losing the dignity of the Queen in the feelings of the woman, she boxed the ears of both parties very soundly. However, *le mari* has been forgiven.

Grand Eight-oared Cutter Match between the Gentlemen of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.—This great contest, which has for some weeks past engrossed the attention of the *cognoscenti*, not only of *alma mater*, and those generally attached to river sports, but of sporting gentlemen of every grade, came off on Wednesday upon the Newmarket course of aquatics; that is, from Westminster to Putney, a distance which has been most judiciously selected as calculated to try the lasting power of aspirants for fame in this invigorating sport. The Cambridge crew were the favourites, but the very flower of each college boat had been selected on both sides. The Cambridge gentlemen went to the outside station, as it is termed, at the pier of Westminster-bridge; the Oxford gentlemen having won the inside and best position. They were stroke and stroke until they neared the Horseferry, where Cambridge showed a slight lead. Their antagonists disputed the advantage with all the strength they could muster, but the Cambridge men were too good for them. Off the Penitentiary they had increased their advantage, and went in advance through Vauxhall-bridge. Both crews did their utmost, the "white feather" was never shown by either, but the Cambridge were the better men—their opponents could not overhaul them, and in each succeeding mile the difference of their strength and style was more manifest. The Cambridge gentlemen arrived first through Putney-bridge amidst deafening shouts, one minute and twenty seconds in advance of their opponents. The distance was done by the winners in thirty-one minutes and a half. The losers had a slow stroke, but that of the winners was like lightning, although at first sight they appeared under boated.

British Auxiliary Legion.—A letter from Colonel Fortescue, one of the best officers of this unfortunate force, directs our attention to the unprincipled conduct of the Spanish Government in regard to the settlement of the claims. In July, 1837, a document was drawn up and signed by Colonel Wylde, the British Government's Agent, and General Tena on the part of Spain, guaranteeing every officer full pay up to the day of settlement. This right, Col. Fortescue says, has been denied by the Royal Commission at present sitting, such Commission unaccountably lending itself to an unworthy cause, and relying upon the necessities of individuals, are giving them—not money, as agreed, up to the present time; not even Treasury bills, bad as they are and ever will be—but certificates, not worth one shilling, merely for three months' pay, in full of all demands, which some officers, fearing they might get nothing better, have been induced too readily to accept. The Colonel very justly remarks, that "no Government, however pacific, ought quietly to permit treachery or deception to be inflicted upon men who, under privations and sufferings almost before unheard of, never failed to do their duty. Our appeal to Spain got us, to be sure, a Royal commission (such as it is) without funds, a trio without a head, a cottage without content, where may be seen congregated together some dozen expectant clerks and hungry pensioners, all unpaid. About the gates may also be seen in groups the fatherless children and widows, the maimed and wounded, seeking their hard-earned pittance."

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—At length the French Ministry has been formed, and a most strange Cabinet it is. Every one was electrified on Monday by perusing the ordonnances in Monday's *Moniteur*, accepting the resignation of the old Ministry, and appointing the following one in its stead. We place the names in juxta-position:—

Present Ministry.	Offices.	Former Ministry.
M. Girod de l'Ain, Peer of France	Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice and Religion.	M. Barthé.
Duke of Montebello, Peer of France	Foreign Affairs.	Count Molé.
Lieut. Gen. Despan Cubières	War.	Lt. Gen Baron Bernard.
Baron Tupinier, Deputy	Marine and Colonies.	Vice-Admiral Rosamel.
M. Parant, Dep.	Public Instruction.	M. Salvandy.
M. de Gasparin, Peer of France	Interior.	Count Montalivet.
M. Gauthier, Peer of France	Finance.	M. Lacave-Laplagne.
M. de Gasparin	Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce, *ad interim*.	M. Martin du Nord.

The unfortunate members of this French *interim* cabinet are hardly dealt with. All Paris was laughing the entire of April-day at their expense; for no two Parisians met, whether in street, salon, *café*, or exchange, without indulging in *quolibets* on the score of the new Ministry. Not content with this scourging of ridicule, the journals of Tuesday apply, moreover, the scourge of serious indignation.

SPAIN.—There are serious differences in the Carlist camp. Two regiments have fired on one another, and the 5th regiment of Navarre has been completely broken up in consequence.

HOLLAND.—The King has appointed Lieut.-Gen. Baron Van der Capellen, now Governor of the Fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom, to be Chief Governor of the Fortress of Maestricht, in the place of the late Gen. Dobbles; and Maj.-Gen. Bagelaer to be Governor of Bergen-op-Zoom.

NORTH AMERICA.—No fresh collision has taken place between the people of Maine and Sir John Harvey. The moral position of the latter is improved by the prompt announcement from Sir John Colborne that he had placed five regiments of the Line at his disposal.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (*From our own Correspondent*).—The emigrant farmers are now living dispersed in the Orange River, the Riet, the Modder, the Sand, the Kaffer, the Vaal, the Donkin, the Caledon, &c. They seem perfectly happy, are well-disposed towards the Government, and wish for its protection; hire places from the Bastaards (the mixed breed, who claim nearly the whole country just alluded to), and get a good fountain for 100 rix dollars (7*l.* 10*s.*) per annum, or for thirty sheep. Some of the farmers have taken places for 99 years. The first cause of emigration is said to have been *drought*. The eastern division of the Cape Colony, es-

pecially the districts of Beaufort, Graaffreinet, and Cradock, have been getting drier and drier for 15 years back. We hear no complaints of this sort in other parts of the colony, from which emigration also took place; but in the above, fountains, once thought inexhaustible, are now entirely gone. This circumstance, with the Caffer invasion of 1835, completed the rage for emigration. The slave question may have also ministered to the fuel, coming on the back of the above-mentioned causes; and a few disaffected spirits threw a bad light over the late South African war. It is pretty well ascertained that the north-eastern parts of the colony could not have supported their stock of cattle, if the graziers had not access to lands to the east of the Orange River; and it is fortunate that the stock in possession of the emigrant farmers is equally available to the colony as if it had been within the colonial boundary. The boers in the vicinity of Natal are suffering exceedingly, and are longing for the protection of Government. The Military detachments recently sent there will, it is to be hoped, secure them against the warlike Zoolahs. Why Militia are not organised in the Cape Colony (at a time, especially, when regiments of the Line are so much required in the East and in America) we cannot comprehend.

Theatres.

Italian Opera.—On Thursday evening Madame Persiani made her first appearance this season in *La Sonnambula*, a character which is the more interesting, as having been the first in which she was heard by the English public. On her entrance she was enthusiastically welcomed. Nothing can be more perfect than the manner in which she sustains the part of *Amina*: the power and finish of her execution, the elegance and grace of her ornaments, that quiet, unpretending, yet absorbing expression of feeling, which irresistibly carries the hearer along, stamp her performance as a work of the highest character. Ernesta Grisi was to have appeared in *Lisa*, but the severity of the weather is said to have detained her, and the part was taken by Bellini. The house was well attended. There is every promise of a brilliant season.

Covent-Garden.—The managers of this theatre trusted to the attractions held out to the Easter holiday-makers by the performance of Sir E. L. Bulwer's successful play of *Richelieu*, aided by the revival of the old favourite dramatic romance of *Lodoiska*, in preference to producing any novelty of a more decided character. Both performances were received with great applause, and the house was crowded.

Drury-Lane.—A new melodramatic romantic piece was produced on Monday night, for the gratification of the holiday-makers, called the *King of the Mist, or the Miller of the Harlz Mountains*. It is sufficiently full of wonders and improbabilities, but we cannot say much for any interest or suspense excited by the performance. The characters and the writing are both of a very ordinary description. The house was ill-attended, and at the fall of the curtain the hisses were predominant.

Haymarket.—There was no want of attractions at this theatre. Power, the only true Irishman on the stage—Hill, the only Yankee—and O. Smith, the *beau ideal* of villains, form a trio that could not fail to draw. Power received a hearty welcome in *O'Flannagan and the Fairies*. The other pieces were *But However, A Wife for a Day*, and *Latin, Love, and War*. Hill played admirably. His jokes tell now much better than when he first came to England, for people have become accustomed to his quaint delivery, and catch his meaning with greater ease. There is a quiet and unpretending drolleiy in his look, voice, and manner, which is irresistibly ludicrous. The Queen on Tuesday evening paid a visit to this theatre. The performances were *A Wife for a Day, Born for Good Luck, The Irish Lion*, and *Latin, Love, and War*. Her Majesty seemed greatly to enjoy the acting of Power in the two pieces in which he performed.

Lyceum.—This very elegant theatre opened for the season on Monday night, under the management of Mr. Penley, who has long been known as the successful manager of several provincial theatres. Nearly all the *corps dramatique* are strangers to a London audience, and until we have seen them in different characters it would be unwise to give a decided opinion as to their respective merits. The interior of the theatre has been re-decorated, and presents a lively appearance. The first piece, entitled *Lady Mary Wortley Montague, or Courtship and Matrimony in 1712*, is intended to "illustrate the manners of the seventeenth (or rather the eighteenth) century," and founded on one of the ludicrous adventures of the highly accomplished lady whose name it bore. The scenery and the stage accessories are creditable. The piece was loudly applauded throughout, and was followed by an amusing farce entitled *Dark Events*, and a new melo-drama called *The Silver Crescent*. We most cordially wish success to the new management.

Olympic.—The attractions held out to the Easter folks consisted of *Izaak Walton*, a burletta, and the *Garrick Fever*. They are both of them of a character to keep up the reputation of the house—rapid, light, and laughter-moving. The theatre was crowded, and the applause unanimous.

St. James's.—The great novelty here was Herrn Heinrich Schreyer and his troop of Monkeys and Dogs. Paris, Vienna, Brussels, Berlin, Hamburg, and all parts of the continent, had pronounced a most favourable judgment; and if continued peals of laughter and unqualified delight among the younger portion of the audience be, as we most willingly admit that they are, a certain test of the success of an Easter piece, then have Herrn Schreyer and his active corps been eminently successful. Haynes Bayly's burletta of the *British Lion* followed, and the evening's amusements concluded with Lemon Rede's farce of *My First Champagne*.

Astley's.—The opening novelty on Monday evening was one of those gorgeous equestrian spectacles for which this theatre has always been celebrated. It purports to represent, in a series of striking tableaux, *The Victories of Edward the Black Prince*, and is got up with great splendour. Van Amburgh and his lions followed. The scenes in the circle were more than usually attractive. The entertainments terminated with *St. George and the Dragon*.

The Coronation of Queen Victoria.—This striking and attractive performance, which has just been submitted to public notice previously to its being placed in the hands of that spirited publisher, Mr. Moon, with a view to its being elaborately engraved, is certainly the best effort of art that has yet resulted from the late accession of our lovely and youthful Queen. It represents that point of time at the Coronation when the Crown is about to be placed on the fair brow of its wearer by the Sub-Dean of Westminster. This is unquestionably the very best point of time that could have been chosen; and its deep and solemn interest has been caught and depicted with considerable success. The *unity* of effect obtained by the circumstance of all the persons present having their attention intently fixed on the one object of their interest and solicitude, is very striking. The numerous portraits of the most conspicuous members of our Aristocracy, which are included in this picture, and the really important historical as well as social interest which attaches to it as a whole, must claim for this work a marked attention and permanent value, under whatever form it may hereafter appear. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last, the fashionable world were admitted to a private view. On Wednesday, upwards of 600 visitors honoured the morning exhibition with their presence at the artist's residence in Grafton-street, and in the evening about 500, amongst whom were a party of the Lord Mayor and his friends. On Thursday the picture was conveyed to Buckingham Palace, for Her Majesty's final sitting.

Polytechnic Institution.—Our readers are aware that Colonel Pasley has rendered good service to the public by igniting small magazines of gunpowder some fathoms under water, and thus removing wrecks which obstructed in some degree the navigation of the Thames. Experiments of this nature, and upon the same principle, have just now been added to the scientific arrangements of this institution, where they are performed every day with complete success, and have not once failed in igniting the magazine, and the demolition of whatever happens to be subject to its action. The effect is perfectly novel, and very interesting, not only to persons of science but to the public generally; and, in similar cases to those above mentioned, it is likely to produce much public benefit, as the principle is simple, and any clever workman will easily comprehend how it is performed.

Model of the Battle of Waterloo.—Our attention has lately been called to a work, purporting to be "A New and Improved Model of the Battle of Waterloo." It is our desire to befriend every honest exertion, and to assist in giving publicity to anything which may be considered deserving of general notice. But, in the exhibition above alluded to, we see nothing but a base attempt to impose upon the unwary by a similarity of title, and a desire to profit by invading the well-earned reputation of a meritorious officer, whose Model of the Battle of Waterloo has attracted such universal attention. The work is so contemptible, and the attempt to mislead is so apparent, that we at first felt disposed to let it feel its own insignificance, and die from positive neglect; but fearing *strangers* should be *entrapped* to the exhibition, who, fancying they had seen the true Model of Waterloo, would depart with an unfavourable impression, we consider it our duty to give publicity to the fact that the only model commenced by order of government, and executed by Lieut. Siborn, is at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Of the monstrous humbug styled a "New and Improved Model," if *improvement* consists in a combination of all the most extravagant absurdities that can possibly be conceived, this new candidate for fame has indeed attained the very acme of perfection. The field of Waterloo, as projected by Lieut. Siborn, is correct, even to the most minute particular; and every part so truly corresponds in size, that when you once become accustomed to the scale, the eye and mind acknowledge the perfection of the work. In the "Improved Model" we find a surface of nine feet square representing the actual field of two miles and a quarter in extent; consequently the scale selected is four feet to the mile. The whole of this plane is crammed full of figures, firing in almost actual contact. An infantry figure stands about two inches in height; thus, as compared with the field, these extraordinary men have attained the stature of 1-24th part of a mile, or the prodigious height of 220 feet! Two men of this gigantic size compose a company—a battalion may perhaps embrace a score! The spire of the village church of Planchenoit, being ten inches in height, lifts its head 1000 feet above the level of the land on which it stands. The trees attain a corresponding height, and by their bulk jostle the very hills and elevations out of their actual positions. The Forest of Hougomont (for garden, orchard, or loop-holed wall, there is none), which sheltered many battalions of the contending armies, is composed of about six trees, and these bestride the burning house. The artist is, we find, a publican, and doubtless urged to the attempted piracy by the extraordinary success of Lieut. Siborn's model. He may be well adapted for presiding at the *bar*, but cuts a very sorry figure in the field.

Literary Notices.

The Phantom Ship. By Captain Marryat, R.N. 3 vols. H. Colburn.

There is not, in the whole extensive round of popular superstition, a finer subject for a fictitious narrative of a supernatural cast, in connection with sea life, than the universally prevalent legend of "The Phantom Ship"—better known among sailors as "The Flying Dutchman;" nor could Captain Marryat by possibility have chosen one more happily adapted to the display of his varied powers, both of invention and of narrative. Moreover, the tradition is one which prevails in all countries of which sea life forms a conspicuous feature;—and this no doubt is another reason why our popular Naval novelist has chosen it as the groundwork of his new production, now before us:—for he has the satisfaction of knowing, that, having obtained even more than European reputation, he is no less called upon than justified in adapting his works to as wide a range of popular associations as the limits of civilisation comprehend.

The great attraction of this work among our own countrymen will be, the new aspect in which it shows its popular author, who has hitherto confined himself to the *realities* of sea life, whereas, in the present instance, he fairly yields his pen to the guidance of his imagination;—still retaining over it that rein of judgment, and good sense which is one of the leading features of his literary character. Nor, in abandoning the actual truth of things, to expatiate in the inviting regions of legendary lore, does he wholly depart from his accustomed course;—for the belief in "the Flying Dutchman" is as much a living and breathing *reality* to a large proportion of the nautical world even of the present day, as that of any other *fact* that comes under the actual cognizance of their bodily senses; and as such it is as legitimate a subject for treatment in a work of this nature.

Having said that Captain Marryat has fairly and boldly taken up this singular and striking superstition, not *as* a superstition, but as a "true thing" (as Audrey calls poetry)—and thus having given the reader to understand generally what he is to expect in that particular, we should be doing anything but an acceptable service to all parties—author, reader, and publisher—if we were to enter into any details, even the most trifling, relative to the plan and construction of a work which will soon be in the hands of all the reading world. We shall, therefore, only say further of "The Phantom Ship," that its various characters are drawn with that boldness and decision of hand which so distinguish this popular writer;—that the fertility of invention which it displays, the unfailing flow of incident, on which the excitement of the reader so entirely depends in works of this nature, is quite equal to that shown in the best of its predecessors from the same source; that the occasional display of passion and pathos are as true to nature, and as admirably and forcibly worked out;—and finally, that there is a unity, and a consecutive flow of interest, which enchain the attention in a way and, to a degree that nothing else is capable of effecting. The manner in which the beautiful vision of Amine blends with all the varied and trying fortunes of the hero of the tale, Philip Vanderdecken, and throws a halo of intellectual brightness round them all, may be adduced as a striking instance of that contrast which the practised writer now under notice so well understands.

Upon the whole "The Phantom Ship" will perhaps be pronounced the master-piece of Captain Marryat, at

least among the more imaginative portion of his works; and if it has not so much of broad humour mixed up with its details as most of them have, it perhaps makes up for this in the intense interest excited by the skilful construction and uniform flow of the narrative portion of the work.

Woman Physiologically Considered as to Mind, Manners, and Marriage. By A. Walker. Bayly. This writer mistakes irreligion and indecency for grand philosophical principles. We never met with a more worthless or contemptible publication.

Mariamne; or, the Court of Herod the Great. A Romantic Poem. A Tragedy, by W. Waller, Esq. As the incidents of this tragedy occurred about *twenty-nine years before Christ*, we presume it was never intended for stage representation. The style is declamatory, but there are many passages which bear evidence of the good taste and genius of the author.

SERIAL PARTS.

Finden's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy of the Court of Queen Victoria. Part VI.—This is a charming number of the Female Portraits, and in all respects maintains the unrivalled character which the work has now fully established in this class of publication. It contains a charming portrait of Lady Tankerville, daughter of the Duke de Grammont, from a drawing made expressly for the work by A. E. Chalon, R.A.; a very spirited and characteristic one of Lady De Grey, by the same artist; and a third portrait (by John Hayter) that will excite peculiar attention at the present moment, as it represents the beautiful and youthful Lady Elizabeth Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale, and *fiancée* of the heir apparent to the name and honours of the greatest of living heroes, the Duke of Wellington.

Equestrian Sketches. By a Walking Gentleman. Part 3. M'Lean.—We have in this part portraits of Count D'Orsay, Lord Chesterfield, Sir E. Codrington, Lord Denman, and Lord Baudon. We suspect "H.B." to be the artist, for though singularly characteristic, the likenesses are not free from the pencil of the caricaturist. In the general style of the execution the plates are admirable; but we think the sketches of the men far more correct than those of the horses, which Nimrod or a Newmarket man, looking at the hind legs, would say are at fault.

The Aldine Magazine of Biography, Criticism, and the Arts. Part IV. Simpkin and Co.—Devoted to authors and artists, to books and booksellers, to literature and the fine arts, in all their bearings, and in their relations one to another and to the public, the *Aldine Magazine* has, with new and distinctive features, assumed a high and original position exclusively its own. The "Old Booksellers" pleasantly refreshes our memory with notices of the Lintots, Jacob Tonson, Andrew Millar, Johnson of St. Paul's Churchyard, and their extensive literary connexions. A series of the autographs of modern booksellers is an interesting novelty in its way. Amongst the more miscellaneous articles in the part before us, are some strictures on Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill—an Original Letter from the Duke of Normandy to all the Sovereigns of Europe—Points of the Month—Poetry, by Miss Pardoe, and others—Criticism, Necrology, &c. Altogether, this is the most striking number we have yet seen of this periodical; to which, as not interfering with any other magazine extant, we cordially wish the success it deserves.

Heads of the People. No. 6. R. Tyas.—Another very clever number, in which are sketched, "The Family Governess," by Miss Winter; "The Midshipman," by Howard; and "The Pew-opener," by Jerrold. The two last are decidedly the best. We much regret not having space for the "Three Distinct Phases" of a Midshipman. Our young Naval friends cannot do better than obtain this sketch.

Farmer's Magazine. April.—This is the fourth number of a magazine both useful and cheap. It contains a great quantity of valuable information for agriculturists, and the illustrations are of a very superior character. The Ox, the subject of one of the plates, is admirably executed; but we have a Bull at the service of the Proprietors of the Magazine, equally worthy of representation.

SUWAROFF AND BLUCHER.

Glorious as the capture of the fortress of Ismailow was to the General and his Army, the ruthless manner in which the victory was used, cast a deep stain over the honour of both. Upwards of 30,000 men are said to have fallen in the assault, and in the carnage that ensued after the place was entered. It is related that Suwaroff gave out the following order on the evening before the attack:—"To-morrow I shall rise an hour before daylight; I shall wash, dress, and pray; I shall then crow like a cock, when the town will be stormed according to the dispositions already issued." Tales of this kind, like the one which describes him as filling, when a very young man, a sack full of the heads of vanquished Janissaries, and of laying the trophies at the feet of his Commander, must be received with more than caution. The same may be said of the Kinburn anecdote, which makes the wounded General throw himself off his horse before his fugitive troops, in order to arrest their farther flight. It is the fate of all celebrated men to have their names graced, as well as disgraced, by idle stories of this kind. Suwaroff was eccentric, and probably affected more eccentricity than really fell to his share; he also gave the dry and quaint kind of humour for which he was distinguished a pretty fair latitude, even at the expense of others; but the man who spoke and wrote, as we find him writing and speaking, could never act the absolute buffoon. He who exposed the follies and misconduct of others with such stern and unsparing severity, required to keep a guard over his own conduct, and was not likely to act the part of an ordinary mountebank. The following anecdote seems better attested. On the capture of Ismailow a splendidly caparisoned Turkish horse was brought him, which he refused, saying, that "a Cossack hackney had brought him and could carry him away." "It may not be equal to a load of fresh laurels gathered here," was the courtly observation of a by-stander. "It has carried Suwaroff and his fortunes," replied the General.

On the death of that cowardly man of blood and pleasure, Potemkin, Suwaroff succeeded for a time to the government of the Crimea, till the war of Polish succession again placed him at the head of the Army. He twice defeated Sarakowsky and Kosciusko, the Generals of the Crown, and then carried Praga, the fortified suburb of Warsaw, by assault. It is supposed that 15,000 Poles perished on this melancholy occasion, and their blood leaves a deeper stain on the character of Suwaroff and his troops than the capture of Ismailow itself, for the gallant and desperate resistance of the Turks, which, although it ought to have claimed the esteem and respect of brave adversaries, might well enough exasperate savage and ferocious victors, who had seen 10,000 of their comrades fall beneath the well-wielded scimitars of the Moslems. But at Praga there was not even this excuse; the place was ill defended, and the Russians did not lose above 500 men. It is humiliating to our nature to think that nothing but the prospect of indulging in the vilest and most infamous excesses can induce the Russian soldier to mount the breach or scaling ladder. To appease his excited thirst for blood it is not enough that vanquished foes should fall before him,—women and children must not only be murdered, but they must be martyred, mangled, and cut to pieces. And yet the Russian soldier is the most obedient and machine-like of men. What then must we think of officers who cannot prevent the recurrence of scenes that have actually inflicted a stain on humanity and on Christianity itself? Posterity will hold the fame and honour of the Commander responsible for the life of every human being sacrificed by disciplined Armies beyond the fair verge of battle; and the dark days of Ismailow and Praga have overshadowed the brows of Suwaroff with more asphodels than all the laurels gained in his many gallant fields can ever conceal.

Deeply as it is to be lamented that this eminent soldier allowed the lustre of his splendid actions to be darkly dyed with blood, the merit of great Military qualities can never be denied him. He was in a high degree brave, loyal, and disinterested;—he was active and energetic, had a quick and penetrating understanding, and always took a just and accurate view of the operations in progress. In many points he very much resembled Marshal Blucher; but he never gave proofs of that deep sagacity, foresight, and power of calculating and combining movements, for which the Prussian was distinguished. Both made up by subsequent application for their faulty education, and retained all the vigour of intellect till the last period of their lives, and both were, when more than seventy years of age, the most active Military Commanders of their time. Both affected singularity, but the affection of Suwaroff was of a lower kind, intended probably to act on the minds of an ignorant soldiery, whereas Blucher affected hussar manners, only in order to conceal before strangers what he deemed his want of polish and acquirements, although he was by no means deficient in either. Both were hasty, irritable, and of fiery tempers. Suwaroff's temper ruined the cause which his sword had so nobly supported, and ultimately brought his grey and laurel-crowned head with sorrow to the grave. Blucher's high sense of duty, on the contrary, kept his temper under control. In the hour of trial, the most passionate of mankind submitted to the vexatious foolteries of that weak vain man, Bernadotte, with the most perfect equanimity of temper, and in moments of the greatest difficulty, even in battle, and when the utmost severity might have been justified, it was his admirable and dignified conduct alone that brought the Russian Generals, Langeron and Wizingrode, back to the paths of honour and obedience.

In personal appearance also the Prussian had very much the advantage over the Muscovite. The latter was rather below the middle size, and spare of form; it was only by extreme temperance and activity that he had hardened a constitution naturally weak and delicate. His portrait, now before us, represents a keen, open, and animated face, harsh of features, but expressive of considerable humour, with a good deal of cynical indifference to human feeling;—we know it at first sight to be the face of a man of high courage and intellect, who would probably be admired in any station, though hardly certain of being beloved by any. His marriage was unhappy, but from his letters to his daughter he was evidently a kind and affectionate father.—Blucher, on the other hand, was tall and elegant, and must in early life have been extremely handsome. Even at the time of the battle of Waterloo, when he was 72 years of age, he had still what physiognomists would call a first-rate countenance; which, though stern and severe, and deeply marked by time, care, and toil, gave evidence nevertheless of the frankness, hilarity, and generous humanity for which he had been distinguished. A passage in one of the Duke of Wellington's lately published letters has given rise to the opinion, that Blucher intended to put Napoleon to death had the latter fallen into his hands. That the old fiery hussar may have thundered out some threat of the kind is more than probable; but his well-known humanity, known indeed to every officer and soldier that served with him, prevents us from believing that he would have carried it into effect had it been in his power. Blucher was a keen patriot, and the sufferings to which his country had been reduced had made a deep impression on his heart and mind. It is necessary to have known the Prussian Army at that time—and few strangers could have known them better than the writer of these lines—to form an idea of the rooted hatred which they entertained against their former oppressors, and particularly against Napoleon, as the author of their sufferings. "It is well for you English to talk of forbearance," was their usual saying; "you have had no enemy in your country; but had you seen your native land trampled under foot, and every species of insult and indignity heaped, for years together, upon friends, kindred, and relatives, you would praise our moderation instead of being surprised at our harshness."

Both these Commanders were extremely beloved by their troops; but Suwaroff was as unpopular with the officers, particularly with those of high rank, as Blucher was cherished and esteemed. Both were celebrated for their wit, and both were authors; though, as far as we know, the Russian only was a poet. Blucher printed the journal he kept during the early campaigns of the Revolution war. The book seems to have disappeared from circulation; but, judging from extracts occasionally met with in other German works, it evidently possesses great merit. The general instructions issued by Suwaroff to his Army during the Italian campaign, are strongly characteristic of the clear head and energy of the man. Some of his orders are written in a strange doggrel kind of verse, not very intelligible. But though his poetry is as obscure as Cromwell's prose, his own prose, eminently laconic, is as clear and distinct as possible, and his general rules might, with great justice, be termed Golden Rules.—Suwaroff was living in retirement, acting the part of a good landlord, settling disputes among his neighbours and tenants, and never failing to ring the church bell long and loudly if the congregation were late in assembling, when he was called upon to take the command of the allied Army in Italy.—*Monthly Chronicle.*

THE CAROL OF THE CORONATION.

BY SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON.

In flowery meads, the radiant rose
Triumphant holds her station,
Nor can the fancy interpose
More beautiful creation.
The morning star, enthron'd in light,
A glimpse of Heaven discovers;
Beams with a splendour mildly bright,
And wakes ten thousand lovers.

The rose, the star, we crown to-day,
In one bless'd maid combining!
These, in Victoria, well portray
Refinement still refining.
Now talent, wisdom, genius, worth,
In purity are given;
Such visitation to the earth,
Anticipates her Heaven.

New Monthly.

THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HERBERT TAYLOR, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c.

We last week contradicted the statement published by our contemporaries of the demise, on the 13th ult., of this amiable man and excellent officer; and we knew, from a private letter, that his physicians on that day even entertained hopes that his valuable life would be saved. These hopes have, however, been disappointed; for on Tuesday letters reached town for Sir Herbert's family, announcing the melancholy event as having taken place at Rome on the 20th ult.: he had been for some time in a declining state, and had recently arrived at Rome, from Florence, accompanied by his lady and daughter. He was better on his arrival, but suffered a relapse, which terminated fatally. The shock, therefore, to his numerous friends and relations has fallen upon them with increased severity.

Sir Herbert joined the British Army in Flanders, in April, 1793, as Secretary to Sir J. Murray, then Adjutant-General, and was present, as a volunteer, at the action of St. Amand, 8th May, battle of Famars, 23d, siege of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, and at most of the actions during that campaign. The 25th March, 1794, he was appointed Cornet in the 2d Dragoon Guards; and 17th July following, Lieut. Upon the return of Sir James to England, this officer continued with the Duke of York as an Assist.-Secretary. He was present on general joining his regt. in the field as Cornet or Lieutenant at the battles on 17th, 23rd, and 26th April, near Catrain, of the 10th, 17th, and 22nd May, near Tourney, and at some of the less important affairs during that campaign, and the retreat through Holland. The 6th May, 1795, he was promoted to a Troop in his regt. When H.R.H. returned to England, Capt. Taylor was appointed Secretary to the Commander of the British forces on the Continent, and continued in that situation with Lieut.-Gen. Harcourt, and Sir D. Dundas, until 16th Sept., 1795, when he returned to England in consequence of being appointed A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, 1st Aug. 1795; and soon after Assist.-Secretary in H.R.H.'s office. In July, 1798, Capt. Taylor, having leave of absence from the Duke of York, attended Lord Cornwallis, appointed Lord Lieutenant) to Ireland, in the situations of Military and Private Secretary, and A.D.C. He continued with his lordship until Feb., 1799, when he returned to England, on being appointed Private Secretary to the Duke of York, in Sept., 1799. He attended H.R.H. to Holland, and was present at the battles of 19th Sept., 2nd and 6th Oct. in that year. Capt. Taylor remained with Sir J. Pulteney as Secretary, until the return of the troops from N. Holland, 22nd January, 1801. He was promoted to a Majority in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, 26th Dec. following, to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 9th W. India regt., the 18th of March, 1802, he was placed on half pay; and 26th May, 1803, appointed to a Company in the Coldstream Guards. He continued in the situation of Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of York, until 19th June, 1805, when he was appointed Private Secretary to His Majesty George III. He received the rank of Col. 25th July, 1810. In March, 1812, he was appointed one of the Trustees of the King's private property, and soon after (in consequence of the Regency) Private Secretary to the Queen: 4th June, 1813, he obtained the rank of Maj.-Gen. In 1814 he was ordered on special service to Holland, and a few days after his return from the Army under Sir T. Graham, in March, 1814, he was sent on a Military mission to the Crown Prince of Sweden, to Sir T. Graham, and to the Hague.

After the death of George the Third, and the restoration of the Duke of York to the office of Commander-in-Chief, Sir Herbert, then Colonel Taylor, was appointed Adjutant-General of the Forces; here his application, urbanity, and attention to the Army were proverbial, and his levees were crowded by the respectful attendance of the most distinguished men. During the period that Sir Herbert continued to perform the duties of Adjutant-General, no man ever gave greater satisfaction to the Army in general, and no one ever left the office more universally regretted.

In December, 1818, he was appointed Master of Katherine's Hospital, and subsequently nominated a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order; a Knight Grand Cross of the same, and a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir Herbert acted as Principal A.D.C. to George IV. and William IV., and by both was considered as a confidential friend. Sir Herbert was granted a pension of £1,000*l.* per annum, on the civil list, with the reversion, we believe, in case of survivorship, to his lady.

As the private secretary and influential adviser of His late Majesty, during a period of the greatest excitement in the annals of our country, Sir Herbert had a most difficult duty to perform. It was known to all that His Majesty relied more upon the private advice of his experienced, calm, and deep thinking secretary, than on any other person or persons in the realm; and as Sir Herbert was, from his long and intimate association with royalty, suspected of being hostile to the revolutionary measure of Reform, he came

in for his due share of suspicion and consequent vituperation. But nothing could assail his estimable private character, and the confidence of his Sovereign remained unmoved. Whatever his political bias might have been, he had the good sense to suppress and divest himself entirely of all private considerations in upholding the rights and dignity of his Sovereign, and no other man could, perhaps, have conducted William the Fourth through that trying period with so much sagacity, prudence, and forbearance, as Sir Herbert Taylor,—and to this even Earl Grey and his colleagues bore testimony when they entered upon office. During the reign of William the Fourth, so great was the reliance of His Majesty in Sir Herbert Taylor's judgment and faithful counsel, that he never would sign any document, unless Sir Herbert was present, or had been just consulted. He deemed to act as private secretary to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, although he was greatly pressed to do so; urging his long services, the indifferent health of Lady Taylor, and his own increasing infirmities from age, in excuse. Being permitted to withdraw, he instantly set out for the continent, with the prudent motive, as it is believed, of avoiding the suspicion of being in any way mixed up with political matters. After a short stay in Paris, Sir Herbert and Lady Taylor, who rapidly recovered her health, visited various places in Italy, and eventually fixed their residence at Pau, in the South of France, where he had built himself a very pretty villa.

Sir Herbert was born on the 29th September, 1775, and was elder brother to the Right Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, distinguished as a diplomatist, and second son of the late Rev. E. Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, by Margaret Payler, his wife, descended from a family seated at Sutton Valence, whose ance tor was in King Henry the Seventh's household. The Taylors, originally from Whitchurch, in Shropshire, settled in Kent, in 1694, where John Taylor, Esq., purchased the beautiful estate of Bifrons, now the property of the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham. Sir Herbert represented Windsor in Parliament from 1820 to 1823, he married Charlotte Albina, daughter of E. Disbrowe, Esq., Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Charlotte, and grand daughter of the third Earl of Buckingham, and has left issue one daughter. He was uncle to the Hon. R. Bootle Wilbraham, M.P., and to the lady of Lord Stanley. We believe that a peerage was offered to Sir Herbert Taylor, and refused. From a personal acquaintance of twenty seven years, we may add that, of all the individuals in office or power whom we have known, Sir Herbert was by far the most accessible, bland, and courteous. He enjoyed, in a pre-eminent degree, a peculiar tact in conciliating all who approached him.

East India Intelligence.

Outline of intended Operations.—The following plan of operations is that most currently credited, and is said to have been traced to the portfolio of Mr. Macnaghten:—According to these, the 2d division, or the portion of the force now in motion, and the Bombay troops, will halt, the one at Bhawulpoor, the other at Shikarpoor, pending negotiations, the object of which is to induce Dost Mahomed to evacuate his position in Cabul in favour of Shah Soojah. Should this be accomplished, the Shah and his contingent will detach themselves from us and proceed to Cabul, *via* Candahar. Should, on the other hand, the negotiations fail in their object, the whole Army of the Indus will move on to Shikarpoor, the 1st division from Ferozepoor, and the 2d division from Bhawulpoor, where, having formed a junction with the Bombay troops, the entire Army will forthwith enter Candahar, and commence hostilities.

While all these preparations are afloat with us, Dost Mahomed is not idle; he has, it is said, been making eager and reiterated overtures to the Persians for alliance and support, and even sought assistance from Russia. He is, we hear, likewise determined to offer opposition to us and with this view has closed the Khyar and Bolund passes—the principal ones leading from Candahar into Cabul—so strictly, that even travellers are denied a passage. We do not attach much credit to the existence of his Persian overtures, but we have no doubt he will not yield without striking a blow.—*Agra Ukhbar* Jan. 3.

Burmah.—Extract of a letter from Rangoon, dated 22d Dec:—

"War is fast approaching. Col. Benson is able to do nothing with King Tharrawaddie at the capital; he and his Ministers were becoming more and more insulting towards Col. Benson, and there is every reason to believe that he will be at Rangoon before ten days, and, of course, if he returns unsuccessful, war must quickly follow. The Governor of Rangoon is preparing all for war here, pulling down houses which might defend the shipping, &c., and threatening to kill and crucify English subjects as soon as he hears of Col Benson's leaving Ava. Dreadful cruelty has been practised here of late to frighten the people into submission. Seventy men, a short time ago, came down from the hills to a town called Kyan King, and raised the standard of their lawful King, Prince Pest Kaymong; they were arrested, and the most horrid tortures practised upon them to make them disown their Prince, which they refused to do, when they were crucified on the bank of the river alongside of us. It is now said that this place is to be the seat of war, and that the King has ordered thirty thousand men to march for this place."—*Madras Spectator*, Jan. 4.

Much alarm appears to exist in Rangoon, under the idea that we are preparing here for some act of aggression; men and arms are said to be collecting from all quarters, and the people to be ready for a run into the jungle, with all their valuables packed into the smallest compass.

Letters from the Army of the Indus state that, in consequence of the want of rain, and absolute famine here for the last three years, the country is almost uninhabited, the remains of numerous villages are daily passed, and flocks of cattle seldom met with; grass is not procurable at any price. I do not know how the Cavalry column in front fared, but judging from the difficulty of feeding our few chargers, I should not think they will be fit for much work by the time they reached Bhawulpore. Along the banks of the Sutlege, we met with large tracts of rich cachar lands extensively cultivated. The Affghans talk with the utmost confidence, and insinuate that if we are victorious it will be more owing to our diplomacy than our arms. They seem to ridicule the idea of our putting Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabul. The country about Kassimke is highly cultivated, and the soil is a rich loam, capable of producing any kind of crops. The whole of this bank of the river appears a healthy country. In spite of the long marches, and exposure to the cold night air, the Sepoys are not more sickly than they would be in cantonments. We have suffered no casualties since we marched, and received no additions to our numbers, with the exception of Lieut. Matthews, Adj. of the Assam Local Corps, who, after a tedious journey from the very borders of China, has at length reached his corps, the 43d.

The head-quarters of H.M.'s 6th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Algeo in command, arrived at Bombay from Poona on the 17th Jan. The 15th N.I. reached Malligaum on the 14th. Jan. The 2d Grenadier reg. marched from Baroda on the 16th, and the 26th N.I. had arrived at Kaira on the 12th inst., on route to the Presidency.—*Bombay*, January 19.

The 37th N.I. has reached Palaveram all well. Cholera appeared in camp when they were at Oplundurpett, and continued a few days; but five followers only died of it, and the disease had entirely left the camp ten days ago.—*Madras Spectator*, Jan. 5.

The accounts from the Madras provinces are generally unfavourable as regards produce, and, owing to the want of rain, scarcity, if not famine, is anticipated in many districts. In the Hyderabad country the scarcity is even more distressing than in that of the Company, and a heavy loss of cattle is expected next hot season from want of forage. The accounts from Kattewar and Guzerat are most distressing, as there is every prospect of a famine in both provinces. The Committee of the Agra Relief Society have already remitted 10,000 rupees for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants.—*Madras U.S. Gazette*, Jan. 4.

The principal difficulties the Army has to contend with, relate to the procuring of conveyance for the troops; 35,000 camels will be required for the transport of the combined force, and, surrounded with a hostile population, it is not easy to devise any means of procuring such a number. The drivers who have been engaged with the camels already in camp are a constant source of trouble and loss; they desert in bodies of 300 and 400 at a time, taking with them the ropes, &c., which in that country it is impossible to replace. A great part of the baggage, and a vast quantity of the public stores, is still at Vikkur. The plan of operations is, of course, still a secret; but it is highly probable that Kurachee will, in the first instance, be taken possession of, as it will furnish a good base to our line of operations. With regard to our prospects in Cabul, there is no doubt that Colonel Stoddart and Lieut. Pottinger have been obliged precipitately to quit Herat, and there is good reason to suppose that Shah Kamran has combined with Dost Mahomed to act in opposition to the British. We have not been able to trace to any authentic source the rumour which has prevailed here for some days, that a Russian General has arrived in Cabul, to lay down a plan of operations for the approaching contest. It is, however, well known, that the Russian Officer who procured Sir Alexander Burne's dismissal from that country is still there. It is now becoming but too plain that Russian intrigue has been far more deeply laid than we had been willing to admit. If, as it appears but too probable, the storm must come, we trust that the British Government will not shrink from it, but that it will enter upon the contest with an energy and firmness commensurate with the magnitude of the stake for which we are to contend.—*Bombay Gazette*, Jan. 16.

BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Dec. 27, 1838—Mr. J. K. Ewart to be Mag. and Coll. of the Southern div. of Cuttack, v Mr. R. J. Colvin. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to off. as Mag. of Behar. Mr. F. Staunforth to off. until further orders as Mag. and Coll of Backergunge. Mr. F. Skipwith to off. as Coll. of Mymensing. Mr. W. Onslow to off. as Mag. of Patna. Mr. J. Reid to off. as Mag. of Behar until further orders. Mr. J. B. Ogilvy to be Mag. and Coll. of Jessore. Mr. R Cunliffe to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Patna. Mr. Cunliffe will continue until further orders to off. as Civil and Sess. Judge of Patna.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., Dec. 24, 1838. 31st N.I.—Maj. John Thompson to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. S. H. Weston to be Maj., Lieut. Patrick Mair to be Capt., and Ens. W. S. Dodgson to be Lieut., from Dec. 20, 1838, in succ. to Lieut.-Col. Jonathan Trelawny, retired from the service. 17th N.I.—Ens. T. G. St. George to be Lieut. from Nov. 1, 1838, v. Lieut. Chas. Black, dec. 52d N.I.—Ens. Edw. Hall to be Lieut. from Nov. 20, 1838, v. Lieut. Charles Darby, discharged by sentence of a Court-Martial. The undermentioned officers of the Engineers and Artillery are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet from the dates expressed opposite to their names:—Eng.—1st Lieut. G. T. Green and Henry Goodwin, Dec. 18, 1838. Art.—1st Lieuts. Fredk. Gaitskell, J. D. J. Shakespear, G. T. Graham, F. K. Duncan, E. D. Todd, J. H. Pantell, and A. P. Begbie, Dec. 18, 1838.

Furloughs.—G.O., Dec. 10, 1838.—43d N.I.—Maj. J. Bourdieu, from Dec. 1 to June 1, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for leave to sea. 42d N.I.—Capt. A. McKean, from Dec. 9 to June 8, 1839, to visit Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. Lieut. and Brev.-Captain J. D. Shakespear, Art., and extra assist. to the Resident at Lucknow, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Jan. 1, 1839—H. M. Blair, Esq., Esq., to be Princ Coll. and Mag. of Canara. A. P. Onslow, Esq., to be Coll. and Mag. of Trinchinopoly. A. J. Cherry, Esq., to be Superint. and Treasurer of the Govt. Bank, and Sub-Treasurer from the date of Mr. John Orr's quitting the limits of this Presid. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., to act as Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Bellary. P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be Secret. to the Board of Rev. R. D. Parker, Esq., to be Sub-Secretary to do.

Ecclesiastical Department.—Dec. 24, 1838—Rev. J. C. Street to be domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras, v. Rev. J. Hallewell, resigned, on account of ill health. Rev. Jas. Morant admitted an Assist. Chaplain on this Estab., from Dec. 20, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Military Movements.—G.O., Dec. 28, 1838—The following changes in the stations of corps and movements are ordered:—39th N.I.—Jaulnah to Bellary, instead of Masulipatam. 15th N.I.—Vellore to Trinchinopoly. 33d N.I.—Palamcottah to Vellore, instead of Palaveram.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, April 3d—Hopkinson, *Stephens*, from China, Nov. 23—St. Helena, Feb. 11. 4th—Higginson, *Gaundall*, from Bengal, Dec. 5—St. Helena, Feb. 9. 5th—Orient, *Taylor*, from Batavia, Dec. 8.

Ships Spoken.—Feb. 22d—Indiana, *Gillett*, London to Calcutta, Lat. 2. S., Lon. 21. 19. W. Jan. 5th—Prince Regent, *Thompson*, London to New South Wales, Lat. 25. S., Lon. 27. W.

Passengers Expected.—Per Wellington, *Liddell*, from Madras—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, C.S., Mrs. Lascelles, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Fourner, Mr. and Mr. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Maj. and Mrs. Irwin, H.M.'s 4th, Maj. Macarthur, Rev. Mr. Irwin, Lieut. Caddell, Messrs. Stokes, Taylor, Sargent, and Watkins.

Per Asia, *Gibbs*, from Bengal—Capt. Meredith, H.M.'s 13th L.I., Lieuts. Thompson and Sibley, H.M.'s 26th Foot, Lieut. Kirk, H.M.'s 16th Ft., Lieut. Stock, H.M.'s 30th L.I., Mr. Geo. Hedger, Miss Gilbert, 293 invalids H.M.S.

Per St. George, from Bengal—Mrs. Gen. Torrens and child, Mesdames P. Holroyd, H. Holroyd, and children, Garbett, Pennington and children, Robun and child, Timmins and children, Strickland, Misses Davidson and Oman, T. Holroyd, Esq., A. C. Dunlop, Esq., Lieut. R. C. Pennington, F. Hinton, Esq.

The Soldier's Friend.—Mr. Hume, who boasted in his place in Parliament the other day, "that he had always done everything in his power to benefit the old soldier and improve his condition," (Joseph was worthily selected for the frontispiece to the *Percy Anecdotes* of "Impudence") passed through Boulogne last week, on his way, it is believed, to communicate with the rebel Papineau, now in Paris.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p. 206.*)

That a perfect reciprocity of feeling and mutual understanding might exist between the two services, the members might be selected as follows:—

To represent and guard the interest of the trading mariner, one Commander, or Lieutenant, and one Master, of the Royal Navy. To protect and represent the welfare of shipowners, one of the Senior Masters of the Trading Marine. In every case of trial the testimony of the mates and seamen, belonging to the ship to which the trial refers (except that of the apprentices) to be received in evidence. This court should be invested with power of awarding, as punishment to the mariner found guilty, a total or partial sacrifice of a portion or part of their proposed privileges (hereafter treated of in this work), together with imprisonment. Also power to dispossess or disqualify the Master or Mate for ever, or for a limited time, as it may deem fit, proportionate to the degree of their offence or excess committed. Of consequence in this case, a Master, deprived of his warrant, would not be prevented from serving as *Mate*; or the latter in any inferior capacity. These measures once adopted, and a consistent law of this nature put in force, on similar abuses to those described, and which would bear a resemblance in its jurisdiction to Courts-Martial, we should ere long perceive a change in those records of excess and insubordination which are continually taking place in the trading marine, and the mariner would soon learn to appreciate (from benefits derived and the justice awarded him in judgment on those occasions) the due interference of his country, and the interest taken in his welfare by the officers of the Royal Navy. From the invariable and unbiassed justice ministered to him, he would not fail gradually becoming bound by principle and identified in feelings with the royal service of his country; yielding even to these inducements alone, he would view it in its true light as the legitimate service of his destiny, and become reconciled to his native country. At the same time the shipowners would have officers of skill, principle, and integrity to command their vessels; and also the underwriter would feel safe in his measures of insurance, free from preconcerted fraud, or wanton neglect. Out of the former circumstance would arise an understanding of professional interests between the Royal Navy and the Trading Marine (to accomplish which has hitherto been a perfect desideratum) of great and mutual benefit; eradicating at the same time from the latter service mischievous customs and baneful

abuses, equally injurious to the nation. It ought to be observed here, while dwelling on the benefits of a "Nautical Tribunal," that officers of the Royal Navy, when called on to preside at such a court (when on half-pay), should be entitled to remuneration for such service, as also any Master of the trading marine, whether employed in active service or on shore.

A tolerably accurate idea may even now be formed of the beneficial results which would arise from the above tribunal, and the power it would possess in restraining abuses and curtailing insubordination, by drawing conclusions from the effect produced by Courts-Martial, even on trivial occasions, on the warrant and petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy; and the awe* with which they are led to view that trial, which probably may deprive them of those benefits and that position bestowed as the reward of good conduct and zeal. Hence this proposed measure being so far exemplified, and its beneficial tendency manifested in an exalted service, why should it not prove to be equally happy in its results if placed in operation in the trading marine? Again, if all government services, or incorporate bodies, or companies, are permitted to qualify and hold responsible, their officers and servants, why should not the same be enforced in the above marine? and a power also invested in the before-mentioned tribunal to dismiss and break its officers on just grounds? Perhaps it may be advanced also, that compelling the Masters and Mates to undergo an examination before any board constituted under the immediate auspices of Government, would be an unwarrantable extension of prerogative. If such objections were produced, they must readily appear unfounded, by examples which bear a striking analogy to these circumstances: we find a physician, a surgeon, or apothecary, subject to prosecution for attempting to practice unauthorised, not so much from the innovation thus made on the members of the latter profession and pursuits, but by reason of endangering the life of subjects by precarious information or ignorance. If this be admitted (which cannot be considered irrelevant to the present case in point), how much more important ought the qualification of the Masters and Mates of ships, in whose hands are placed not only the life and property of numbers of individuals unconnected with the sea service, but also the existence and fate of 110,690 mariners, who compose at present the crews of 19,631 trading vessels of *Great Britain*, on which the treasure of our country so eminently depends; indeed, we have at present an example in France of the benefits of a similar system—the Marine commerce of that nation is admirable in every respect, being little inferior in organisation to its Royal Navy†.

(*To be continued.*)

Remedy for a Lady's Sore Throat.—Enclose it closely, yet tenderly, with a shirt-sleeve; and be sure you have an arm in it.

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 6, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92½ ⅞.	3½ Reduced, 98¾ ⅞.
Reduced 91¾ ⅞.	New 3½, 100¼ ¼.

Consols for Account, 92⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY—F. Lyne, of Mark-lane, wine merchant.

BANKRUPTS—T. Lait, of Hadleigh, Suffolk, draper—J. R. Stringer, of Houndsditch, clothier—F. Cocks, late of Falcon-sq., and now of 71, Wood-st., button-maker—J. Turner, of Penrith, Cumberland, linen-draper—J. A. Lee, E. Holt, T. Bell, and W. Brookless, of Liverpool, ironfounders—M. Jepson, of Sheffield, grocer—R. Claxton, of Swaffham, Norfolk, coachmaker.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT—J. Francis Dalby, Birmingham, scrivener.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED—G. Oxley, Liverpool, scrivener.

BANKRUPTS—T. C. Browne, Norwich, hatter—J. Hunter, Preston, Lancashire, inn-keeper and brick maker—J. Lees, Newton-moor, Cheshire, cotton-spinner—G. Scholes, Sheepridge, York, fancy-stuff manufacturer—W. Davis, Bradford, Yorkshire, ale and beer-seller—R. Heggart, Fenchurch-street, wholesale sadler.

BIRTHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on 10th Jan., 1839, the wife of Captain B. Forster, of a son—5th March, at Le Luc, in the South of France, on way to England, the lady of Capt. Matthew, M.P., of a son—1st inst., at Reading, the lady of Capt. J. A. Murray, R.N., of a daughter—1st inst., at Powick, near Worcester, the lady of Capt. W. S. Moonsom, of a son—At Bath, the lady of Capt. Ellis, 13th Lt. Dragoons, of a daughter—29th ult., at Ayr, N.B., the lady of Capt. C. G. Robinson, R.N., of twin sons—At Port Glasgow, the lady of Lieut. Richard Roberts, R.N., of a son and heir—At Southwick, 27th ult., the lady of Capt. Bacon, R.N., of a daughter—The lady of Captain Alfred Burton, R.M., of a daughter—At Athlone, the lady of Major England, R.A., of a son.

* The author recollects a man who stole some money out of his trunk, and he almost died from fear of a Court-Martial; and has often heard a seamen say, they would rather get any punishment than go before one.

† The author returned from the West Indies with a French ship, Master, and crew; and the regularity, discipline, and comfort subsisting between the officers and men infinitely surpassed, without disparagement, our trading marine.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, by the Rev. J. Worthington, D.D., Charles Sturgeon, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of the Inner Temple, to Sydney, only daughter of Major Pinckney, of H.M. 11th regt.—2d April, at Worcester, the Rev. W. Smith, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Capt. G. B. Walker, H.E.I.C.S.—2d inst., at Marylebone Church, Capt. W. W. Ross, H.E.I.C.S., to Lucretia, daughter of the late R. Clerk, Esq.—2d inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, J. R. Noble, Esq., of Bowness, to Arabel Louisa, daughter of the late Captain Merrihum—At Poplar Church, J. M'Gregor Skinner, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., to Jemima, eldest daughter of T. Frampton, Esq.—N. W. Upton, Esq., Armagh, to Mary, daughter of Maj. Stuart, of Belfast—At Stirling, Dr. John Forrest, of the Medical Staff, to Anne, daughter of Capt. D. M'Lachlane, Hayfield—At Stoke, Mr. J. Palmer, to Susan Sophia Maria, youngest daughter-in-law of Lieut. Tancock—4th inst., at St. Luke's Church, A. Middleton, Esq., third son of the late Rear-Admiral Middleton, to Elizabeth, younger daughter of R. Neave, Esq., of the Rl. Hospital, Chelsea—26th ult., at Stonehouse, near Devonport, Lieut. Eng., late of Rl. Marines, to Mrs. Pennington, of Stonehouse.

DEATHS.

At Bath, aged 76, Anne, relict of General John Coffin, Governor of St. John's, N.B.—At Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, in his 69th year, J. C. Mansel, Esq., late Major 3d Dragoon Gds.—At Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Charles Jordon, Esq., Staff-Surgeon to H.M. Forces—In his 52d year, T. Smyth, Esq., formerly of the 80th Foot—2d April, at St. Jermain's-place, Blackheath, Mrs Mary Cleiland, wife of Maj. Gen. Cleiland, Bombay Establishment—At Lindale, Yorkshire, J. Atkinson, Esq., aged 80, father to Mrs. Chatterton, the lady of Col. Chatterton, 4th Rl. Dragoon Guards—At Rochestown-avenue, Mary Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Captain D. B. Cornelie—At Ballyorley, near Enniscorthy, Captain Hibbs—At Bermuda, F. Cooper, Esq., Provost Marshal—30th March, in Grosvenor-street, Martha, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Wyatt—At Dover, Lieut. Beckett, R.N., Coast-Guard—At Glasgow, Lieut. W. Buchanan, Lanark Militia—In Athlone, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel J. C. Smith, Assist. Adjutant General—At Thornhill, Southampton, Elizabeth, widow of G. H. Malmwatring, Esq., formerly Captain Rl. Artillery—In Prussia-street, Dublin, Lieut. T. Boyd, formerly Adjutant 6th Dragoons—At Gambia, Sarah, wife of E. J. M'Mahon, Esq., Deputy Assist. Commissary Gen.—At Walworth, Jane, relict of the late Capt. John Luce, R.N., in her 87th year—At Dumfries, Capt. Robert Robson, formerly of 26th regiment—28th ult., Commander H. J. Puget, R.N. (1836)—29th ult., in West Indies, Commander R. L. Warren (1831), H.M.S. *Serpent*—28th ult., Lieut. W. Beckett, R.N. (1813), Coast-Guard, Dover—30th ult., at Plymouth, John Colville, son of Capt. John Monday, R.N., aged 12 years.

Officers of the Royal Navy and Marines whose Deaths have been officially reported since 20th Dec. 1838.—Rl. Navy.—Flag Officers—Adm. Frank Sotheron, Vice-Adm. Sir G. Eyre, K.C.B., Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., Rear-Adm. Sir John F. Devonshire, Kt., K.C.H., ret. Captains—Charles Bartholomew, James Tomkinson, Hon. William Waldegrave (*b*), James Polkinghorne. Commanders—Edward Williams (*a*), Edward Handfield, Robert H. Stanhope, H. Brown Richards, Joseph Keat, ret., James Daly, ret., Henry Kennett, ret., Edward P. Tregurtha, ret., Abraham Chapman, ret., Thos. W. Whittaker, ret. Lieutenants—Cheesman Moe, Thomas Gidney, George Dunsford, Henry Cane, Chas. H. Norrington, Andrew Munro, Thomas Pennington, Henry Baillie, William Mayott, Thomas Hill (*c*), George D. Sanders. Master—William W. Butcher. Surgeons—Stebbing Revans, Thomas Heron, Abraham Martin, Alexander Dewar, Ebenezer Scott, M.D., Robert McKinnal, M.D., Thomas H. Edman, Wm. M. McClure, Donald McNab. Assistant-Surgeons—William Duncan, H. S. M. Robertson, Robert Flockhart, M.D., Adam Dryesdale, George D. Gordon, Robert Smith (*b*), M.D. Pursers—Henry Best, Augustus Currey. Royal Marines—Lieut.-Col. James Nicholson. Major William Ramsay. Captains—George O'Neil, Alexander Jervis. First Lieutenants—Thomas Keane, George H. Guyon. Second Lieut. Robert Williamson (2).

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COMPANY, No. 1, Princes-street, Bank, London.

Capital, One Million.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.

A most economical set of tables, computed expressly for the use of this Institution, from authentic and complete data, and presenting the lowest rates of Assurance that can be offered without compromising the safety of the Institution.

Increasing rates of Premium on a new and remarkable plan, for securing loans or debts, a less immediate payment being required on a policy for the whole term of life than in any other office.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily, at two o'clock.
Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the policy.
All claims payable within one month after proof of death.
A liberal commission allowed to Solicitors and Agents.
Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Premium per Cent. per Annum payable during

Age.	First 5 Years.	Second 5 Years.	Third 5 Years.	Fourth 5 Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 4	£1 5 10	£1 10 11	£1 16 9	£2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6
40	1 16 1	2 4 4	2 4 6	3 7 3	4 3 4
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL

PATTERN OF TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth Brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved clothes brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much approved flesh-brushes, as recommended by the faculty. Penetrating hair brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair, and combs of all descriptions, at METCALFE'S, 130, Oxford street, nearly opposite Hanover-square.

CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, AND

BEDDING, at the Cabinet Makers' Trading Society, 71, Leadenhall-street, enrolled agreeably to Act of Parliament.—Being the Manufacturers, in all its branches, the system upon which this Establishment is conducted precludes the possibility of competition for cheapness, quality, and durability, as no house in London can manufacture at their prices. The Society wishes it to be thoroughly understood that they do not receive hawked goods for sale, like the Bazaars and Huckstersheps, but they make every article themselves, which enables them confidently to warrant their goods of the best materials, and if any fault appear it will be made good, free of charge, after twelve months. A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the only criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of purchasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The funds of this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, and burial, they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble endeavours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, and orders punctually attended to; and lists of prices may be had, from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany lounging chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45s. each; mahogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 14s. 9d.; Trafalgar, ditto, 17s. 6d.; ditto mahogany sofas, 90s.; mahogany Pembroke tables, 21s.; mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60s.; tent ditto, 20s.; furniture for ditto, 26s.; japanned chairs, 2s. each; cane seat ditto, 3s. 6d.; japanned stands and dressing tables, 5s. each; japanned drawers, 21s. each; mahogany ditto, 41s.; feather beds and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the money returned, solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair, from 25s. each; ditto couches, 6l. 10s.; ditto loo-tables, from 4l. 10s.; mahogany ditto, 70s.; fancy chairs, 7s. 6d. each. Window curtains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, old furniture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture, ships' cabins, yachts, and steam-boats, elegantly fitted.

71, Leadenhall-street. ED. LAVER, Secretary.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (late CHARITABLE).

—The next Quarterly Meeting of this Society, instituted in 1789, "for affording Relief to Officers of the Royal Navy, their Widows, and Families, under circumstances of misfortune and consequent distress," will be held at the Thatched-House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Monday the 14th of April, at 12 o'clock. W. H. DICKSON, Secretary.

Office, 18, Adam-street, Adelphi.

PORTABLE and FIXED FOUNTAINS

of every design, Green Houses, Hot Houses, Hand Glasses, Aviaries, and every kind of Wire Work. Green Houses prepared, and sent ready for fixing, to any part of town or country, with workmen, if required. Heating upon the most approved principles. Roe's Patent and Portable Waterclosets, Baths, &c., &c., fixed by experienced workmen, upon the shortest notice.

Green Houses, of various sizes, always ready for fixing.
F. ROE, 69, Strand, opposite the Adelphi Theatre.

MATHEMATICS, NAVIGATION, FORTIFICATION, SURVEYING, & the USE of the GLOBES.

Mr. E. CLIFFORD acquaints the Nobility and Gentry that he gives private Lessons in the various branches of the MATHEMATICS:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Conic-Sections, Spherics, Fluxions, Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. Scientific Geography, Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes by Astronomical Observations, Trigonometrical Surveying, &c. taught. Gentlemen prepared for the Universities, Military or Naval Colleges. Those designed for Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, may receive that instruction which constitutes the requisite scientific knowledge in those Professions.

42, Old Bond-street, & Raven Cottage, Walham Green, Fulham.

J. DELCROIX AND CO., Perfumers to

Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. &c.
No. 158, NEW BOND STREET (opposite Stevens's Hotel).

The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co.'s Perfumery been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished patronage of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Dowager, the various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobility and Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcroix and Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz.

BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfume, prepared expressly for her Majesty.

HIS LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV.'S PERFUME, BOUQUET DU ROI, prepared expressly for that Sovereign.

ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS, so universally admired in every quarter of the habitable globe.

DELCROIX'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT, for cleansing Hair, &c.

POMMADE REGENERATRICE, for the growth and preservation of the Hair.

VEGETABLE CREME des SULTANES, for preserving, beautifying, and whitening the skin.

DELCROIX'S celebrated POUDRE UNIQUE, for dyeing the hair, &c.

PATE D'AMANDE A LA REINE, so justly esteemed for its healing and softening quality.

THE TRUE OPIATE of the Circassian Ladies, for the preservation and embellishment of the Teeth.

TO LADIES.—POUDRE SUBTILE, for removing superfluous Hairs.

DELCROIX'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC ELIXIR and ANTI-SCORBUTIC TOOTH POWDER, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay, and curing the Toothache.

TO GENTLEMEN.—For the comfort of easy shaving, they can, with every satisfaction, recommend their Vegetable Polish Soap Paste, and Pasta del Castagna.

ALMOND OIL SOAP, for Rough or Chapped Hands, and for softening and improving the Skin.

Also, Farina's Genuine Eau de Cologne—Eau Aromatique—Real Swiss Arquebusade, and all other articles of Perfumery of the very best description.

*** J. Delcroix and Co. respectfully request that attention be particularly paid to the address upon their labels, No. 158, New Bond-street. No others can be warranted genuine.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE DRAWING-

ROOM, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM, IN DERBYSHIRE SPAR, BLACK MARBLE, AND ITALIAN ALABASTER.—S. MAWE, 149, Strand (Mineralogist to Her Majesty), begs to inform the nobility and public that she has just received a very choice selection of Inlaid Vases, Tables, Obelisks, Candlesticks, Inkstands, Figures, &c., together with many fine specimens of Minerals, Shells, and Geological specimens.

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY GENTLEMEN IN PARTICULAR

THE NEW CODRINGTON FROCKS

are especially adapted, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The merits of the process by which they are rendered WATERPROOF, as also of the garment itself, are now too well known and appreciated to need description or recommendation. This invention, which renders ALL KINDS OF Clothing waterproof, WITHOUT IMPEDING THE ESCAPE OF PERSPIRATION, was first publicly introduced by W. BERDOE, who, after trying all the others, believes the process of the "British Waterproofing Company" is the best.—A great variety of Waterproof Articles, suitable for all climates, seasons, and purposes, kept by WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

THE GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.

THE CHEAPEST RIDING WHIP MANUFACTORY IN THE WORLD.

Strong Riding Whips, 1s. each; Ladies' best Town made with Patent Braided Whalebone Handles, 5s.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, from 6s.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with Solid Silver Mountings, from 6s. 6d.; Jockey size ditto ditto from 8s.; Ladies' ditto ditto, with handsomely worked solid Silver Wire Buttons, from 10s.; Jockey size ditto, ditto, ditto, from 12s.; can be selected from the largest assortment in London, or forwarded in answer to a post-paid letter with a remittance, and exchanged if not approved of.

J. CHEKE, GOLDEN PERCH, 52, STRAND.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 13, Gloucester Terrace, Old Brompton, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY & EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-ST., STRAND, in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.—Saturday, Apr. 6, 1839.

THE

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 325. SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1839. PRICE 8d.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Leave the Docks on the 4th and Portsmouth on the 10th of May, the fine teak-ship MINERVA, 1000 Tons burden, GEORGE IRELAND, H.C.S., Commander. Lying in the East India Import Dock. This Ship was well known in the Company's service, and is fitted up with every attention to the comfort and accommodation of Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. IRELAND, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STEELE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime Street-square.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 30th May, the fine Ship FRANCIS SMITH, 600 Tons, W. H. EDMONDS, H.C.S. Has most spacious Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE & Co., Sun-court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 25th August, the teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,050 Tons, Captain ROBERT THORNHILL. This Ship is fitted as when in the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun-Court, or 69, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Docks on the 27th July, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the LORD HUNGERFORD, 736 Tons Register, Captain RICHARD SAUNDERS.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. COCKERELL and Co., 8, Austin Friars; to Capt. FARQUHARSON; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., Sun Court, or 69, Cornhill.

Under Engagement to the Hon. East India Company, and positively to Leave Gravesend on the 12th of April,

FOR BOMBAY and CHINA.—The teak Ship BOMBAY, burthen 1400 Tons, JOHN FURLEY, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. Her accommodations and equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FURLEY, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street, Messrs. LYALL, Brothers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Will Sail from Gravesend on the 15th of June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 20th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 650 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate st. Within; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Will positively leave Gravesend in June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Bombay-built ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1356 tons, ALFRED CHAPMAN, H.C.S. (late of the *Broxbournebury*), Commander, lying in the East India Import Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MANGLES, PRICE, and Co., 20, St Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; or to Captain A. CHAPMAN, 15, Birchin-lane.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The new Ship OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, to Sail 20th May, lying in the East India Docks.

The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 15th June.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail 25th July.

For MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. VOSS, Commander, to Sail 10th August.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate-built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

TOMLINSON'S SHIRT WAREHOUSE, 78, New Bond-street, near Oxford-street.—The attention of the Nobility and Gentry is respectfully called to the very large STOCK of SHIRTS, of every description, constantly on hand at the above Warehouse, the fabric and make of which is of the best quality, none but the best London hands being employed. The charges are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. Outfits for India, or any foreign station, supplied with the least possible delay.

INDIA.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE NEW PATENT METALLIC FOLDING-HINGED BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, COTS, &c.

To Officers of the Army and Navy and of the Hon. E. I. C. Service, Writers, Cadets, Surgeons, Passengers proceeding to the East or West Indies, these Bedsteads are particularly suited; as, in addition to their other advantages, for warm climates, they possess the inestimable quality of requiring neither Mattress nor Bolster, and can be used during the voyage as Swinging Cots or Ships' Sofas. For the barrack-room they will be found superior to all other inventions of the kind.

To Emigrants to the Canadas, Van Diemen's Land, Sydney, and South Australia, they are invaluable.

For Hotels, Schools, &c., they will be found most convenient, and are strongly recommended to all who may require a number of Beds on a sudden emergency.

Prices.—£3. 3s. £4. 10s. £5. 5s. £6. 16s. 6d. and upwards.

Made and Sold only at the Patentees', where may likewise be had every article of Solid Mahogany, Camp, and Cabin Furniture, (all manufactured on the premises). Drawing, with Estimates, forwarded by post. Address, post paid, to E. JOHNSON, Patentee, 155, Leadenhall-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most ... and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where ... will find the most extensive supply of every article ... by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure ... friends generally that the same punctuality and attention ... orders which for so many years merited their approbation, ... his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 50 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 30 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards, Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors and Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3l. 6s., or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3l. 15s. 6d. Coloured Frocks, 4l. 5s., Blue or Black Frocks, 4l. 18s. Vests from 18s. 6d. Trousers from 21s.

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON.

ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. ..., St. James's street, London, has the honour to make known ... Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament ... supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms, Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 18 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 30 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas; Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas, Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas. Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 283, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, bandanas, and stocks. In the tailoring department complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trowsers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5l. 5s., with German Silver Keys, &c., 2l. 12s. 6d. These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by D. FENTUM, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey-street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, (opposite the Bank of England), offer the best rich SHELL-BORDERED SILVER WAITERS, of every size, with plain centres, at 9s. per ounce, or with chased centres, at 9s. 6d. per ounce.

Price, with Chased Centres.

		Diameter.	Oz.		£.	s.	d.
Round Silver Waiter, shell border		8 inch.	12	at 9s. 6d.	5	14	0
Round Silver Waiter,	do.	9	17		8	1	0
Round Silver Waiter,	do.	10	20		9	10	0
Round Silver Waiter,	do.	12	30		15	5	0
Round Silver Waiter,	do.	15	42		19	19	0
Round Silver Waiter,	do.	18	86		40	17	0
Round Silver Waiter,	do.	20	124		58	18	0

The Plate Rooms of this Establishment, which are extensive, contain a large and choice selection of Silver Plate, Plated Goods, and every article requisite to complete a service.—Lists of Prices gratis.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

WINES and SPIRITS of high character, strongly recommended.—Old Port, three years in Bottle, 42s.; Sherry, very superior, 42s.; excellent dinner Sherry, 30s.; Marsala, 24s.; Cape, best quality, 18s. In quarter Casks:—Port, old and fruity, 21l., Sherry, old and superior, 24l.; Marsala, 12l.; Cape, 8l. Spirits:—Old Cognac Brandy, 28s. Jamaica Rum, 14s.; best English Gin, of the highest legal strength, 12s. per gallon. HENEKEY and COMPY.

Gray's Inn Wine Establishment, 23, High Holborn.

CONTRACT FOR RIGA HAND-MASTS AND FIR TIMBER.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 9th April, 1840.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 18th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying Her Majesty's several Dock-yards with

RIGA HAND-MASTS and FIR TIMBER.

A Distribution and Form of the Tender may be seen at the the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him, duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left hand corner the words "Tender for Riga Goods," and must also be delivered at Somerset place, accompanied by a letter signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £5,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS DURING THE LAST QUARTER.

[For "Promotions," see last week's *N. & M. G.*]

Captains—S. Lushington to *Cleopatra*. F. Barnard, *Hercules*.—E. Harvey, *Implacable*.—C. Napier, *Powerful*.—John Parker, *Winchester*.

Commanders—John Adams, to *Acorn*.—Frederick Wood, *Implacable*.—Andrew Drew (act.) and Philip Graham (act.), *Niagara*.—Jos. R. R. Webb, *Ocean*.—G. F. Herbert, *Portliers*.—Francis Liardet, *Powerful*.—Chas. Smith, *President*.—Thos. Bevis (packet serv.), *Redwing* st. ves.—John Kains (packet serv.), *Royal Sovereign* yt.—E. B. P. Mainwaring, *Stag*.—Wm. W. P. Johnson, *Winchester*.—Wm. Tucker (*b*), *Wolverine*.—Robt. F. Stopford, *Zebra*.

Lieutenants—St. Leger Aldworth, *Ana*.—E. T. B. Hankey and Wm. Austin, *Acorn*—John Wilson, *Ætna*—Edward Jennings, *Alert*—Seymour G. Brown, *Barham*.—John Russell, *Basilisk*.—Alexander D. Fordyce, Arthur Grant, and Frank Denison, *Cleopatra*—George Rose, *Curlew*—Charles Barker (additional) and John O. Bathurst (additional), *Cornwallis*.—Robert W. Suckling, *Dido*—Henry A. Story and H. C. Hawkins, *Donegal*.—H. Amelie, *Excellent*—H. J. Willington, *Hazard*.—A. H. Ingram, *Hercules*.—D. R. B. Mapleton, *Howe*—Charles C. Dawkins and James S. A. Dennis, *Hydra*—G. H. P. White, Thos. L. Gooch, G. E. N. Hammond, George Harper, G. W. Winlo, and R. W. Pascoe, *Implacable*—Whaley Armitage, *Melville*.—John Roche (act.), James Harper (act.), Job B. Clarke (act.), and John P. Battersby (act.), *Niagara*—Thos. Heales, *Ocean*—Walter Toby, Nathaniel T. Edwards, R. H. Elliott, Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, Robert Duncan, Stephen Bradley, *Powerful*—J. O. Freeland, *President*. Wm. F. Glanville (additional), Sir Wm. Hoste, Bart. (additional), F. E. Johnston (additional), G. G. Otway (additional), G. O. Wellesley (additional), and Graham Ogle (additional), *Princess Charlotte*—G. D. O'Callaghan, *Rhadamanthus*.—Nicholas Roubilliard, *Seaflower*—Thos. Baldock, *Snipe*—Abraham Parks, *Victory*.—H. J. Matson, *Waterwitch*.—John Evans (*b*), Henry Harvey, Fred. B. Montresor, and Wm. Colos, *Winchester*.—Joshua Hutchinson and Chas. G. Rigge, *Zebra*.

Masters—R. Frampton, *Acorn*.—T. R. Lord, *Alert*.—J. Fowler, *Cleopatra*—G. Wright, *Dido*—J. Taylor, *Hercules*—R. Salmond, *Hydra*—J. Thomas, *Implacable*—D. Taylor (act.), *Niagara*.—F. J. P. Pearn (act.), *Powerful*.—T. Lean, *Royal Sovereign* yt.—R. W. Robinson, *Winchester*.—H. Prior, *Zebra*.

Second Masters—J. Bowler, *Ætna*.—F. Gruzelier, *Curlew*.—J. J. Hall, *Firefly* st. ves.—J. Belam, *Kite*. Jas. T. Davis, *Seaflower*—S. Waddingham, *Snipe*—F. R. Stordee, *Waterwitch*.

Surgeons—T. W. Jewell, *Acorn*—P. Martyn, *Cleopatra*—A. R. Bradford, *Hazard*—R. Fairservis, *Hydra*. W. Bell, *Implacable*—J. Runciman, *Powerful*—W. Kent, *Serpent*—J. Rankin, *Sparrowhawk*—J. W. Elliott, *Zebra*.

Assistant-Surgeons—W. R. Cockburn, *Acorn*—Geo. F. Rowe, *Ætna*—G. W. Pritchett, *Atholl*. I. Hodge, *Basilisk*.—R. Bacon and C. N. Wilkinson, *Britannia*—W. Henderson, *Cleopatra*—W. Moorhead and M. F. West, *Cornwallis*—J. Douglas, *Howe*—W. Leitch, *Hydra*—H. Liddell, and John M. Minter, *Implacable*—W. Craig, *Melville*—R. McLeon, *Portliers*.—C. W. White and T. H. Brown, *Powerful*.—Jas. Walsh, *Princess Charlotte*.—C. F. Waters, A. Wilson, and Dan. O'Callaghan, *Royal Adelaide*.—J. Derriman, *Seaflower*.—Thos. Compton, *Sheldrake*. F. P. Pascoe, *Snipe*—A. Murray, *Tyne*.—A. B. Cutror, *Waterwitch*.—A. Moody, *Zebra*.

Chaplains—G. R. Lewin, *Ganges*. J. Moore, *Implacable*.—O. S. Harrison, *Powerful*.

Pursers—John Westwood, *Acorn*—J. Halee, *Cleopatra*.—S. E. Stretton, *Crocodile*—J. C. Little, *Hydra*. J. Waiter, *Implacable*—R. G. Didham, *Powerful*.—T. Woodward, *Wasp*. T. Stones, *Winchester*—P. O'Connor, *Zebra*.

Naval Instructors—F. C. Halsted, *Donegal*.—C. M. Gillham, *Implacable*—W. Kerr, *Powerful*.

Clerks (in charge)—S. Winter, *Ætna*.—C. H. Elkins, *Romney*—C. Dealy, *Seaflower*—D. Stapleton, *Snipe*—C. N. Frampton, *Waterwitch*.

Royal Marines—Capts. R. W. Pascoe, *Implacable*. F. Spry, *Powerful*. First Lieuts. John Fraser, *Cleopatra*. S. Frazer, *Powerful*. Sec. Lieuts. J. M. Wemyss and Chas. F. Menzies, *Excellent*—H. H. McCarthy and Wm. C. P. Elliott, *Implacable*—Lewis W. R. Denman and Hugh B. Mends, *Powerful*.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—T. Vernon Watkins (act. Captain) is confirmed to the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant—Wallace Houstoun (act. Commander in *Madagascar*) is confirmed to the rank of Commander. Thos. H. Page—Lewis Maitland—Jos. B. Kay.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Jenkin Jones (1828) to *Curaçoa*. James Clark Ross (1834) to *Terror*. Sir H. F. Senhouse, Knt., K.C.H. (1814), to *Blenheim*. Houston Stewart (1817) to *Benbow*. Right Hon. Lord H. J. S. Churchill (1826) to *Druid*. J. Toup Nicolas, C.B. (1815), to *Belleisle*.

Commander—Edward Pellew Halsted (1836) to *Childers*.

Lieutenants—P. A. Helpman (1839) to *Melville*. Wm. Welsh (1828) to Coast Guard. George Goldsmith 1828, to *Druid*. Hornby, West, and Blane, to *Benbow*. Charles J. Balfour to *Inconstant*. H. A. Story to *Druid*. Crawley to *Childers*.

Masters—Wm. Wood (1826), to command *Buffalo*. J. Chegwyn [illegible]

Mates—[illegible] Couil to *Snipe*. A. Hamilton to *Powerful*.

Midshipmen—[illegible] A. Lodder to *Powerful*. A. Bland to *Edinburgh*.

Assistant-Surgeons—R. Bacon to *Cornwallis*. H. H. Mackarsie to *Britannia*. F. Harvey to *Princess Charlotte*. C. F. Waters, [illegible] O'Callaghan, John H. Haue (additional), to *Cornwallis*. Stephen Edward Sandys (additional) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Pursers—Wm. Henry Breay to *Druid*. Wm. Eales to *Benbow*. J. C. Heathman to *Childers*.

Vol. 1st Class—Chetham to *Britannia*.

Clerk—Joseph Hayward (Secretary's Clerk) to *Donegal*. G. W. G. Robins (in charge) to *Lark* schooner.

DOCK-YARD APPOINTMENTS.

The following are the promotions and appointments consequent upon the death of Mr. Stone, the late Master Shipwright at Chatham:—

John Fincham, from Sheerness Dock-yard, to be Master Shipwright at Chatham, vice Stone, deceased.

James Atkins, Assistant from Plymouth, to be Master Shipwright at Sheerness, vice Fincham.

William Aylward, Foreman from Portsmouth, to be Assistant at Plymouth, v. Atkins.

John Russel, Inspector at Portsmouth, to be Foreman, vice Aylward.

The following appointments have also been made:—

Thomas Staker, Inspector from Plymouth, to be acting Foreman at Sheerness, vice Elves, purveyor of timber in Italy.

William Blessley, Inspector from Pembroke, to be acting Foreman at Portsmouth, vice Allan, promoted to Master Shipwright at Bombay.

John Fowles, late Purveyor of timber in New Zealand, to be Inspector at Sheerness, vice Peck, appointed Assistant-Builder at Bombay.

With the exception of Mr. Allan, all these appointments are selected from the *old* school, one of them having been between thirty and forty years in the service, and they are calculated to give general satisfaction in the Dock yards.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Pluto, st.-ves., Lt. Com. J. Lunn (1829), arrived at Constantinople, from Malta, March 7, with several British officers to serve in the Turkish Navy.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s sailed. *d* due. *r*. returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Symons, s. Apr. 8, d. Apr. 28.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, r. Mar. 31.
BRAGANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21.
IBERIA, Middleton, s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Mar. 18, d. Apr. 7, r. Apr. 6.
CITY OF LONDONDERRY, r. Mar. 24.

Brazil and Buenos Ayres.

HMB SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
HMB OPOSSUM, Peter (1801), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMB ALERT, Jennings (1811), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMB PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 28.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 18.
HMB LINNET, Downey (1815), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.
HMB LYRA, [illegible] s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMB MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 29.
HMB SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMB EXPRESS, Cooke, s. April 8, d. June 26.
HMB PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 12.
HMB LAPWING, Coplan (1810), s. Mar. 1, d. June 9.

Mexico.

HMB SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22.
HMB SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. May 20.
HMB SPINDLER, Picken (1815), s. Feb. 10, d. June 25.
HMB STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.

In Port.

HMB DELIGHT, Lory, r. Feb. 18. For Jamaica and Leeward Islands' Mails of 17th inst.
HMB LYRA, Forrester (1825), r. Mar. 15. For the Mexican Mail of 16th inst.
HMB SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), r. Mar. 18.
HMB MAGNET, Griffith (1823), r. Mar. 26.
HMB FERRET, Crooke (1814), r. Mar. 30.
HMB PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.
HMB DOVE, Reese (1816), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.
HMB RANGER, Turner (1825), s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r. Apr. 6.

PORTSMOUTH, April 12.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—*Lightning* steamer arrived on Saturday to wait the orders of Vice-Adm. Sir T. Harvey. On Tuesday that officer went on board, and proceeded in her to Plymouth, to hoist his flag in the *Inconstant*. *Pantaloon* came in on Monday last from Plymouth, with some volunteers for the Navy, which have been put on board the *Britannia*: the *Pantaloon* is in harbour ready for sea. *Hydra* steam-frigate arrived from Sheerness on Tuesday, to endeavour to complete her crew at this port: she has obtained a few volunteers, and will no doubt get the remainder next week. *Powerful* cannot manage to complete. *Benbow* was commissioned on Wednesday by Comm. Hathorn, for Capt. Stewart: she has been masted, and this day moved into dock to be overhauled, and will go out again on Monday or Tuesday. *Blonde* has been undocked, and will be ready for commission next week. *Childers* and *Clio* are in the basin, waiting officers. *Dublin* is to be taken in dock after the *Benbow*, and fitted for commission. *Waterwitch*, *Snipe*, and *Ætna*, are in the harbour, ready to go to Spithead; but there are no orders. *Curlew* is not quite so forward. The *Victor*, having had her masts taken out and cleared of stores, is to be moved up the harbour. It was fully expected the *Britannia* was to have been paid off on Monday, and the change of flags take place next day, but there is no certainty: it is now reported that she is to be put out of commission on the 30th; counter orders may, however, be down on Sunday; the Hon. Adm. Fleeming is certainly to be here on the 15th. *Rattlesnake* is fitting for troops. A strong party of men of different trades are on the *Royal Frederick*, to get her ready for launching on 1st May; that day is fixed at present for the ceremony. Mr. Aylward, one of the foremen of the Dock-yard, has been promoted to the office of Builder's Assistant at Plymouth. The wind has been blowing hard from E.N.E. ever since last Saturday, and no vessels have arrived from the westward, although *Pelican*, *Scout*, and *Pylades* are daily expected. Ships in Port—*Powerful* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Benbow*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Curlew*, *Waterwitch*, *Hydra* steamer, *Snipe*, *Pantaloon*, *Messenger* steamer; *Ætna* in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, April 12.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—5th—Arrived *Meteor*, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. R. D. Pritchard, from Falmouth. *Harpy*, 10, Lieut.-Com. John S. Ellman, was paid off this day. Sailed *Pantaloon*, 10, for Portsmouth. 6th.—*Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, was towed from the Harbour into the Sound, by the *Meteor*, st.-v. Arrived the *Swale*, tender to the *Astrea*, with old stores from Falmouth, and sailed, on her return to that port, with stores for the packet service, on the 9th. The *Tagus*, peninsula steamer, from London, put into this port for coals, and proceeded the next day for Falmouth to take out the mails. The *Camel*, lighter, arrived with old stores from Liverpool. 8th—Arrived *Racehorse*, 18, Com. Henry W. Craufurd, from Vera Cruz, with despatches for this Government; everything was amicably settled between the French and Mexican Governments, and the inhabitants were daily returning to their different occupations. The *Racehorse* had a very fine passage, being only 28 days from Vera Cruz, which place she left on 10th March, called at the Havannah on 17th, and communicated with the *Edinburgh* and *Cornwallis*; both ships were to sail on the 18th, the former for Jamaica, the latter for Bermuda. The *Pique* was to proceed from Vera Cruz to Jamaica, and take on board troops for Halifax. The French flag was to be struck at the Castle 15 days after the treaty was signed, and all the ports opened, the English squadron would then proceed to Jamaica. The following changes had taken place in the squadron, viz.,—Com. Milne, of the *Snake*, to Command *Crocodile*, vice Polkinghorne, deceased; Act.-Commander John P. Hay, of the *Cornwallis*, to the *Snake*; Richard L. Warren, of the *Serpent*, to be Acting Captain to Commodore Douglas; Lieut. Hon. Robert Gore, of the *Charybdis*, to command the *Serpent*; Lieut. Philip Hast, of the *Pickle*, to command the *Charybdis*; Lieut. Frederick Holland, of the *Satellite*, to command the *Pickle*; Lieut. Miller, of the *Snake*, to command the *Hornet*. The *Racehorse* came into harbour on the 11th, to refit. The *Cleopatra*, 26, Capt. S. Lushington, was towed from Barnpool into the Sound, by the *Meteor*, st.-v. 9th—Arrived *Lightning*, steamer, Lieut.-Com. R. N. Williams, with Vice Adm. Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.H., who immediately hoisted his flag on board the *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. D. Pring, and sailed the following day for Bermuda and the West Indies; she has taken out a number of boys for the different ships on those stations. The *Implacable*, 74, Capt. E. Harvey, also sailed for Lisbon. A detachment of the 36th regt., consisting of 5 officers, 3 serjs., and 133 rank and file, embarked on board the *Cleopatra*, and she sailed the next day for New Brunswick. Arrived the *Goodwill*, lighter, with stores from Chatham and Portsmouth. 11th—Arrived the *Gorgon* steam-frigate from Pembroke, with the seamen who took the *Windsor Castle* to that port; she is to accompany the *Tortoise* coal depot to Sheerness as soon as she is ready, which will be in a few days. Sailed the *Lightning* steam-vessel for Woolwich, and the *Meteor* steam-vessel for Falmouth. 12th—It is expected the *Druid*, 44, will be commissioned this day or to-morrow; she is to have a complement of 290 men. Mr. James Atkins, many years master shipwright's assistant in this Dock-yard, is appointed master shipwright of Sheerness Dock-yard; he has been upwards of forty years in this establishment, and has been, during the whole of that time, a most active and zealous officer, and faithful servant of the Crown. Mr. Aylward, foreman in Portsmouth Dock-yard, is to be assistant in this Dock-yard, vice Atkins. Mr. Stocker, inspector of shipwrights in this yard, is to be acting-foreman in Sheerness Dock-yard. Mr. Robert H. Rae is appointed a third-class clerk in this Dock-yard, occasioned by the promotion of Mr. W. S. Crealock, vice Mr. J. Shaw, deceased. Captain J. Toup Nicholas is appointed to the command of the *Belleisle*, 72, shortly to be commissioned at this port. The *Royal Adelaide*, 104 (flag-ship), Captain Thomas White (*a*), will be paid off on the 30th inst., Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk's flag will be hauled down at sunset, and she will be re-commissioned the next day by Capt. Henry Eden, and the flag of Admiral Graham Moore will be hoisted on board her, as Com.-in-Chief at this port. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Racehorse*, *Gorgon* st.-v., and *Alonzo* (transport). In the Sound—*Stakesby* (transport).

MILFORD HAVEN, 10th April.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Capt. Whitcomb, R.M., has this week been relieved at detachment duty at Pembroke, by Capt. Palliser, and Lieut. Hadfield by Lieut. Crispin. Lieut. Budd, also, has been recalled to head-quarters at the Chatham Division, being near sea duty. It is expected on the relief taking place, which will occur in June, that the full complement of the detachment will be supplied, and the arsenal not left, as at present, to the protection of a Sergeant's

guard. The *Diligence*, naval transport, arrived at Pembroke Yard, with timber and other stores, on the 6th inst., and the *Gorgon*, steamer, returned from Dublin on the 6th, where she had been for the late Lord Lieutenant's furniture, which she has now on board to take to Portsmouth. Mr. Bleasby, Inspector at Pembroke, has been made Foreman at Portsmouth, in the place of John Allan, Esq., appointed Master Shipwright at Bombay. The *Gorgon* left Milford at half-past four, p.m., on the 9th for Plymouth.

April 9th, sailed the *Hydra*, steamer, from Woolwich.

Mr. J. M. Hobbs, Admiralty Office, Portsmouth, to be Chief Clerk in the new Admiralty Office at Plymouth, and Mr. Nichols to be ditto at Portsmouth.

FALMOUTH, Feb. 5.—Arrived here this morning from the Brazils, H.M.'s packet *Ranger*, Lieut. Turner, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on 17th Feb. with the usual mails, and on freight 15,000*l*. H.M.'s packet *Penguin*, Lieut. Lace, sailed to-day for Rio, with the Brazil mail of 2d inst.; and to-morrow H.M.'s packet *Tyrian*, Lieut. Croker, proceeds with the Halifax mail of the 3d.

DEAL, April 7.—Arrived here this morning, H.M.'s revenue cruiser *Lively*, Lieut. John Benson, R.N., Commander, from a cruise; she has brought ninety-five casks of foreign spirits, crept up near the Sunk Light Vessel on 4th inst., supposed to be the cargo of the French cutter *La Caroline*. It is scarcely a month ago since the *Lively* landed here seventy-eight casks of brandy, thrown overboard from a smuggling lugger (name unknown) in the Black Deeps, that only escaped capture by crossing over a part of the sands where there was not sufficient depth of water for the Queen's cruiser to follow.

Three new steamers, on the plan of the *Acheron*, are to be built at Chatham, and called the *Polyphemus*, *Ardent*, and *Alecto*, where the *Buffalo* is undocked and masted, and fitting for New Zealand; and the *Terror* and *Erebus* are preparing for the expedition to the antarctic regions—the latter will be doubled like the former.

The *Profit and Loss* of Newcastle has been lost, with the Captain, his wife, and 13 other souls, and were buried near Calais; but a subscription was made, and they were interred in the English burying-ground, and a tablet erected to their memory.

The *Lightning* steamer will proceed to the Mediterranean station, and her duties will devolve on the *Firebrand*. The former used to be attached to the Board of Green Cloth, and possesses a silver cup, presented to the Admiralty by Queen [illegible] made several trips from Woolwich down the river, on experiments to consume the smoke.

The *Cyclops* steamer, engines 320-horse power, will be the largest man-of-war steamer in the world.

The *Parkfield* and *Blenheim* are fitting at Deptford for convicts, the *Cambrian* for Ascension; the *Hero*, *Cornwall*, and *Navarino* for emigrants for Australia; *Morning Star* for the Cape and Fincomalee; and *Asia* for Bermuda; and sailed the *Hindostan*, to embark female convicts at Woolwich.

It is stated at Portsmouth, that Capt. Napier intends to apply to have his crew surveyed, to show the difference between *sailors* and *seamen*. See our Notice to Correspondents.

By orders recently received from the Admiralty, job-work has been partially resumed in Sheerness Dock-yard on a steamer building and the *Atholl* repairing. The shipwrights are permitted to earn as much as their work, when measured, entitles them to per day. Orders are also received at Sheerness that the men in ordinary are to be paid extra when fitting out men of war. This has been made general, and the pay will be as specified in the General Naval Instructions.

The *Fairy* has sailed from Woolwich to resume her North Sea surveys; and the *Lightning* steamer to embark Vice-Admiral Halvey, and convey him to Plymouth, to proceed to the West Indies.

The Egyptian convict *Dr. Stewart* has embarked near 200 convict youths from Chatham for Australia.

Eleven blacksmiths' apprentices are ordered to be entered at Woolwich Dock yard.

The Admiralty have contracted with Mr. Bankham, of Gravesend, to build, forthwith, 140 boats of various descriptions.

Mr. Abbnett, with his diving men and diving apparatus, has been of late most successfully employed on the wreck of the *Pennsylvania* packet, off the mouth of the Mersey—he has succeeded in raising 20,000*l*. worth of property; and a few days since succeeded in raising the hull of a French ship, of 400 tons, which the people of Liverpool had in vain attempted to do.

The sea equipments for the *Blenheim* and *Hawke*, 74 guns each, such as masts, spars, and sails, are ordered to be got ready without loss of time.

Larne, 20, was lying at Canton on 7th Nov., expecting to return to Madras in February.

Partridge, 10, Lieut. Morris, left the Gambia on 24th Feb. for Sierra Leone.

RL. NAVAL SCHOOLS—We are gratified to learn that drilling, so essential to youth for acquiring an erect and confident carriage, now forms a part of the discipline and exercise of the pupils of the school. The Council have appointed an experienced Drill-Serjeant to attend periodically, and put the young gentlemen through their evolutions.

VERA CRUZ, March 30th.—After the *Cornwallis* and *Edinburgh* had remained here about 14 days, they were ordered to the Havannah report says, in consequence of the French Admiral having refused to treat under an intimidating force. Before *Cornwallis* left, Commodore Douglas shifted his broad pennant to *Madagascar*, with his son, as acting Flag-Lieut., and appointing Lieut. Houston, acting Commander. The *Serpent* arrived here two days ago from Jamaica, from which she brings melancholy intelligence regarding the sickness and mortality which has been raging at Port Royal, Kingston, &c. The *Serpent* lost six men; *Magnificent*, six, and *Tartarus*, five. *Serpent* will sail in a few days with freight, to Barbadoes. *Racehorse* sailed two days ago for Tampico. *Seringapatam*, which was expected here, lately left Jamaica for Barbadoes, very sickly. Orders have been sent from England for *Madagascar* and *Pique* to proceed to Jamaica, thence to embark troops and convey them to Halifax. Station of the ships here—At Sacrificios—*Madagascar*, *Pique*, *Andromache*, *Satellite*, *Snake*, and *Serpent*. At Anti Lizardo—*Vestal*, *Rover*, and *Modeste*.

A new 42-pounder gun has been ordered to be cast for trial, for the Naval service.

Lady Paget and family are on their voyage to England in the *Cornwallis*, the late flag-ship of the regretted Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Paget, the Commander-in-Chief on the station. Capt. Sir Richard Grant will return in the command of the *Cornwallis*.

The Hon. Capt. Edward Howard, brother to Lord Morpeth, has resigned the command of the *Wolverine* sloop-of-war, on that vessel being ordered from the Malta station to the Coast of Africa, to cruise after slaves. Commander Tucker has been appointed to succeed the gallant officer.—*Globe*.

Sir William George Legge Hoste, Bart., eldest son of the late gallant Sir William Hoste, who has just attained his majority, has been appointed an additional Lieutenant to the *Princess Charlotte*, 104, the flag-ship of Adm. Sir Robert Stopford, Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station.

We have authority to contradict a paragraph which has appeared in several of the journals, stating that the *Royal Adelaide* was ordered into the Sound. It is no improbable such an occurrence may take place some time in the ensuing summer.

The Admiralty are recruiting for men in the Shetland Isles, and Lieut. Pipping has already enrolled many clever hardy young fellows there for the Navy.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday:—R. Willcox, *Britannia*; A. G. B. Holmes, *Spitfire*; A. J. Burton, *Winchester*; E. L. Brown; H. B. Hankey, *Inconstant*; J. W. Drummond, *Britannia*.

The *Winchester* and *Druid* have opened rendezvous for men at Pors[illegible] at the Cape of Good Hope from Mad[illegible] *Fairy* arrived at Harwich from [illegible]

THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.—The Coast-Guard station at Bembridge made seizure of a raft, with 50 tubs of spirits attached thereto, on the 23d ult. On 4th inst. the Coast-Guard pulleys of the Lulworth station picked up floating 47 half-ankers of brandy, 11 half-ankers of Geneva, and 1 flaggon. On 4th inst. the Boorsand station captured a boat and three men, with a small quantity of spirits in skins; two of these men were convicted, but the third was remanded. On 4th inst. the *Tartar* r.-c., Lieut. Davies, fell in and chased the *Diana* French smuggling vessel, and made her destroy her cargo; she was subsequently brought into port, and is still under detention; her cargo, consisting of 213 tubs, has been picked up by the boats of the *Camelion* r.-c., and those of the Lulworth station. The boats of *Desmond* and *Mary Ann*, tenders to the *Scout* and *Lively* r.-c., succeeded in creeping up 94 tubs on the 5th inst. in the Swin. On 5th inst. the Coast-Guard at Porthillic, in the Falmouth district, captured a punt and 34 tubs, which a smuggling vessel had brought over during a gale of wind; on this occasion a party of smugglers assaulted and severely beat the Coast-Guard men, and succeeded in getting off with five or six tubs.

DARING AND SUCCESSFUL SMUGGLING.—[*From a Correspondent.*]—We have to record an instance of daring intrepidity on the part of the Cawsand smugglers. The weather on the Cornish Coast has, during the past week, been extremely boisterous; and, notwithstanding the terrific sea and wind which existed on Monday night last, two *open* boats belonging to Cawsand braved the storm, and amid "*calling up spirits from the vasty deep*," they dashed through a raging surf, and safely landed their tubs near Looe, in the district commanded by Capt. Walcot, R.N., despite the vigilance and activity of that gallant officer and his recently increased force. It appears the man on the look-out *near* the place of landing arrived at the spot just in time to witness the departure of the smuggling-boats from the shore, and was rewarded for his hard night's vigil with *only a few tub-slings* left on the beach by "Will Watch" and his party.

Sir John Herschell has recently invented an instrument of measuring the intensity of light, and he has found that at the Cape of Good Hope it is twice as great as in this country.

LIEUTENANTS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Minutes of Evidence taken before the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, on Tuesday, 15th March, 1859.

His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, in the Chair.

Duke of Richmond	Lord Howick	Sir Richard Williams
Earl of Minto	Sir Alex. Dickson	Sir Charles Adam[illegible]
Lord Melville	Sir George Cockburn	Sir Hussey Vi[illegible]
Lord Hill		

Lieutenant GEORGE FIELD SOMERVILLE examined.—

Sir George Cockburn—You are aware of the objects for which this Commission is sitting. Have you any observations with regard to the Navy generally, or more particularly with regard to the class to which you belong, which you would wish to be taken into consideration?—A. More particularly with regard to the class to which I belong. Understanding that officers of each rank were to be examined, I thought it would not be right for a Lieutenant to apply himself to any other than his own particular class. I hold in my hand a memorial, signed by 636 Lieutenants. (Lieutenant Somerville delivered in the memorial, and read a written statement, addressed to the Commission, which he submitted as evidence.)

Duke of Wellington—How long has the arrangement in the Navy prevailed of allowing the Admirals, and the Captains of ships-of-the-line, to choose their First Lieutenants?—A. I believe Flag Officers have always had the appointment of the Lieutenants of their own flag-ships.

Q. Always is a loose word—how many years?—A. Longer than I can recollect—I believe from the earliest ages. I believe the Flag Officers have always had the choice of the Lieutenants, but with Captains that has not been the case.

Q. How long has it been the case with Captains?—A. I think certainly not earlier than 1810 or 1811—I am quite sure it was not so when I received my promotion.

Q. Did Flag Officers choose the First Lieutenants of ships-of-the-line serving under their command?—A. Certainly not.

Q. Who chose the First Lieutenants of the ships-of-the-line serving under the several officers?—A. The Admiralty.

Q. Up to what period?—A. Always, I believe, prior to 1810 or 1811.

Duke of Richmond—Are you aware whether, in former times, every Flag Officer, Lord Hood for instance, did not nominate every Lieutenant in his ship, and fix what station he should hold in that ship?—A. I firmly believe it—I believe that every Admiral did it.

Q. You father served with Lord Howe?—A. He did, as First Lieutenant.

Q. Did you ever hear from your father, that the practice which then existed was prejudicial to the service?—A. Certainly not. In those days the number of Lieutenants, comparatively speaking, was very few, as you find in the Navy List, every Lieutenant had an opportunity of serving his country in some situation or another; but now there is a superabundant number of Lieutenants, and a few situations, and that makes the difficulty.

Sir Hussey Vivian—Your complaint is, that the Captains choose the First Lieutenants—is it not the interest of the Captain to have a good set of officers in his ship?—A. I do not know that it is; it may be to his interest, but it is not the practice; and I dare say Sir George Cockburn, or any other gallant Naval officer, will tell you numbers of instances where interest would prevail over the benefit of the service.

Q. Is it your opinion of the Captains of the Navy that they would not select the best men they could for their First Lieutenants?—A. It is a hard question to put to me; but I do think that man is composed of that material that he does see, or fancies he sees, more ability and talent in his near connexions, or his friends, than any body else can see.

Duke of Richmond—Might not, then, the Lords of the Admiralty see more merit in their relations than others could see?—A. No doubt of it; but if the Admiralty appointed the First Lieutenants of men-of-war, the Admiralty would have an opportunity of employing a great many *more* officers, because we have instances where a Lieutenant has been the First Lieutenant of a line-of-battle ship contrary to the regulations of the Admiralty, which provided that none under ten years' seniority should hold it, and there are 2,000 Lieutenants shut out of any chance of belonging to a ship, which would not be the case if the Admiralty had the power of appointing all Lieutenants, except in flag ships.

Sir George Cockburn—You have not stated when it was that you think this innovation was made, of Captains choosing their First Lieutenants. Now, I have been a Captain since 1794, and I have always chosen my First Lieutenant, all the way through the service.—A. I do not deny that officers of interest have always had an opportunity of doing so.

Q. Are you aware that it was in consequence of that permission given to a Captain to appoint his First Lieutenant, that I got Sir Thomas Hardy to be my First Lieutenant?—A. I was not aware that Sir Thomas Hardy was ever with you. I am satisfied that you, or any other officer of rank or of interest, would have officers of their choice appointed to them as Lieutenants, in private ships; but that it was not the rule I am quite satisfied, because I know many instances where Lieutenants were appointed to frigates without their Captains being consulted.

Q. Are you aware that Sir Thomas Hardy was not an Officer of interest—that, in point of fact, he had no interest whatever—A. I am aware that Sir Thomas Hardy rose entirely from his own merits.

Lord Melville—In your account of the funds which are applicable to Widows' Pensions, you stated unclaimed Pay and Prize Money as part of those funds, and you also stated that large sums had been paid out of those funds to other purposes, not connected with the Naval Service—to Windsor Castle, and other purposes; what authority have you for making that assertion?—A. I stated that it was tradition. I have associated with the Naval Service all my life—I entered the Naval Service when I was eight years old. It has been printed and published, over and over again, within the last twelve months, about the appropriation of the Widows' Fund to the furnishing of Windsor Castle.

Q. Are you sure that you are not making a mistake by confounding unclaimed prize money with the droits of the Admiralty—A. I do not know that unclaimed prize money ever formed any portion of the droits of the Admiralty.

Q. You meant to inform the Commission that it was not droit of the Admiralty, but unclaimed prize-money, that was applied to those other purposes, and not to the Widows' Fund?—A. I do not recollect that I ever spoke of the droits of Admiralty in my life, nor ever wrote upon them; but what I meant was this—that there was a fund created, at some period, for the purpose of paying Widows' Pensions, and threepence out of every pound received from Government, either for full or half-pay, was taken from them, without their permission, to form this fund, and that to it was added unclaimed prize-money, and arrears of pay; because it was quite possible for officers to die who have no family aware of the circumstances, and then there are arrears of pay, and so forth, and I always understood that that went into the fund.

Sir George Cockburn.—What ground have you to assert here that any portion of that money was taken for the furnishing of Windsor Castle?—A. It has been printed, over and over again, within the last twelve months, in the Naval newspapers. I think it will be found in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, under the signature of "Tristram."

Q. Is that your only authority for that statement?—A. I have gone into calculations on the value of money, as applied to annuities, and I know what a sum of money ought to produce, and therefore I know very well that there must be a large sum of money somewhere, or that there ought to be.

Sir Hussey Vivian.—Your great complaint is, that promotion can only be had by patronage; and you stated, as an illustration, that your son had been seven years a Mate, and that you had applied to have him made a Lieutenant, and failed. Now, at the time you made that application, were there not many Mates in the service senior to your son?—A. So there always will be, because at each of the two last general promotions, the one that took place in 1837, and the Coronation Promotion, the senior Mates were not promoted.

Q. If your son had been made a Lieutenant, might not those who were his seniors have made the very complaint that you are making, that promotion was only to be obtained by interest?—A. I do not know that. I associate with a large body of Naval Officers of all ranks, and they, one and all, expected that my son would have been promoted, for the services rendered by myself and my family are apparent, and they are unquestionable.

Q. Was any interest ever made in order to obtain the promotion of your son? were not you prepared to resort to patronage and influence in order to obtain the promotion of your son?—A. I have used the common methods. With respect to Sir Edward Codrington, it was unsolicited on my part, because I never entered Sir Edward Codrington's Committee room in my life; but Sir Edward Codrington wrote to me, a few years ago, saying, if you will send up your son's certificates I will lay them before Lord Minto for you. I forwarded several documents to Sir George Grey at different periods—I had assisted Sir George Grey at his elections.

Q. Supposing your son to have been promoted, might not those who were his seniors have made the very complaint you are now making?—A. That may be the case; but still there are many promoted who have not served so long or so faithfully as he has served, because he has served continuously.

Sir Charles Adam.—Is not your own case liable to the very remark you made yourself, that persons are apt to see among their own friends and relations greater abilities than among others?—No doubt of it, but then there is documentary evidence—I have got in my pocket a letter from Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, and I believe that every body that knows him knows that there are very few he ever gave certificates to: it is not usual for Admirals to grant them. There is also Sir William Dillon, his last Captain, there are Admirals Brown and Hillyar, who recommend him; and therefore if officers are not to be promoted who are strongly recommended, we should know it.

Sir George Cockburn.—In what ship were you First Lieutenant?—A. I was First Lieutenant of the *Nemesis* frigate, in 1805.

Q. Who was Captain?—A. My father: I was appointed Second Lieutenant in that ship by his application to Lord Barham.

Q. In what other ship were you First Lieutenant?—A. I was First Lieutenant of the *Ulysses*, 44: there were four Captains while I held this situation, one of whom was Captain Woollcombe: then Captain Woollcombe applied for me to follow him into the *Circe*, but could not effect an exchange; in the West Indies he asked me to go with him, and he applied to the Admiralty to appoint me to the *Circe*, and I was appointed to the *Circe*.

Q. How long were you in the *Circe*?—A. I left in 1811.

Q. Have you been employed since?—A. Yes: after being home some little time, I made application to command a small vessel, and I was not considered old enough as an officer to do it; but I was appointed to the *Rota*, and went out to the West Indies.

Q. How long did you remain in the *Rota*?—A. About twelve or fifteen months.

Q. Who was Captain of the *Rota*?—A. My father.

Duke of Richmond.—Were you ever appointed First Lieutenant of any ship without your having been recommended to the Admiralty by the Captain?—A. Yes, I was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Ulysses* by the recommendation of nobody, but by the appointment of Sir Alexander Cochrane, in the West Indies, and he told me that while he remained under his command, no senior officer should be appointed above me.

Q. You were not appointed by the Admiralty, but by the Admiral?—A. By the Admiral.

Q. It appears that you have Parliamentary influence for your son, as you say that you rendered efficient services to Sir George Grey?—A. I did.

Q. But, though you have Parliamentary influence, your son did not obtain promotion at the Coronation Promotion?—A. I would rather maintain my independence; I do not look to my Parliamentary influence, so much as to keep myself clear from any matters of that sort, otherwise I should lose that little consequence which I fancy I possess in Devonport.

Q. But the fact is, that though you support the present Government, and though you rendered efficient services to one of the members of the Government, in the election at Devonport, you applied for your son to be promoted?—A. Yes, that is so.

Sir Hussey Vivian.—You complain of Captains making reports of officers serving under them, at the same time another of your complaints is, that the Admiralty do not select the officers, but that the Captains select their own officers; now, do you think that the Admiralty can, by possibility, select officers well unless they have the reports of the Captains of the officers?—A. I think that an officer should have an opportunity of seeing any report that may be made to his prejudice.

The Witness withdrew.

I request to be permitted to append the following evidence, in continuation of my answers to the questions of his Grace the Duke of Richmond (Page 20 of the Minutes of Evidence). I stated that when Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane appointed me as First Lieutenant of the *Ulysses*, then under the command of the late Rear-Admiral Nesham, I was promised, by Sir Alexander, that no Lieutenant senior to me should be appointed to that ship, whilst upon the station. The following year a Lieutenant from the *Intrepid*, senior to me, was appointed, without the knowledge or consent of my Captain, although lying at anchor together. On my waiting on the Admiral, and reminding him of his promise, the appointment was cancelled, and a junior officer joined. On the arrival of the *Ulysses* at Spithead the Admiralty appointed a Lieutenant senior to me—when at the Nore, about two months afterwards, another Lieutenant, still senior to both of us, was appointed, and I became the Third Lieutenant, my Captain, the present Viscount Lake, always regretting that the Admiralty should have appointed senior Lieutenants over my head. This was my only inducement for quitting Captain Lake, &c., the situation of a First Lieutenant of a frigate to remaining third of a 44, and from that period to the present I have invariably declared that a more humane or benevolent officer I never sailed with than was Captain the Honourable Warwick Lake.

G. F. SOMERVILLE.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 8.

Erratum in the Gazette of 29th ult.—The Christian names of 2d Lieut. Owen, Rl. Engineers, are Henry Charles Cunliffe, instead of Henry Charles only.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 12.

10th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut. Andrew Cathcart, from 23d Ft., to be Lieut. v. Duff, who exchanges.

17th Foot—Ens. John Francis Jones to be Lieut. by p., vice Darby, who retires—Richard John Ross O'Conor, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Jones.

18th—John Cochrane, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sir Wm. MacGregor, promoted.

20th—Capt. John Maclean to be Major by p., v. Anstruther who retires—Lieut. Benjamin Newman to be Capt. by p., v. Maclean—Ens. James B. Sharpe to be Lieut. by p., v. New[illegible]—Robert Daly, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sharpe.

23d—Lieut. Wm. Higginson Dolt, from 10th Lt. Drs [illegible] Lieut., v. Cathcart, who exchanges.

40th—Capt. Archibald Trotter, from h.-p. 19th Lt. D. [illegible] Capt., v. Simon Mayne, who exchanges—Lieut. John M[illegible] be Capt. by p., v. Trotter, who retires—Ens. Edward Lee to Lieut. by p., v. M'Duff—Edward Hungerford Eagar, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Lee.

43d—Charles Watkins Arthur Harcourt Wood, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Herries, promoted.

53d—Lieut. Thomas Smart to be Capt. by p., v. Gambier, who retires—Ens. William Richard Ormsby Gore to be Lieut. by p., v. Smart—Charles Hamilton Fenton, Gent., to be Ens. by p., vice Gore.

73d—Ens. Gerard Wardlaw to be Lieut. by p., v. Wilson, who retires—George Edmund Nagle Nugent, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Wardlaw.

77th—Capt. John Foy, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Brev.-Maj. Alexander Buchan, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

85th—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Thornton, K.C.B., to be Colonel, v. Sir Herbert Taylor, deceased. April 9.

96th—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lewis Grant to be Colonel, v. Sir Wm. Thornton, appointed to 85th Ft. April 9.

1st West India Reg.—Quartermaster-Serjeant Richard Allard to be Quartermaster, v. Cantrell, deceased.

Unattached—Ens. William Robert Herries, from 43d Foot, to be Lieut. by p.

Mem.—Lieut. William Maxwell, upon h.-p. Unatt., has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in N. S. Wales.

Errata in the Gazette of 2d instant.—West Somerset Regiment of Vol. Yeomanry Cav.—For John Milbourne Kemeys Tynte, Gent. to be Cornet, v. C. K. Tynte, resigned, March 22—read, Milbourne Kemeys Tynte, Gent., to be Cornet, v. K. K. Tynte, jun., appointed to 85th Lt. Infantry.—March 22.

[illegible]—Not long since we had occasion to call public attention to the conduct of the officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and we feel sincere regret in being again obliged to revert to the subject. Our readers will recollect that a police report has mentioned the fact of the Hon. Capt. Pitt having been taken into custody on Wimbledon Common, he having at the time two pistols in a bag. Beyond these circumstances, nothing has yet appeared in any of the newspapers, although the whole affair has been the subject of discussion in every circle at the west end of the town. The story is this—and we shall be most happy to learn that it is exaggerated, most ready will we be to afford the parties implicated the opportunity of explanation—the story is, that Capt. Maynard and the Hon. Mr. M——, both officers in the Blues, were along Harley street at night, and, seeing a person with a [illegible] in his mouth, talking to a female, Capt. Maynard, turning towards him, said, "You sentimental ——." The person thus addressed instantly turned round and said, "Here is my card, give me yours." The officers of the Blues are said, we hope untruly, to have run away on the instant. The insulted man pursued, he overtook them, and was knocked down by the Hon. F. M. Again the Blues are said to have made a start, but were ultimately seized upon and taken to the station-house, where the outraged individual, insulted and assaulted, declared that he wanted only their names, and that he sought not to press any police charge against them. He obtained their names. First he sent a message to Mr. M——: they met, and in the first fire the ball went through Mr. M.'s hat. Mr. M. fired in the air, and then, in the most frank manner, apologised for the outrage that had been offered to his antagonist, assuring him "that if he had known he was a gentleman he would not have acted so towards him;" which, being interpreted, means this, that "We, the Blues, will insult every man whom we can insult with impunity; no respectable tradesman will we allow to walk the streets at night with his wife, sister, or daughter, without insulting him, but we should be very sorry indeed to insult a gentleman—that is to say, a person whom we dare not refuse to fight." What will their Colonel, Lord Hill, say to this? After the fight with the Hon. F. M——, the injured party sent a message to Capt. Maynard, and they were to have met at Wimbledon Common, on the morning that the Hon. Capt. Pitt, the second of Capt. Maynard, was arrested by the policeman. Now, one word as to the individual whom these guardsmen imagined they could insult with impunity. His name is Jennings, not a long time back he was a private soldier in the 10th Hussars; there he acquired the respect and esteem of all who knew him and his friends, desirous of giving wider scope to his action, obtained for him a Cornetcy in Kinloch's Regiment of Lancers, in Gen. Evans's army in Spain. His conduct advanced him to a troop, and such was the gallantry of this soldier, and the accumulated testimony in his favour, that Lord Hill had, within a few days before this occurrence, given him a Cornetcy in (we think) the 15th Light Dragoons.—*Observer.*

Explanation.—On the evening of some day last month, Mr. Clayton Jennyns, 15th Huss., was walking in Langham-place, when he was overtaken by a party of six gentlemen. At the time, he was neither smoking a cigar nor in conversation with a female, as it has been erroneously stated. One of the party applied to him, in passing, the epithet, "You sentimental ——," upon which Mr. Jennyns naturally grasped the arm of the aggressor, and demanded his card. This was refused, and, at the instigation of some of the rest, a blow was inflicted on the face of Mr. Jennyns. The person committing this assault was Capt. Maynard, who immediately afterwards ran away. Mr. Jennyns then applied to the Hon. F. Methuen, another of the party, for his name, by whom the request was in like manner denied, and he also struck Mr. Jennyns, not so, however, as to "knock him down." By this time the police interfered, and the offending parties were removed to the station-house, Mr. Jennyns continuing all along to express his unwillingness to prefer any charge against his assailants, if they would furnish him with their names. It was not, however, until the next day, and after an investigation at Marylebone police-office (in the course of which, although aware of Mr. Jennyns being an officer in the British service, Mr. Methuen had still declined to give his name,) that through the interference of an old and distinguished officer, a near relative of Mr Jennyns, the names of the parties at length transpired. The necessary information having been obtained by that gentleman from Mr. Nepean, 77th reg., who had been deputed to act on the part of Mr. Methuen, the affair was gone into as regarded the latter, and terminated in an apology, which Mr. Jennyns was induced to consider satisfactory. With respect to the original aggressor, Capt. Maynard, a hostile meeting was arranged to take place between that gentleman and Mr. J., which, after some interruptions from the police, came off at Datchet, and ended to the satisfaction of both parties, Capt. Maynard receiving his adversary's [illegible] and subsequently firing in the air, and apologising for the [illegible] he had committed. It only remains to state, that Mr. [illegible] is a gentleman of family, and highly connected; [illegible]ving enlisted in the 10th Hussars was the result of a [illegible]thful inclination for military life, to the indulgence of [illegible] his family were at that time opposed; that after serving [illegible] months in the 10th, he was presented by Col. Kinloch with a Lieutenancy in the 1st Spanish Lancers, in which corps he obtained his troop and two Orders of Merit from the Spanish government; and that he has entered the 15th Hussars, not, as it would appear from the paragraph in the *Observer*, through the gratuitous act of the Comm.-in-Chief, but according to the usual modes by which English gentlemen enter the Army.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir,—An anonymous and partial account of a late transaction (in which, to my regret, I figured as a principal actor) having appeared in your paper of this morning, I beg to forward the true version of that affair. No such words as "You sentimental ——" were addressed by me to Mr Jennings; but some observations which I made to my friend in passing Mr. Jennings (the expressions being, "Look, how sentimental that fellow seems!") were overheard by that gentleman, and a dispute arose thereon: the police having made their appearance during the collision I walked away to avoid being taken into custody, and not for the purpose of avoiding subsequent proceedings on the part of Mr Jennings. Further, directly I became informed of Mr. Jennings's station in society, I made every arrangement to acquaint him with my name and condition. C. H. MAYNARD, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Guards.

Windsor, April 11.

A foot steeple-chase came off on Monday between two [illegible] men named Clay and Saunders, belonging to the corps. The distance, in which were stiff fences and a brook, was from the Cavalry Barracks at Spittal, across the country to the Hope Inn, Frogmore. All the flights were taken without touching a twig by both men, and the brook cleared in fine style, Clay proving the winner. The distance, which was about a mile, was covered a few seconds under seven minutes. A second match afterwards took place between a young man named Owen and another, both of the same regiment, to walk half a mile out, and run the same distance back; this was very much severely contested, and, after a neck-and-neck struggle, terminated in favour of Owen.

4th Drag. Guards.—This reg. has arrived from Ipswich at Birmingham.

"Distinguished alike for discipline and excellent conduct in quarters, will carry with it the unfeigned regret of the inhabit[illegible]."—*Ipswich Journal.*

"Monday se'nnight a deputation of some of the [illegible] inhabitants of the town of Ipswich waited [illegible] Lieut.-Colonel Chatterton, K. H., and the officers, [illegible] present an address from the inhabitants of Ipswich, upon the occasion of that highly distinguished regiment leaving that town.

5th Drag. Guards.—On the 3d inst. two troops left York for Birmingham. The depots of the 7th Hussars and 1st Drag. Guards will supply their places.

2d Drags.—The troop from Dublin to Kilkenny, 11th to 15th April. The troop from Longford to Cahir, 9th to 17th. The troop from Athlone to Cahir, 9th to 15th.

3d Lt. Drags.—Brev. Major-Gen. Thackwell has appointed Cornet E. Roche his Aide-de-Camp in India.

6th Drags.—The troop from Kilkenny to Newbridge, 15th to 17th April. The detachment of 20 r. and f., from Wexford to Kilkenny, 2d and 3d. One strong troop from Cahir to Dublin, 4th to 11th. The troop from do. to do., 16th to 23d. One troop and head-quarters, from Cahir to Newbridge, 6th to 12th.

16th Lancers.—Lieut. Burridge has been appointed to the London District for the Cavalry Recruiting Service.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st batt.—Expect to receive orders shortly to embark for the Cape of Good Hope. Lieut. Nicholson has succeeded Lieut. M'Caskill, 97th, at Tralee, in the Recruiting Service.

5th.—Assist.-Surg. M'Bean has received an order to join the service cos. on the arrival of Surg. Dr. Henderson at the depot.

5th Depot.—2 cos. from Birr to Galway, 9th to 12th April. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs., from do. to do., 10th to 13th.

8th.—The reg. had suffered much by mortality at Falmouth, Jamaica, but the casualties greatly abated in Feb.

8th Depot.—A soldier is to be tried by a Garrison Court-

Martial, for striking a non-comm. officer in the execution of his duty.

11th—On the 5th March, at noon, two more companies of the 11th arrived in town from Sorel, under the command of Col. Bishop and Capts. Farmer and Winnington, Lieut. Bliss, Ensign Storey, and Staff-Assist. Surg. Darcy. One company crossed over to Pointe Levy on Wednesday afternoon, on their way to New Brunswick, accompanied by a detachment of the Rl. Artillery, under Lieut. Hotham, with a field piece and several sleighs loaded with ammunition, rockets, &c. The remainder of the 11th were to follow on Friday and Saturday. They march in divisions of one hundred men each.—*Quebec Gazette, 7th Mar.*

12th Depot—2 cos. and head-qrs., from Tralee to Cork or Ballincollig, 6th to 10th April.

18th—One Lieut., one Serjt., and 20 r. and f., are ordered to be in readiness for *immediate* embarkation to join the service companies.

19th—The detachment of F. O. and 80 r. and f., from Wexford to Kilkenny, 2d to 5th April.

20th—Major Mair is about to retire from the service.

21st—The corps received the long expected order from India last Nov., and were to sail from Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, for Madras, in transports taken up at Sydney.

25th—Lieut. Guildea has joined from leave, as also Capts. Barnes and Quirk. The 25th expect to embark in Aug. for Gibraltar.

26th Depot—Lieut. Edgar succeeds Lieut. Perrott in the Recruiting Service at Edinburgh.

31st Depot—Lieut. Kelly has replaced Lieut. White in the Recruiting Service at Durham.

32d Depot—A draft, consisting of one Capt., one Lieut., one Ens., three Serjs., and 103 r. and f., is ordered to be held in readiness to join the service cos.

34th Depot—A draft of one Lieut., one Ensign, two Serjs., and 62 r. and f., is ordered to join the service companies.

36th Depot—2 cos. and head-qrs. from Kinsale to Tralee, 4th and 9th April.

37th—Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, Governor of Halifax, pronounced the last draft from Cork, under Col. Smelt, to be one of the best he ever inspected.

Lieutenant W. G. Griffith was tried before Sir J. Rowe, Chief Justice, at Spanishtown, for abduction and violation of Frances Eliza Baynes, daughter of Capt. Baynes, Stipendiary Magistrate, whom, it is alleged, the prisoner took by night from her father's house to his own quarters, and having there given her a soporific, which made the young woman senseless, was enabled to complete the offence. Two females, servants of Capt. Baynes, were accessory to this outrage, having administered to the young lady's sister, who slept in the same room, a draft which rendered her insensible to the violence used in carrying off the victim, whose cries were stifled by the officer's hand on her mouth. The intruder was admitted into Capt. Baynes' house at night, after the family had retired, by the servants. After an investigation of three days, his brother officers considered Lieut. Griffith was very lucky, the Jury having returned, in the face of a very strong case in evidence, a verdict of Not Guilty.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

37th Depot—4 officers and 101 r. and f. embark at Cork for the service cos.

40th—Lieut. Elliott succeeds Lieut. Williams, 54th, on the Recruiting Service at Lincoln.

45th—The corps will be presented with new colours by Her Majesty, and also receive the designation of "Royal Sherwood Foresters."

[illegible]pot—On Wednesday se'nnight, the anniversary of the battle of Coorg, fought in the East Indies on the 3d April, 1834, the whole of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the depot who were present on that day, were provided with a sumptuous dinner at the expense of Capt J. W Smith, the senior officer at the depot, who was also present on that occasion. The party sat down to dinner at two o'clock—Serjt.-Major Robinson, President After the cloth was removed, a toast was proposed—"To the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 48th, who fell on that day"—which was drank in solemn silence—after which the health of the officers of the regt. was announced with three times three and one cheer more; and after enjoying themselves to a late hour, the party broke up "seeing more ways than one," and singing "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," &c.

50th Depot—Lieut. Gregg is appointed Superintending Officer at Carlow.

54th Depot—Lieut. Chalk is appointed Recruiting Officer at Perth.

55th—We regret to announce the death of Ens. Harris, H.M. 55th Regt., of dysentery, at Secunderabad. This amiable young officer was beloved by the whole corps.—*Madras U. S. Gazette, Jan. 1.*

55th Depot—Lieut. Chapronière succeeds Lieut. Nott, 45th Foot, in the Recruiting Service at Manchester. Lieut. De Havilland has entered the Military College.

56th Depot—An officer and 20 r. and f., from Charles Fort to Kinsale, on 3d April, to take charge of the barracks.

57th—Major Hunt commands the 57th at Cananore, and Brev.-Maj. Donaldson is about to retire from the service. Two of the officers got married last Dec.

59th Depot—A soldier, named Michael Ward, was abducted for the purpose of initiating into the present system of manœuvre and military tactics as taught in the British Army, some of those lawless hordes with which the mountains of Tipperary are infested—barbarous beings whose element is predatory warfare. About noon on last Wednesday, as Serjeant Ellerton and Private Michael Ward, both of 59th, were on their way from Killaloe to Nenagh, they were met, at a lonely and wild part of the road, three miles from the former place, by a body of from 19 to 20 peasants, armed with a variety of rude weapons. The Sergeant and Private were ordered to "halt" by a fellow who seemed to be the captain or leader. Having obeyed the word of command, there followed a conference of some moments among the gang. The leader then stepped forward and addressed the two men in the Irish language: the Private answered him, but the Sergeant being ignorant of the vernacular, he could not comprehend either the interrogatory or the answer. The Private was then ordered to "fall in" among the wild group, and the Sergeant was warned, as he valued his life, to depart on his journey. Poor Ellerton spoke big, and remonstrated, but in vain; for a grim and ferocious-fellow, that wielded an herculean club, intimated to him in no gentle guise what would be his fate if he attempted to exercise any of his brief authority in that part of Her Most Gracious Majesty's dominions. Sergt. Ellerton, on his arrival at Nenagh, lost no time in communicating with the commanding officer of the depot, who sent Lieut. Simpson to the scene of this extraordinary occurrence, in order to learn, if possible, the fate of the soldier. The police have since been scouring the mountain fastnesses, and exploring the dreary wilds of Duharrow, but as yet (up to our going to press) without success. Ellerton and Ward were on their way home from Limerick, where the latter had been under the escort of the former, giving evidence in a case in which he was concerned.—*Nenagh Guardian.* [Ward is now in gaol under charge of desertion.]

60th, 1st Batt. Depot—Second Lieut. Brown is on leave. Capt. Pasley is about to join the service companies.

61st Depot—Lieut. Stephens, of pedestrian celebrity, has betted 300*l.* to 200*l.* that he will walk 75 miles in 12 hours. Match to come off about 20th May next.

63d Depot—Lieut. H. J. Swyny has succeeded Lieut. Codd, as Second Recruiting Officer at Glasgow.

65th Depot—The comp. from Killenaule to Templemore, 5th to 6th April. A draft, consisting of 2 Subalterns, 2 Serjs., and 60 r. and f., are ordered to join the service companies. The officers to accompany this draft are Lieut. Drought and Ens. Trafford. They have arrived at Cork.

66th Depot—embark 2 Ensigns and 42 r. and f. at Cork, for the service companies.

70th Depot—Lieut. Gibson succeeds Lieut. Griffiths, 39th, as Recruiting Officer at Aberdeen.

71st Depot—A draft of 1 Capt., 1 Adjt., 1 Surg., 1 Ensign, 2 Serjts., and 60 r. and f., is under orders to join the service companies.

72d Depot—The draft embarked on board the *Isabella* on the 8th inst. for the Cape of Good Hope.

73d Depot—Ens. Campbell, Assist.-Surg. Russell, 1 Serjt., and 40 r. and f., are ordered to join the service comps. Capt. Sterling is appointed Major of Brigade at Malta. Dr. Martin has rejoined.

74th—Head-quarters arrived at Trinidad on 9th Feb., under the command of Col. Mein; Capt. C. A. Campbell and Lieut. Hawker with one company arrived at Tobago on 11th Feb., to relieve a company of the 89th Regt., ordered to Antigua; Major Mannin, with his detachment from Dominica, were expected daily to join head-quarters. Brevet-Major Crawley, Lieut. Edwards, and Ensign Walsh, and 110 men, on board the *Mexborough*, arrived at Barbadoes on 14th Feb., in 22 days.

74th Depot—Capt. Yates has arrived in England on six months' medical leave, having suffered much from dyspepsia and deafness; he is to join the depot until his final recovery, and then proceed to the West Indies.

75th—The draft embarked at Cove of Cork, 8th inst., on board the *Isabella* for the Cape of Good Hope.

77th Depot—2 cos. from Galway to Armagh, 24th April. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs. from do. to do., 25th.

79th—Major Brown fell with his horse in Nassau-st., Dublin, during the Lord Lieutenant's procession, and received a serious hurt.

83d—The Court of Queen's Bench, Upper Canada, refused to disturb the verdict of 200*l.* damages against Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Dundas, for false imprisonment of Mr. Ashley, during the disturbances, and which sum the gallant officer will therefore have to pay.

84th—Lieut. Cassan is on leave.

86th—One comp. (40 r. and f.) from Templemore to Killenaule, 4th and 5th April.

A riot took place on Monday evening between some of the townspeople of Roscrea, and a few of the soldiers of the 86th, in consequence of a drunken fellow of the name of Cole abusing and striking a soldier for not enlisting him; two or three other soldiers seeing this, and some of Cole's friends coming to his assistance, a row ensued, but the police arrived and took the principals into custody, and Capt. Rutherford, Commanding, with a couple of the guard, immediately got the soldiers into barracks, and by doing so put an end to the affair. Informations have been taken before W. Prittie and Capt. Smith, Magistrates of the county, and three of the soldiers are to prosecute Cole and two others at the Thurles Quarter Sessions.

93d Depot—One Captain, one Ensign, one Serg., and 45 r. and f. embark at Cork, to join the service cos.

2d West India reg.—A Court-Martial has assembled at Nassau, New Providence, to try Capt. Hill on charges preferred by Lieut.-Col. Nicolls. The officers of the Court are Maj. Lord W. Paulet, 68th; Maj. Palmer, 56th; Capt. Morgan, R.A.; Capt. Mackinnon, 68th; Capt. Western, 64th; Capt. Walmsley, 56th (Judge Advocate); Capts. Mandeville and Scaly, 64th. Lieut. C. W. H. FitzGerald is appointed Stipendiary Magistrate at New Providence.

Royal Artillery.—One non-comm. officer and 10 gunners, from Dublin to Forts on Lower Shannon, by canal-boats, 10th April. Do. from Limerick to Dublin, when relieved by the above. One officer and nineteen non-comm. officers and gunners, from Dublin to Duncannon Fort, 12th to 18th. The detachment from Duncannon Fort to Charlemont, by steamer from Waterford, on 19th. One officer and 32 men from Dublin to Cork Harbour, by steamer, 10th. The detachments from Cork Harbour and Kinsale to Dublin, by steamer, when relieved by the above. An officer and 16 men from Dublin to Derry, for Loughswelly and Loughfogle, by steamer, on 10th. The detachment from Derry to Charlemont, when relieved. The *Nottingham* st.-ves., from Liverpool, having on board Capt. Freer's comp., arrived at Dublin on the morning of the 4th inst., and has been disembarked. Major Locke's comp. proceeded by steam-vessel from Dublin on the 10th inst. for Cork, there to embark in the *Prince George* freight-ship, on its arrival, for Halifax, Nova Scotia.—Capt. Trevor Rl. Horse Artillery, has returned to Mr. Henry, of the Island Bridge factory, Dublin, 50*l.*, inclosed for the men of that force who had exerted themselves to suppress the destructive fire in the above large concern. Capt. Trevor replied that his brother officers thought Mr. Henry had lost enough by the casualty; but the non-commissioned officers and men were allowed to accept a gratuity of 35*l.* from the Insurance companies.—The following officers will compose the Committee about to proceed to Deal to ascertain the ranges of the new guns lately introduced into the service:—Lieut.-Cols. Dancy, C.B., E. T. Mitchell, C.B., and Captain E. Bridges. Captain Tulloch will act as Secretary. The other arrangements are not yet completed.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS McMAHON.

Portsmouth, March 31, 1839.

District Order.—The period having arrived which terminates Sir Thomas McMahon's command of the troops in the South West District, in consequence of his promotion to the rank of Lieut.-General, he cannot close his official intercourse with the troops now present, nor the recollection of those who preceded them on duty, without placing on the records of the district his warmest acknowledgment of the satisfaction which their conduct has given him, during the term of more than five years he has had the honour of standing at their head; and he now takes his leave, fully impressed with the approbation of their zeal and discipline, and he trusts they will believe in the earnestness of his parting wishes for their health and for their prosperity in all respects.

By Order,
D. Daly, Lt Col., Major of Brigade.

Government have purchased the barracks at Trowbridge, for 3,500*l.*, and will take possession on the 1st of May next. Shortly after the peace they were sold for 1,500*l.* by the then Government. By this transfer upwards of 40 families will have to move to other places of abode.—*Wilts Gazette.*

Government have it in contemplation to reduce the number of Cavalry regiments in the South-west District (Ireland) from two to one corps, fixing head-quarters at Cork, and detaching to Cahir and Limerick stations. A strong objection, however, is made to the policy of this arrangement, and the pretence of economy will not be excused for the great inconvenience that may arise. In the first instance, the discipline of a reg. is materially affected by a distribution of detachments in distant quarters, and in the next place, to meet a crisis, or be made available for any public emergency or prompt service, they will not be brought together in due time to act with the desired effect. Centralization is a grand object to secure good discipline.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Doctor Forrest accompanies the drafts of the 27th, 72d, and 73d, to the Cape of Good Hope.

Dr. John has succeeded Dr. Glasco as Chief of the Medical Staff to the Recruiting Service at Liverpool.

Barracks.—Capt. Hughes has entered on his duties as Barrack-Master of Galway. Capt. Ley, recently appointed Barrack-Master at Limerick, will shortly take up his quarters in the Ordnance dwelling, Upper William-st.

Dr. Glasco has succeeded Dr. Fraser, as Chief Surgeon to the Recruiting Staff in the Cork and Limerick District.

The issue of percussion muskets to the Army on home service will be general this year.

A detachment of recruits to the regiments at Bombay, amounting to 300 men, will embark on the 17th inst. at Gravesend, on board the *Bombay*, Capt. Farley, Commander—6th 140, 17th 44, 40th 116 rank and file.

The Prussian Army.—Extract of a letter from Berlin of the 3d inst.:—"We observe in the list of this year's army promotions eight Lieutenant-Generals, eleven Major-Generals, nineteen Colonels, and thirty-seven Lieutenant-Colonels. According to a recent order, army promotions will in future be made in right of merit and not of seniority. It is said that 3,500 crosses of the Order of St. George, of the 5th class, have been sent by the Emperor Nicholas, to be distributed to those who have already received the decoration of the Iron Cross."

United States Army.—During the last year the ordnance has been increased by 143 cannons for field artillery, 71 cannons for garrison service, 1,526 percussion-cannon locks, 52,700 small arms, 347 gun carriages; and for the use of the Militia, 80 cannon for field artillery, and 16,800 small arms.

A very pleasing series of Concerts commenced at the Egyptian Hall last week, and we derived much pleasure in our visit to one of them. A band of lady guitarists performed the Spanish Cachuca in a novel and pleasing manner. But our admiration was principally excited by the spirited performance of a piano-forte solo, played by Miss Geary. It was given with that vigorous touch which generally characterises the male performers, and which, in the present instance, produced an effect such as only a first-rate pianiste can accomplish. The lengthened applause that followed must have been most

gratifying to the fair performer. Her sister, Miss Elizabeth Geary, possesses a carefully cultivated voice, and will no doubt become a popular concert singer. Her Italian songs are specimens of a good school, where pure taste alone, and no exaggeration, has been studied. Miss Galbreoth has a fine voice, and acquitted herself creditably.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

NATIONAL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I must return thanks to your correspondent *Arthur* for the compliments he is pleased to pay to me. I must adhere to my resolution of not entering into a controversy with an anonymous writer, or, indeed, with any writer, for my time is otherwise engaged. *Arthur* will, however, excuse my setting him right on a point of fact: I did not forbid the soldiers of the 50th Regiment to load at El Viña. The regiment advanced in line, with loaded arms, till close to the enemy, then opened its fire by my word of command, and that part of the line which came upon the village charged the enemy within: there was no regular charge made by the whole regiment. My brother *did* order his soldiers not to load previous to storming the breach at Ciudad Rodrigo; had he not done so, he would have acted as foolishly as I should have done had I prevented my regiment from loading at El Viña, which was not the case. I have the honour to be, &c. C. J. NAPIER.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

On the breast-plate is the King's Crest, surmounted by the word "Gibraltar," and under the motto "Per mare, per terram." On the colours, the "Globe," unwreathed with laurel, and the Crown and Anchor, as on the buttons.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Addresses, pamphlets, letters, as also the periodical press, having lately teemed with affairs of the Royal Navy, but been comparatively silent respecting the Royal Marines, I have deemed it but justice to that corps to request the indulgence of a portion of your valuable columns towards promulgating to the country generally the *nature of this force*, which, though now but 9000, was once 42,000! for unless it be on the announcement of some glorious victory, or in the immediate vicinage of a sea-port town, or near the rural locale of some retired officer connected with Marine detail, but few persons are at all aware of such an old-established, effective, and formidable body being attached to the State, and having so made known their origin (1), duty, services, and existence, I shall then state their grievances, and point out what I conceive would be a remedy for the ills complained of.

Of their Origin, &c.—The first regiment of this description of troops which were reviewed (on Putney Heath) was in the year 1684, and was styled "The Lord High Admiral of England, His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot," and commanded by the Hon. Sir Chas. Littleton;—it consisted of one Colonel Commanding, one Lieut.-Colonel, one Major, nine Captains, one Captain-Lieut., eleven Lieuts., and twelve Ensigns, one Adjutant, one Quartermaster, one Chirurgeon, one Chirurgeon's Mate, and twelve companies, having *yellow* coats lined with red, and bearing a white standard (2) with a red cross, from the inner angles of which issued the sun's rays; it stood the *third* in seniority in the Line, and became shortly after "The Old Buffs"—an appellation still possessed by the present 3d reg. of Infantry, who to this day retain the buff facings. Several regiments of the same description were added, raised by the Marquess of Caermarthen, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Lord Torrington, &c., and were variously employed until the Peace of Ryswick. On Queen Anne's ascending the throne, one of her earliest acts was to re-embody a corps of Marines, to which was attached a Chaplain (3). They were specially ordered to be employed on board Her Majesty's ships, and in or near the Royal Dock-yards, &c., and "when embarked to be allowed an equal proportion of provisions with the seamen, *without any deductions from their pay for the same*" (4). During her reign several independent companies were expressly to defend our West India possessions. In order to pave the way for the cordial reception of King Charles the Third, great dependence was to be placed by Sir Cloudesley Shovel in his Marines. At Barcelona, 1600 Marines were landed under the command of the Prince of Hesse, on the 19th May, 1704. On the 21st July, 1,800 men were landed at *Gibraltar* (5), under command of that Prince; and on the 24th, at the head of these Marines, he marched into that garrison. In October the Spaniards attempted to retake this fortress, but the Marines kept possession, though opposed to a very superior force. In April, 1706, the Marines of the fleet assisted the Earl of Peterborough in his successful attacks on Barcelona, Carthagena, Tarragona, &c.; after which they were again either disbanded or materially reduced.

In the first year of the reign of George I., as a mark of royal and the country's favour, and in proof of their value, they were restored, and subsequently incorporated with other corps of the Royal Army, and four invalided or veteran companies added, and an unattached title of General of Marines granted. In 1739-40, six Marine Volunteer regiments were embodied for America, and about this time the Colonels of Marines clothed their regiments, and recommended for commissions, and no Field Officer was embarked. In 1742, after the capture of Cuba, a plot was discovered at Port Royal, Jamaica, amongst the American troops, having for its immediate object the total destruction of the Marine garrison; but, by early discovery, and the latter's determination, the attempt was frustrated, and the island saved. In 1774, the Marines were 12,000, a bounty of 4*l.* given, and a discharge, if requested, at the end of three years. Commissions too were purchased at this time. In 1746, the ten regiments of Marines became again incorporated with the Line, and their numerical precedence commenced with the 44th reg., entitled "The First Marines," and so on to 53d inclusive; they were each 1000 rank and file, and ten companies;—and here I may remark, that although No. 44 is mentioned, most unquestionably No. 3, as before stated, is *the proper seniority* of the corps, it having been shown that they were grafted on the 3d regiment or Old Buffs, which latter, from having been raised from the "*train-bands of the City of London*" (6), have, as the corps also has, the privilege of marching through the metropolitan city of England with drums beating and colours flying, which the said city disputes, not only with every other corps, but even with the Queen's Guards going on duty to the Tower, by virtue of which ancient right "a guard of honour of Marines and Old Buffs" ought always to be near the Guildhall and Mansion House "whenever the Sovereign enters the City in state." In 1747, Admiral Anson and Warren captured five sail of the line, a frigate, and four armed ships, freighted, on account of the French East India Company, with troops and stores, and upwards of 300,000*l.* in specie, which money was escorted to the *Bank of England* in full *Military procession* by a party of the *Marine captors*, amidst the acclamations of the populace. It was in this year that the Marines were first placed under the orders of the Board of Admiralty. On the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the respective rank between the sea and land officers was decreed by His Majesty, and an order issued for an exact uniformity of dress throughout the Naval service. Amongst the many reductions which now progressively took place during 1748 (7), and the ensuing year, may be remarked the *total extinction* of the Marine establishments, and of the officers being all placed on half pay. In 1755, in consequence of affairs relative to France with America, *fifty* companies of Marines were raised, and, being formed into "*three divisions*," were stationed at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, "under the control of the Board of Admiralty, and an act passed for their regulation while on shore." The names of the officers were gazetted, but the sale of commissions abolished. In 1758, Mr. Pitt caused the vote of Marines to be increased to 15,000. Numerous instances of valour occurred under Admiral Hawke, Gen. Amherst, Commodores Keppel and Howe, and Gen. Wolfe; and at one period of this eventful era a *double complement* of Marines were embarked in each ship of the fleet (8). In 1759, the first *Naval* General, Lieut.-General, and three Colonels were nominated to the corps, as a mark of royal approbation and distinguished honour for services performed to and by Admiral Boscawen, General, 2000*l.* a year; Sir Chas. Saunders, Lt.-Gen., 1200*l.*; Sir Piercy Brett, Bart., Colonel, Portsmouth Div., 800*l.*; Hon. Augustus Keppel, Plymouth Div., 800*l.*; and Lord Viscount Howe, Chatham Div., 800*l.* a year (9). In 1763, the corps was most impolitically reduced to about 4500. In 1771, Earl Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, with a just appreciation of their merits, and a friendly disposition towards them, instituted the Colonels Commandant of Divisions, and increased the number of Field Officers. The year 1764 may be recorded as the earliest date of the seeds of the American rebellion being sown, though events slumbered for a while afterwards. Nor was it till 1774 that the Navy and Army were materially augmented. Two battalions of Marines were now, or in the following year, formed to serve in General Gage's Army at Boston, the Captains paying their own companies, as in the Line. On 17th June, 1775, the brilliant action of *Bunker's Hill* was fought, under Generals Gage and Howe, in which the battalions of Marines, led by the gallant Major Pitcairne, bore a distinguished share, and for which, I believe, the wreath of laurel surrounding the button was given. They greatly contributed also to the saving of Quebec. In Halifax they assisted the other troops in performance of heavy garrison duties; at this time too they had a Chaplain.—(*To be concluded next week*).

(1). This history is hastily selected and abridged from a work which deserves to be far better known, and should be continued to the present time—Gillispie's "History of the Marine Corps." Major Gillispie, of the Royal Marines, finished his active services at the battle of Algiers, under Lord Exmouth, in 1816, and died a few years since in Scotland on the Retired Full Pay List, as a Brevet-Major.

(2). Why is not this as a *third*, though original standard, as also their place (between the 3d and 4th regiments) in the Line restored to them?

(3). A Chaplain should most assuredly be appointed to the Woolwich Division, and a chapel built for their use; there being (shame on it!) no Dock-yard or Hospital Chapel at this place.

(4). This is not the case now; the deductions being made from the Marines' pay for victualling, &c.

(5). When the late King altered the uniform of the corps, he thought of inscribing on their colours and appointments most of the principal battles in which they were engaged; but on committing them to paper he found it impossible to find space for their enumeration; he, therefore, very aptly desired, as the corps had served everywhere, to place the "Globe" as its device; and, as much consequence was attached to the siege of Gibraltar, to place that word only.

(6). It happened, in the year 1746, that as a detachment of Marines was beating along Cheapside, one of the Magistrates came up to the officer, requiring him to cease the drum, as no troops were allowed to interrupt the civil repose. The Captain commanding immediately said, "Sir, we are Marines." "Oh, Sir," replied the Alderman, "I beg pardon—I did not know it. Pray continue your route as you please." This is again confirmatory of "the Marines being grafted on the Old Buffs," which were originally raised from the "train-bands" of the City of *London*.

(7). On 1st Sept., 1749, in the advanced guard, consisting of 100, principally Marines, which were attacked by a very superior force at or near Pondicherry, a woman fought in the ranks, of the name of Hannah Snell, a native of Worcester, who enlisted at Portsmouth in Col. Frazer's reg. of Marines, from whence she embarked on board the *Swallow* sloop, one of Adm. Boscawen' squadron. In this affair she behaved with distinguished courage, having fired thirty seven rounds, and received a ball in the groins which, two days afterwards, she herself extracted, and dressed the wound, eleven others in both legs, but of inferior consequence, also rendered her removal to the hospital, at Cuddalore, absolutely necessary, where she continued three months. She received a pension of 30*l.* a year, and always wore the Marine dress, and died many years after at Walsall, in Staffordshire.

(8). In 1763, a privilege was confirmed to Marine soldiers, investing them with the right of following their trades in any town of Great Britain (those having Universities excepted) after their discharge from the service.

(9). It having long since been determined on abolishing these sinecures as vacated, the only Naval Marine commissions remaining are General De Saumarez, Sir Sydney Smith, and Sir Geo. Cockburn, and these will not be renewed at the demise of those officers

CLAIMS OF THE LINE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Various articles have appeared at different times in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, on the subject of the claims of the different branches of the Army, and of the disadvantages under which each is supposed to labour. However true may be the adage, that "comparisons are odious," it sometimes becomes unavoidable nevertheless to enter into comparisons to a certain extent, in order that a fair judgment may be formed; and in submitting the following remarks, I trust I shall be acquitted of anything approaching to an invidious feeling towards any one particular branch of the Army, than which nothing is further from my thoughts.

My object is, to show that parts of it do enjoy certain advantages which others do not; and if this can be proved, it cannot be doubted that the impartial reader, and the candid and liberal-minded soldier, will think that it would be nothing more than common justice to place all parties on such an equal footing as to preclude the possibility of any invidious feeling existing between them. The maxim has been generally admitted as a sound and a just one, "that they who labour hardest should receive the highest rewards;" and on this I found the basis of my argument in favour of what I conceive to be a somewhat neglected portion of the Army.

Little ink and paper will suffice to show upon whom the far greater portion of colonial and of foreign garrison duties devolve, and, without entering much into detail, it would be equally easy to demonstrate on what branch of the British Army the hardest blows usually fall, as well as the drudgery, in campaigns.

Artillery has been styled "the right arm of an army;" and it is needless almost to observe, that an army is no army (a very imperfect one, at least,) without it. Not less true is it, that Infantry is the main stay, the bulwark, the rampart of an army; and very especially so of the British, as our countless battles in all quarters of the globe during the nineteenth century, and long before it, can fully attest. And this I assert with all due deference to, and respect for, the other branches who have served their country with equal gallantry and fidelity on all occasions. Let us take a cursory view of the quantum of colonial and foreign garrison duties performed by each branch.

On the services of the Horse and Foot Guards it is almost unnecessary to touch. From colonial and foreign garrison duties they have been exempt, until very recently some of the Infantry of the Guards were sent to Canada. With this exception, the services of the household troops have been confined, for nearly a quarter of a century, to London, Dublin, Windsor, and Brighton. Neither need the manifest and manifold advantages enjoyed by them over all other parts of the Army be here detailed.

The Engineers and Artillery are liable to serve in all our foreign possessions, except in India, from which they are exempt.

The Infantry of the Line serve in every quarter of the globe where we have colonies or garrisons; and out of

the one hundred and three battalions of the Line, upwards of *eighty* are serving in the colonies; that is to say *four-fifths* of their number, leaving at home a depot from each battalion.

Our Cavalry force (not including the Household Troops) consists of thirteen regiments of Light Cavalry, three of Heavy Dragoons, and seven of Dragoon Guards; in all, twenty three regiments. Four of these are stationed in India, and the greater part of two regiments are now in Canada. Consequently, *one fourth* part only of the Cavalry is performing colonial duty, which leaves them three reliefs at home; and until the 7th Hussars and 1st [illegible] Guards were sent to Canada, *one sixth* [illegible] Cavalry were so employed. If it be [illegible] the Light Cavalry alone do duty in India, [illegible] the thirteen light regiments would afford *two reliefs* at home for those in India.

I will here make a short digression, which will no[illegible] perhaps be deemed altogether irrelevant. Until the Fi[illegible] Dragoon Guards were sent to Canada, the whole of [illegible] colonial duty fell on the Light Cavalry. Some squa[illegible] of the Carbineers accompanied the expedition, un[illegible] General Whitelocke, to Buenos Ayres, upwards of thir[illegible] years ago; but that will scarcely be considered colonial duty. The ice is now broken, and a regiment of Heavy Dragoons is serving in Canada. Nor is this the only change recently made in the distribution of corps for colonial duty. I allude to the intention of sending, in future, regiments of Light Infantry, and of Fusiliers, to take their turn of good and of bad foreign stations.

Is it not fair to presume that, if Canadian horses are capable of carrying Heavy Dragoons, those on which our Cavalry are mounted in India are equally so?

I know not whether any regulations now exist relative to the enlistment of men of only a certain height or weight for Light Cavalry: but I do know that I have seen hundreds and hundreds of tall, strapping fellows in our light regiments who were well adapted for Horse Grenadiers. If, then, the *men* of our Light and Heavy Cavalry are much of the same weight and size, (and I firmly believe such to be the case, although I may possibly err,) no cogent reason can be given why the Heavy Cavalry should not take their regular turn of duty in India, or in any other colony where their services may be required. Does the *name* of Heavy Dragoon or Dragoon Guards, a certain cut of the coat, or a helmet of a particular description, render this portion of our Cavalry unfit for duty in India? If a regiment embarks for that part of the world, the horses are left in England, and on its arrival it is mounted, I presume, on native horses. If any parts of the soldier's clothing or head-dress are considered unsuited to the climate of India, nothing would be more easy than to dress them (during their sojourn in the East) in any costume better adapted for that country.

Having taken an active part in the duties of the outposts during many campaigns, I can declare, without fear of contradiction, that the French Dragoon regiments (by which I mean that part of their Cavalry mounted on a stouter class of horse than that of their Hussars and Chasseurs, and the men wearing brass helmets) were very frequently encountered by our people at the advanced posts. I mention this fact to prove that Napoleon's Generals (no bad judges of such matters) did not hesitate to employ their Dragoons in this manner; yet there was nearly as much difference in the *appearance* of *them* Light Cavalry and *their* Dragoons, as between *our* Light Cavalry, and *our* Heavy Dragoons.

I am borne out by high military authority in the opinion which I have ever entertained, that *all* our Cavalry should be so organised, trained, armed, and mounted, as to be enabled to perform all duties expected from outpost troops, as well as in more compact bodies, and in all parts of the globe. Cuirassiers, indeed, I have never seen at the outposts, nor have I ever heard of their being so employed, but I am fully entitled to believe what I *have* seen; and I may here remark, that I witnessed a charge at Waterloo, made by some squadrons of Light Cavalry (I believe of the German Legion, mounted on English horses) against a body of French Cuirassiers, which they drove back with great loss. This is proof positive (if proof be wanting) that our Light Cavalry, if properly mounted, and the horses not overweighted by the enlistment of men of too great bulk (an error which I much fear is too common in both heavy and light regiments), need not hesitate to attack any description of Continental Cavalry; and they will be at the same time fully capable of performing all descriptions of duties at the advanced posts.

No unprejudiced person will deny that this is a most desirable combination, and one which every regiment in the British Service should attain. I have been induced to digress at a much greater length than I at first intended; but my creed is, that all hands should equally put their shoulders to the wheel, both in peace and in war; and as there can be no semblance of injustice in this opinion, I have little apprehension of exciting the bile of lights or heavies.

One word more on the subject. The *lance* is very ill adapted for outpost duty; and I hope it will not be considered heretical to doubt how far this, as yet, untried weapon (untried by British Cavalry) will prove efficient in close encounters. Abolish it, and replace it with a good carbine or a light fusee, which, together with a good sharp sword, will render the Dragoon (call him light or heavy, it matters not which) a much more formidable customer to his enemy in all situations. If my notions on this head are held to be sceptical, I am but one amongst the many of the same way of thinking; nor have I advanced these opinions without a due consideration of the subject. If the exploits of the Polish Lancers at Albuera are quoted (which first gave rise to the notion of introducing that weapon into our Army), it will be sufficient to observe, that the *wondrous deeds* performed [illegible] those savages on that occasion consisted in charg[illegible] [illegible]r cover of a heavy storm of rain, a *line* (not a *sq*[illegible]*re*) of Infantry, whose ranks were already shat[illegible] murderous fire of grape and musketry, a[illegible] [illegible]ing to death without remorse many of our w[illegible] [illegible]o were lying on the ground in a defenceless sta[illegible] [illegible] needless to say that *exploits* of an *equally bra*[illegible] *nature* could have been quite as well and efficiently pe[illegible] [illegible]formed by any other description of Cavalry, had a similar opportunity offered.

But to return. As to the colonial duties which fall to the lot of the different branches, it would appear that *four-fifths* of the battalions of the Line are so employed, with the exception of their depots at home; and that *one-fourth part* of the Cavalry is now serving in the colonies, but until the recent revolt in Canada, *one sixth part only* was out of the United Kingdom. And here again let it be remembered that I do not include the Household Cavalry. I have no means of ascertaining what the numbers are of the Engineers and Artillery in foreign garrisons and in the colonies; but if they have a tithe only of that immense disproportion of it which falls eternally on the Line, the sooner both the Ordnance Corps are augmented twofold the better. *One embarkation only* for colonial duty, during a very long military life, can by any chance fall to the lot of Cavalry men, provided every regiment takes its turn, and unless they exchange from regiment to regiment; and the chances are not few, that a man may go from the rank of Cornet to that of Lieutenant-Colonel, with a moderate sha[illegible] only of rapidity in his different stages of promotion never see the colonies except on the map. The Ir[illegible] regiment of the Line, which returns from a twenty [illegible] sojourn in the East Indies, is *certain* to be again in a [illegible] of our foreign garrisons or colonies at the termination [illegible] three or four years at the utmost; and of this there ex[illegible] not a shadow of doubt: it *must* be so, for we have n[illegible] sufficient reliefs at home to render its stay in England or Ireland of longer duration.—(*To be concluded next week*).

MILITARY LIBRARIES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—There are so many topics of interest connected with the welfare of the service, that notwithstanding my intention to proceed without digression, I am constrained to halt occasionally, and make observations.

The late grant for libraries has excited our best hopes and elicited most grateful feelings, although, as a matter of choice, the same sum for the erection of gymnasia would have been more acceptable; a greater number would have availed themselves of the latter, as there are more men able to leap and run than read;—but all in good time; a library is invaluable, and, as one of the greatest boons to the service, most acceptable, productive of vast benefit, as the corps who have regimental libraries can testify. But presume a certain sum, though a small one, will be re[illegible] from the readers, it will, I fear, shut out the young re[illegible] who, in consequence of the inefficiency of bounty, is h[illegible] six to nine months in debt. But let us hope, Sir, that e[illegible] long this will be altered. It was rumoured here that an ad[illegible]dition of 1*l.* was expected, but I fear "the wish was father to the thought," and arose from the necessity, palpable to every one, of its adoption. Truly, Sir, does the *Baron de Berenger* remark, "that it is the most morbid part of the system" exercising its *baneful* influence "at the most critical period;" the increase of bounty (to the above extent only) would decrease crime, increase the comfort of the soldier, enabling the Captain to provide a third meal per diem—as advocated by *Fiat*, in No. 322—induce a love for the service, and a desire to employ his leisure hours in his reading-room or gymnasium, instead of the canteen or public-house. I could point out a corps in which, by a similar arrangement to the above, "kit-selling" is a *very rare* occurrence, and only committed by those characters who would sell a mansion as readily as a shirt, an estate as promptly as a pair of shoes. *En passant*, it would be a novel remedy to apply to those fellows afflicted with kitsellomania, if they were deprived of the remaining portion, confined to the dry-room, and ordered to attend drill or fatigue minus the article sold, barefooted or *sans chemise*, as the case may be.

But with regard to libraries, it is to be hoped that works on strategy will not be forgotten. There is Colonel Mitchell, on Military Tactics; Captain Jebb, on Fortifying Outposts; Major Jackson, on Military Surveying; Captain Straith[illegible] [illegible]pe (who, it is understood, was connected with the above work), might add to his literary renown by a contribution; and also several copies of "Field Evolutions." Let this be done, Sir, that the soldier may study the principles of his profession, to the end that, when on service, his Commanding Officer may not merely have the management of a machine, but the direction of an intelligent body, into which he may infuse a portion of his own gallant spirit, and witness his orders executed with promptitude, energy, and success. I regret exceedingly that your valued and intelligent correspondent *Arthur* should consider it neglect in my not seconding his efforts for the improvement of arms and accoutrements; but I respectfully submit that, having turned my attention to another branch of the service, silence on the subject of his letters is *not* indifference. Where is the *Baron de Berenger*, his friend [illegible]*debski*, *Maitre D'Armes*, and *J. C.*? Here are able and vowed allies; and although nothing can add to the force of *Arthur's* letter (No. 301), which you, Sir, justly remark, "is well worthy of attention at the Horse Guards," yet I hope they will by their continued efforts, and your unvarying advocacy of the interests of the service, ultimately be successful. Your remarks in No. 306, on the letter of "*Cold Without*," would be peculiarly applicable at the present time, as the "spring allowance" of coal is very *judiciously* abolished, and the troops brought up (query down) to "summer allowance," notwithstanding that the weather has been and still continues colder than at Christmas; the prevalence of the easterly wind also contributing to the comfort of the barrack or guard-room without a fire.

It is well known that the authorities have a difficult task to perform; but let "England arouse from her lethargic dream of parsimony," and, quelling "the withering shout of economy yelled forth by the brawling usurpers of ephemeral patriotism" (No. 307), turn her attention to the comfort and happiness of those who, when war desolated Europe, were styled "*her gallant tars*" and "*brave soldiers*," and who, when rapine and desolation stalked abroad, at the *sacrifice of home* and with the *flow of their heart's blood*, preserved her *shores* from *pollution*, and her *domestic* hearth *inviolate*.

CHEVRON.

THE HONOUR[illegible]

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazet[illegible]

[illegible]R,—As a Member of the Hon. Artillery Compa[illegible] [illegible]not but fully coincide in your admirable observations [illegible]he present management, appearance, and want of [illegible]pline in this ancient corps, contained in your paper [illegible] 23d March. It has long been a source of great annoyance, and forms the ground of repeated complaints from those holding the unimportant rank of private (both officers and privates being on a perfect equality in their position in society), that sufficient attention should not be paid to the proper drilling of the men, as rigidly enforced, and as frequently exercised as in regiments of the Line, without which the Company would prove inefficient in times of public disturbance, endangering even the lives of the members themselves, and be the means of calling forth that condemnation from the public, unworthy and derogatory to the nature, character, and constitution of any volunteer corps. However strongly it may be urged by those in the Company, and as kindly and as powerfully animadverted upon, as in your admirable article already alluded to, there is a species of bigotry and intolerance prevailing in the Court of Assistants—a body subject to no control, and impervious to all reason—[illegible]hich prevents them fro[illegible] appointing a Serjeant of the [illegible]e to drill the men, and thereby rendering the Hon. [illegible]lery Company not merely a Military body by name, [illegible] and usage, but perfect in order, discipline, and [illegible]ciency. It is now quite time that some interference should originate from an *illustrious person high in command*, without whose influence all remonstrance with the Court of Assistants will prove futile and unavailing, as some of its members appear more anxious to gain admission to the Palace, *as was the case at the last levee*, instead of attending to the interests and contributing to the prosperity of the Company.

A MEMBER AND PRIVATE OF THE HON. ARTIL. COMP.

*** Letters in type—"Maitre D'Armes;" "Crayon;" "D, on Wearing of Medals;" "Patriot;" and "One of 1200."

Capture of Paris by the Neapolitan Army.—Ferdinand II. is not quite so witty as his father, though a much greater warrior. In a recent review of his troops, given in honour of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, he was directing his imperial guest's attention to the fine appearance of his soldiers. "Could I not," said he, pointing to a superb regiment which was leaving the ground, "march to Paris with such fellows?" The young Czarowitz being much at a loss for an answer, an old General, who had overheard the dialogue, coolly observed, "Sir, the Custom-house Officers would prevent your Majesty."

To Readers and Correspondents.

We sincerely regret our inability to meet the wishes of "J. N.:" with the pressing demands on our space for papers affecting the Services, we should justly incur censure were we to devote any portion to poetical effusions having no reference thereto.

Our notice has been directed to an affair between two officers of the Household Troops, and a Cornet in an Hussar regiment. We must, however, decline making any comments on the transaction, and shall merely print the paragraphs as they have appeared in the daily papers.

We will attend next week to "A Veteran of more than 40 Years' Service."

Messrs. Dodwell and Miles affect that there is a discrepancy in our sentiments, and are consequently advertising a paragraph they got inserted in this paper some months before their compilation was published. *Within a few days after their book reached us, viz. in Jan., 1838, we wrote to them our opinion of its inaccuracies, and we hold their acknowledgment. More time and space we cannot devote to a work utterly useless as a book of reference.*

Thanks to "T. R." *(Portsmouth), but the letter he alludes to was not addressed to us, and we are not inclined to comment upon correspondence that appears in the daily papers. His reasoning, moreover, does not apply, because the ships put in commission this week have already entered nearly as many seamen as would complete the complement of the ship in question. We predicted from the first what would come to pass, and our correspondent must, after all, admit that we are right.*

Our readers will perceive, by to day's appointments, that three ships of the line have been put in commission this week, as we anticipated in our last. We shall in our next enter into a review of our present Naval position, and the amount of force that will be concentrated for the purpose of exercise and evolution, on whatever service it may be required in the course of the summer.

The report of the death of Commander Warren, H.M.S. Serpent, *which has been current for this last week, is, we are glad to hear, unfounded.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

[redacted] 1839.

We cannot be surprised that the storm so long gathering in the East should at last have burst. Had the salutary advice of honest and wise counsellors, and the warning voice often expressed in this Gazette, been attended to, in all human probability the perilous state of India had been averted. The happy condition of a people gives strong evidence of a beneficent government, and the respect paid by its allies, the fear entertained by its adversaries, pronounce it to stand on a proud and firm position; and under such a government reciprocal benefits may reasonably be expected to flow in a tranquil course.

Let us apply this touchstone to India. Are her hundred millions of subjects happy? Certainly not;—and why? because they are, and, to our knowledge, have been these 25 years, groaning under a severe land-tax, that has long been a just subject of very grievous suffering, and last December was forcibly explained by Mr. Martin at the India House. The land-tax is a sore burden, either as regards lease or sess; for how is it possible that any land proprietor can be in a contented state, when from *one-half* to *two-thirds* of the produce of the ground is claimed by Government, and the lease only renewed yearly! By this fluctuating and unjust system there is no encouragement for industry; for, whether the season be productive or the produce scanty, the grasping hand of Government claims rigid exactions, by which the benefit is destroyed that should connect the cultivator with the purchaser, for "he who separates the interest of the consumer from the interest of the grower starves the country."

Let us look to the manufacturing class,—are they flourishing? Positively not, for they have been nearly ruined since the trade was thrown open. In what situation do we behold the rich men of influence? Dissatisfied and desponding, they are by the British Government held as cyphers: they have long anxiously looked forward to the time when the influential from among them might have a voice in the Government; men whose integrity, talent, and local experience, might add their energies in legislating for their many millions of native brethren; and this measure Sir T. Munro expressed his hope he might live to see. Are we respected by our allies? Surely not: the impotent will act the Judas, while the more daring can scarcely be said to act an equivocal part; and, as for our enemies, it may be seen they defy us to combat, now that parsimony and weakness have reduced the Indian Army only to a sufficiency for peace establishment.

But now comes the question, pregnant with so much. How stands the Army, by which alone we must ever expect to maintain our vast possessions in the East? Is it as zealous and devoted as formerly? Is that main and strong link that connects India with Great Britain as firm and solid as ever? Alas, no! "Woe worth the day" that commenced the unhappy reign of misrule in 1828, when orders framed by cupidity were executed by injustice! It is true, we believe, the half-batta order has been lately abrogated, but it may be questioned whether as a tribute to justice or a boon to policy: gratitude is seldom felt where restitution is made of that which has been unfairly taken away. The time is now come when it may be asked—are we to retain India or not? If we are, attach the people of the country to us by giving them an interest in their natural soil; be kind and just to them, and degrade them not, "for a wounded spirit who can bear?" Grant them leases for a fixed time, and allow them a fair proportion of their crops.

Let the Army be conciliated, and, above all, let the strongest attachment be promoted between the soldier and his officer: for without the moral force of the latter there is no connecting band between the Government and the Army. As well might it be expected that a vessel from the Channel would find her way to China, without quadrant, chart, or compass, as that the firm cohesion of the Army could continue without the respectful attachment of the soldier to his officer. It might go a great way to bind the Indian Army to the British interests, if, in the first instance, this loudly-called-for reform in the land-tax were *granted to the native soldier or his family*, for in Bengal every soldier, directly or indirectly, possesses land, and this free gift of kindness would be highly appreciated. It might not, perhaps, be too much to expect, especially where there is a kind of balance of advantage between the party governing and the governed, if to those divisions of the Army very far in advance, and whose expenses must be so heavy, double full-batta to the officers and rations to the soldiers were granted, as in the ever-to-be-remembered brilliant days of Cornwallis and Wellesley, under similar circumstances. This, of course, to be granted to both armies; for being members, it may be said, of one family, fighting under one standard, as far as possible all advantages should be equalised. Such an act would gain the Indian Government, not only present golden opinions, but eventually a golden harvest; and certainly poverty cannot, with its chill breath, plead an excuse, when it may be proved that, during these last fifty years, two millions sterling have been annually sent home.

Whatever the right of conquest may urge, or present possession assert, great responsibility rests on the British nation in governing India, and the inhabitants have a *right* to look for justice and kindness, otherwise some foreign power will certainly prove an acceptable rival, and for ever separate us from our splendid Eastern possessions. The hour has arrived when every energy must be employed; when each treacherous neutral, and base professor of friendship should be punished, and every hostile force promptly crushed, that may be arrayed against Great Britain.

The augmentation of the regiments of Infantry in India has been published since our last Number was printed off. *There is no increase of officers*, as we announced from our private information. The following is the new establishment:—Serjeants and Staff-Serjeants, 56; Drummers, 18; Corporals, 41; Privates, 926; Supernumeraries, *none!* The number of supernumeraries will probably be determined on when the several regiments have enlisted to the new establishment. Is this to save the officers of an 11th Company?

The complaints in the letter of a correspondent, *Senex*, on the state of the barracks of the kingdom, appear to call for some remark. We generally allow "complaints" to have vent, provided they are in proper language and free from personalities, because we do not choose the independence of this Paper to be suspected even by the most querulous. At the same time, we should not feel ourselves justified in giving circulation to the grumblings of individuals without affording explanation, when we have the means of knowing them to be groundless; and with perfect truth we can say that such is the case with respect to the assertions in the letter under notice.

Since the control of the Barracks was transferred to the Ordnance Department, much has been done for their improvement;—we will admit that there is still something to be done, but nothing to justify the statements of *Senex*.

The opinions of our correspondent, in regard to the claims of married officers, are extraordinary for an old soldier. He must know that, barracks were built for the accommodation of Officers and Soldiers. To provide for *married* officers was not contemplated, and the admission of wives into barracks is, in fact, an indulgence. Now what would the argument of *Senex* lead to? He would have *separate houses for every married pair*, kitchen, &c. &c. Then, if they unfortunately had *half-a-dozen children*, he would, no doubt, have accommodation for all of them; in short, there would be no end to the public expenditure, if views such as *Senex* entertains were to be carried out. We despise Joseph Hume and the whole of the false economical theorists; but we must not run into the opposite extreme.

The reflections of *Senex* on Engineer Officers and Barrackmasters are unjustifiable, and the more so because totally unfounded.

If our correspondent will refer to the General Orders of 11th January and 5th May, 1836 (we believe we published them when first issued), he will perceive that the Ordnance Department, "*anxious for the convenience and comfort of both officers and men*," required Reports from all Barrackmasters and others in charge of barracks, of any alterations therein rendered expedient and necessary for the comfort of the troops; and further, that in drawing up the Reports, the Commanding Officers of Regiments and Detachments quartered in Barracks, and the General Officers command-

ing Stations or Districts, were to be consulted.—Should, therefore, there be ground for blame, in common justice let it fall on those who have neglected their duty.

Our friend *Tristram* must permit us to set him right on the subject of the pensions to the relations of deceased Army Officers. In his last letter he says that the widow, orphans, mother, and sisters, of a Captain in the Army, who had served his country *ten* years on parade and guard, within Great Britain and Ireland, would each receive an adequate provision from the country. A reference to the following extracts will clearly show the real state of the case, and the aggregate allowance which the family of a deceased Captain in the Army would receive upder such circumstances would be seven shillings a day. The mother can never be granted a pension if the officer leave a widow, and the sister or sisters, if the wife or mother survive; and neither the mother or sister without the officer had been killed in action, or died within six months of receiving a wound, not even if he had died unmarried.

WARRANT, DATED JULY 7, 1830.

Page 10.—Pensions and Allowances to Relatives of Officers.
Widows' Special Pensions—Mothers and Sisters

CLAUSE XXXI.—If such officer* leave no widow nor legitimate child, an annual allowance, equal to the ordinary rate of widows' pension attached to the regimental rank of the officer, may be granted to his *mother*, provided she be a *widow*, and in distressed circumstances, and was mainly dependent upon the officers for support, but if the mother shall be herself in receipt of a pension as an officer's widow, or shall have any other provision of any kind from the public, no allowance under this Regulation shall be made to her on account of her son, unless she relinquish such pension or provision In the event of her re marrying, any allowance that may have been granted to her shall cease.

CLAUSE XXXII.—If the officer shall have left no widow or legitimate child, nor mother, but shall have left a *sister* or *sisters*—being orphans—having no parent, nor surviving brother—and having been dependent for support upon the officers,—an allowance, equal to the ordinary rate of widows' pension, may be granted to such sister, or to such sisters collectively, under extraordinary and special circumstances, to be judged by the Lords Commissioners of H.M.'s Treasury; but the allowance, in such case, shall cease when the person receiving it shall marry, or shall be in any other manner sufficiently provided for.

CLAUSE XXXVI.—The aggregate amount of the foregoing allowances granted to the family of any officer killed in action †, including the widow's pension, if he leave one, shall in no case exceed the rates specified in the scale hereunto annexed; and in the case of officers not killed in action, shall not exceed for the family of a General Officer 300*l.* a year, or for the family of any other officer, the rate of the half-pay attached to his rank

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The recruiting for the army has fallen off very much during the last month or six weeks, partly from the greater facility of obtaining employment at this season of the year, and partly from the recruiting parties having already enlisted a large number of young men, who, on the lowering of the standard half an inch, immediately offered themselves for the regiments in India. If it be the object of Government to complete the corps in India to the increased establishment without delay, the standard should be lowered to five feet five inches; the restriction to men not less than twenty should be removed—and the bounty should be raised to 4*l.* Without some such arrangement 3,000 men cannot be enlisted in less than five or six months.

The correspondence relative to Lord Auckland's measures fully bears out this Lordship's preparations for the defence of India. Doubt no longer can exist in this country—in India none ever existed—that Russia has long been engaged in a series of intrigues for the diminution and gradual extinction of our power in the East. She succeeded in urging Persia to assault Herat; she entered into political engagements with Dost Mahomed, and has since induced the Chief of Herat, Kamran, to expel Lieut. Pottinger and Captain Stoddard from his capital, and unite his interests with those of Dost Mahomed. Well may the Candahar Chieftains exclaim, as they did to Sir Alexander Burnes, "It is no longer an affair between one nation and another, but it is Russia and Persia against England and the Seiks." How long is this matter to rest in its present position? We conceive that the prospect is very remote of our being able to keep at peace,—indeed, by the movements in India, the contest for our Indian Empire, between Britain and Russia, may be said to have commenced. The honour of the British nation will not endure that Russian agents shall longer be suffered to tamper with the Chiefs on our Indian frontiers—and by intrigues, bribes, promises, and *arms*, sow sedition, or excite rebellion, in the heart of our Eastern dominions. We must be up and doing. We must meet the crisis of this political attack by counter-irritation; we must apply a *blister* to the Russian Empire in the Caucasian regions, and draw off the danger from the North-West Frontier of India.

A correspondent, "*Justitia*," has taken exception at our having stated that the Marines, as a body, are immeasurably the greatest sufferers, in point of promotion, as compared with the other branches of the Army. His letter, however, does not alter the real facts of the case, as stated by us, one iota; and we will put it to any candid man, whether it is fair argument to class the Colonels Commandant of the Ordnance, who receive 2*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.* per diem, with the Colonels Commandant of the Marines on a daily pay of 1*l.* 18*s* 6*d.* We could place this subject in a very much stronger light, were it not that some of our friends of the Ordnance might suppose that we are unfriendly to them, whereas we are proud in being their staunch advocates, and are devotedly attached to the corps. Our abstaining from remark, however, on the present occasion would place us in the position of having made a statement which we were not enabled to substantiate, and which would convict us of a leaning to one branch of the Army, when our earnest endeavour is to serve each and all with equal fairness.

"*Justitia*" does not seem to be aware that the Colonels Commandant of Marines reside and perform duty at the divisional head-quarters; he must well know, however, that this is not the case in the Ordnance corps.

Does our correspondent wish to know what *permanent advantage* the boon, as it is called, has conferred on the Marines? We will tell him. The pay of the Colonels Commandant was reduced from 2*l.* 5*s.* per diem to 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The established number of twenty-six Field Officers, which was even then in every respect considerably under the number required, either as regarded the wants of a corps 9,000 strong, or as holding out any reasonable prospect of promotion to the old Captains—was reduced to twenty-two, which includes the Colonels Commandant. A reduction of twelve from the established number of Captains constituted another portion of this so-much-talked-of boon. There cannot, then, be two opinions but that the prospect of promotion in the corps of Royal Marines has been *seriously and permanently injured* by this same precious boon.

That promotion throughout the service, with the exception of the Cavalry and the Foot Guards, is in a most depressed state, is a fact incontrovertibly admitted on all sides; and we hold it to be equally incontrovertible that the Marines, as a body, are immeasurably the greatest sufferers in every respect. If "Justitia" thinks otherwise, [illegible] good enough to name any single individual officer, in either of the Ordnance corps, who would, at the present moment, have been better off, *either as regards rank or pay*, if he had commenced his career in the Marines instead of the Ordnance! We rather opine, that he will be pretty considerably puzzled so to do.

We are inclined to think, too, that the unattached Major-Generals of the Ordnance would rather decline "*Justitia's*" considerate proposal of placing them on a footing with the retired officers of Marines, thereby depriving them of the prospect of coming in again as Colonels Commandant at 2*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.* per diem. Besides, the rank of Major-General, once attained in the Marines, places an officer on the shelf for ever! Not so, however, in any other branch of the service.

TABLE, showing the Services of the Royal Marines.

No.	Rank.	Average Age of each Rank	Average Time upon Half-pay for each Rank.	Total Average No. of Years serv. each Rank.
4	Colonels Commandant	62	1 Year.	46
4	Cols. 2nd Commandant	58	Never.	45
14	Lieutenant-Colonels	57	5 Years.	42
94	Captains . . .	50	5 Years.	34
124	1st Lieutenants . .	31	8 Months.	13
64	2nd Lieutenants . .	20	Never	2

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—In your Gazette of March 23d, you state that, viewing the different branches separately, the Returns therein shew that the Royal Marines are *immeasurably the greatest sufferers;* and in that of the 30th say, we always "begin at the beginning," by establishing our basis on the *last commission*, which, according to our judgment, is the only correct line of attack or defence.

I beg, therefore, to point out a little incorrectness in the Tables given in the Gazette of 23d, in classing the Colonels *Commandant* of Marines along with the Colonels of Artillery and Engineers, and thereby making the Colonels of Marines appear as the oldest officers; whereas, by the accompanying Table, it will be seen that the Colonels *Commandant* of Marines are very much younger officers than those of either of the Ordnance Corps; and of the Colonels, but one of the Marines, of 1793, then before the other three, come fifteen Colonels of Artillery.

Year of First Commission.	Colonels Commandant.	Retired as Colonels Commandant.	Retired on Pensions inferior to Colonels Commandant.	Colonels.	Major Generals, Unattached, on Colonels' Pay.
ROYAL ARTILLERY.					
1779	3	None.	3, now Generals.		14
1780	1				
1781	4				
1782	1				
1794	—		— —	6	
1795	—		— —	10	
1796	—		— —	2	
1797	—		— —	2	
ROYAL ENGINEERS.					
1779	1	None.	None.		10
1787	1				
1788	1				
1792	1				
1793	1				
1797	—		— —	1	
1798	—		— —	4	
1800	—		— —	1	
1801	—		— —	5	
ROYAL MARINES.					
1793	4	1, Lieut.-Gen. 3, Major-Gens. 5, Colonels.	1, now General.	1	
1795	—	— —	— —	3	

That the Colonels Commandant of the Royal Marines should be so much younger officers than those of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers is easily accounted for, by four of their General Officers (whose first commissions would probably be about the same date as those of the Commandants of the Ordnance Corps) and five Colonels having been allowed *to retire as Colonels Commandant, while there has not been a single officer of either Ordnance Corps given retirement as such.* I trust, therefore, that the Military Commission will begin at the beginning, and that it will appear to them, from the preceding (should it ever meet their eye), that, as 60 Colonels Commandant, and officers retired as such, the Marines *have immeasurably the advantage over the Ordnance Corps*, and also that the Unattached Major-Generals of the

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* That is to say, if he had been *killed in action*, or died of his *wounds within six months*, after being wounded, and under no other circumstances whatever.—*Vide* Clause XXX.—ED.

† To the family of a Captain, 150*l.* a year; a Lieutenant, 100*l.* year.—ED.

Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers are, for their length of service, by far the greatest sufferers in the non-purchasing corps, and that they will meet with due consideration, in order to place them on somewhat of a similar footing as to Colonels Commandant, and retirements as such, with the Royal Marines, so highly and partially favoured in this respect. JUSTITIA.

WE fear that the urgent demand for European troops in India, and the utter destitution of any available force to meet our difficulties in America, will operate injuriously to the reliefs of regiments now abroad. From all we can learn, it would appear that the 16th and 54th Regiments must be detained in India, and yet these unfortunate corps left their native land in 1819 In this we see another reason for pressing the earlier period of relief, as a fixed arrangement, on the notice of the public. So long as the regular period of Indian service is made to be twenty years, on the least disturbance of the roster by a petty war, or by more important military movements, like those now going on in India, a regiment, which is in its 20th year of its *foreign* service, may be detained three or four years longer than the usual period. Now, had the fixed time of Indian service been, as it is in every other foreign station, only ten years, the additional years would at most make the service far less than it has ever yet been under the most favourable circumstances. The 20th, 38th, 45th, and 48th, returned after a service of little more than eighteen years each—but almost every other regiment, which came home from India during the last twenty years, returned after a service varying from twenty to twenty-five years! The case of the regiments in India is the hardest among the generally hard lots which befall "the hardest-worked Army in the world."

CAPTAINS are required to make periodical reports of the sailing and other qualities of the ships under their command, and printed forms are furnished to be filled up and signed by the Commander, Master, and Carpenter.

Amongst other items, they are to specify how many degrees the vessel heels under different circumstances, and also the extent of rolling motion; but they possess very imperfect means of determining this,—nothing in fact but the common pendulum plummet—the action of which is always more or less interrupted by the pitching motion, the jars, concussions, &c., and, moreover, it requires to be constantly watched; and, after all, the result given depends in a great measure upon the care and attention that has been bestowed in taking the *mean* of the vibration, and allowing for the swing of the plummet when set in motion.

So much has this defect been felt, that several ingenious mechanics have been long since engaged in the endeavour to remedy it, by designing an instrument capable of determining the amount of each roll, or of the varying inclination more exactly, and attempts have been made with the spirit-level, the balance, and the pendulum; also with a combination of these, with racks, wheels, and pinions, but hitherto without success.

Conceiving that the matter was to be effected, and knowing how valuable a perfect instrument would be, not only for the aforementioned purpose, but also for purposes of gunnery practice, we have more than once stimulated our Naval readers to the attempt; and we are, therefore, the more gratified to learn that it has been accomplished, with complete success, by Mr. A. G. Edye, a Mate now serving in the *African*, under Captain Beechey, surveying the Irish Channel.

The instrument we have seen, it is compact, and in our opinion perfect. We are glad to find that it has been favourably reported on by Sir F. Maitland, and the Captains of the *Edinburgh*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, and other ships, on board of which it has been tested for some time.

The Society of Arts have voted Mr Edye their medal, and as we perceive that he passed his examination for Lieutenant so far back as 1832, and has been ever since employed, we doubt not but that we shall soon have the pleasure of announcing the promotion of this one of the meritorious candidates on the First Lord's list. When mechanical talent and nautical skill are found united, and backed with the highest testimonials for professional ability, activity, and good conduct, they are sure passports to preferment, whatever may be said about the exercise of patronage. When this combination of talent is apparent, it is, moreover, good policy to cherish and encourage it, because we believe the greatest improvements that are to be effected in that complicated machine, a ship, and more especially a steam-ship, are destined to be the work of Naval Officers, who have the best opportunities for meditating over what is required to be done, provided they possess the scientific ability to conceive rightly.

The Court.

Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent continue in good health. Sir James Clarke attends Her Majesty merely on account of Her Majesty having experienced a weakness of late in her feet and ancles. On Saturday Her Majesty took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey was presented to the Queen to take leave, at an audience, by the Earl of Minto. On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. On Monday evening Her Majesty honoured Drury Lane Theatre and on Tuesday the Italian Opera House, with her presence. On Wednesday the Queen held a Court and Privy Council. The Queen took equestrian exercise in the riding-school on this day and yesterday.

A Chapter of the Order of the Garter will be held at St. James's Palace on Wednesday next, after the Levee, at which the Duke of Cleveland will be elected a Knight of the Order, in the room of the late Duke of Buckingham.

Her Majesty held her first Drawing-Room this season on Thursday afternoon at St. James's Palace. The following Naval and Military Officers were present:—

Admiral White. Captain Sir George Westphal, R.N. Commanders Anson, R.N., C. J. F. Newton, R.N. Lieut. Oldmixon, R.N. Generals—Sir H. Wheatley, Sir G. Anson, Sir T. Hammond, Anderson, Sir R. Donkin. Colonels Sir S. G. Higgins, Wemyss, Fox, Maberly, C. Cruttenden, Fanshawe, Wilkins, C.B., Beckwith, H. Colvile, Loftus. Majors Waymouth, J. Anderson, Cooke. Captains P. Cameron, Maughan, F. Hamilton, C. Lynch, J. Hine, J. Spence, M. G. White. Lieutenants—Calland, Grant, Charteris, C. De Salis, Wilkins. Ensigns—Knox, Martin.

Her Majesty will hold Drawing-Rooms at St. James's Palace on Thursdays April 25, May 9, May 23, to celebrate Her Majesty's Birth-day, and June 20. N.B. The Knights of the several orders are to appear in their Collars at Her Majesty's Drawing-Rooms on Thursday, April 25, being a Collar-day, on Thursday, May 23, being for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day, and on Thursday, June 20, being a Collar-day.

Her Majesty will hold Levees at St. James's Palace on Wednesdays April 17, April 21, and May 8.

On Monday despatches, dated 29th March, were received at the Colonial Department from Major-Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor of Gibraltar, from Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, Governor of Malta; from Lieutenant-Gen. Sir H. Douglas, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius. On Tuesday despatches, dated Dec. 14, were received at the India Board from Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India; also dated Oct. 12, at the Colonial Department, from the Governor of New South Wales; from Maj.-Gen. Sir G. T. Napier, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and from Sir G. Gipps, Governor of New South Wales. On Thursday despatches were received at the Colonial department, from Col. Sir G. Arthur, the Lieut.-Gov. of U. Canada.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of Viscount to the Right Hon. John Baron Ponsonby, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Ottoman Porte, by the title of Viscount Ponsonby, of Imokilly, in the county of Cork. Also the dignity of a Baron to the Right Hon. Sir Frederick James Lamb, G.C.B., Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna, by the title of Baron Beauvale, of Beauvale, in the county of Nottingham.

The Queen has appointed Charles Cunningham, Esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Christopher; and Francis Cyrie Sheridan, Esq., to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in the Island of Barbadoes.

The Queen expressly desired that Lady Flora Hastings and Miss Davys should receive the Sacrament with Her Majesty on Easter Sunday. This fact requires no comment!

The mortal remains of Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B., after being embalmed at Rome, will be conveyed to England for interment in the Hospital of St. Katherine's, in the Regent's Park. Sir Herbert was attended in his last moments by his intimate personal friend, the Rev. J. R. Wood, Chaplain to the Queen Dowager, who proceeded from Malta to Rome to visit the gallant General on learning his dangerous illness.

Miss E. Blair, daughter of the late Captain Blair, residing at 39, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, was thrown from her horse while riding in Hyde Park on Monday, and received a severe fracture of the skull. She is since dead.

The Duke of Richmond, who has been suffering from indisposition, principally a very severe attack of lumbago, is, we are most happy to find, fast recovering.

The Marquis of Douro and his noble bride elect intend to pass the summer in Germany. The Marquis is 32, Lady Elizabeth was 18 in Sept. last.

A report is current in the Brussels circles of *ton* that the Queen will pay a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, in the course of the summer.

Mr. Sheil has resigned the office he held as Commissioner for Greenwich Hospital, being determined that his vote on the policy of the Irish Government shall be unfettered.—*Globe.* Mr. Sheil, if the present Ministry stand, is to be appointed Master of the Mint.

The approaching visit of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia is said to have in view matrimonial intentions towards the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. The rumour appears more probable, from the disappointment lately experienced by his Highness at the Court of Vienna.

St. Ann's Society Schools.—We are glad to find the Duke of Cambridge following the steps of the late Dukes of York and Kent, in personally advocating at public meetings the best of our institutions. On Saturday next H.R.H. presides at the anniversary dinner of the St. Ann's Society Schools—an establishment that does honour to the citizens of London, and the nobility who are its patrons.

On Thursday, at Marylebone Police-office, Captain Marryat, of Grove House, Bayswater, was fined 1s. for having assaulted Mr. Walker, living at No. 34, Caroline-place. Soon after the termination of the case, Mr. Walker, who was much exasperated at the small amount of penalty inflicted, hastened to the house of Captain M., whom he assailed with the most abusive and threatening language, and as he caused a great mob to assemble, he was taken into custody, and ordered to find bail for his future good behaviour; in default of which he was, after violently resisting the officers, conveyed to Clerkenwell Prison.

ITALIAN OPERA.—On Tuesday night Grisi, Rubini, Lablache, and Tamburini, made their first appearance this season in the opera of *I Puritani*. Each on coming forward was received with enthusiastic applause, and with that evident good feeling, as if the audience were glad to see their old friends. All were in excellent voice, and the opera went off brilliantly, every piece being heard with approbation, and the drop-scene always descending amid loud plaudits. Grisi's polacca, "Son Vergine," the never-to-be-forgotten duet between Lablache and Tamburini, and Rubini's little adagio in the third act, "Ella è tremante," were universally encored. The house was full to the remotest corners, and the royal box was occupied by Her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent. M. Laporte has engaged Signor Mario, *alias* the Count de Candia, son of the ex-governor of Nice, who will make his *début* in the course of the ensuing month.

Parliamentary Analysis.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, April 8.—Lord J. RUSSELL, referring to the motion of which he had given notice for Monday next, said that it was his intention then to move a resolution declaring the expediency of continuing those measures of the executive which had effectually tended to support the administration of the law in Ireland. He afterwards said that he wished the motion to have precedence of orders of the day.—Lord PALMERSTON said, in answer to Sir W. Molesworth's inquiry, that there was every disposition, on the part of both Governments, to agree to a joint commission to adjust the boundary question.

TUESDAY, April 9.—Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he should move "an amendment" to Lord J. Russell's motion (regarding the government of Ireland) on Monday next, and that he would state the express terms of it on Thursday, or at latest, on Friday.—On motion of Sir F. Burdett, copies of any papers and correspondence that might exist relative to the appointment, during Lord Normanby's administration, of Mr O'Connell to be a justice of the peace for Kerry, or any other county in Ireland, were ordered to be laid before the House.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for leave to bring in a bill for the suspension of the existing government of the island of Jamaica, and to make provision for the administration of its affairs during such suspension. He admitted that it wa[illegible] of [illegible] ordinary [illegible] but he contended that the [illegible] ordinary [illegible] the proposed temporary abrogation of its constitution—proceedings established in the papers laid before the House, and by every journal that had reached this country. The motion led to an extended discussion, in which Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Godson, Sir G. Grey, Sir R. Peel, Dr. Lushington, &c., took part, but the introduction of the bill was not distinctly opposed by any one, although Sir R. PEEL said that more powerful evidence must be adduced before he could agree to so strong a measure as that now contemplated.—Mr. PALMER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into shipwrecks of timber ships, and the loss of life attendant thereon. His object was to reduce in some degree the loss of ships, and the extreme suffering of the crews. By the returns at Lloyd's in 1834 there were four ships of this description wrecked on the coast, and seventeen lost at sea; in 1835, there were five wrecked on the coast, and thirty-four lost at sea, of sixteen of which no account could be learned; in 1836, there were 22 wrecked on the coast, and 44 at sea, of 16 of which no account could be had of the crews; in 1837, there were seven wrecked on shore, 23 at sea, of fifteen of which no account could be ascertained; in 1838, there were 16 on the coast, 45 at sea, of 20 of which no account could be had of the crews.—Alderman THOMPSON thought the committee ought to inquire into the sub-

ject of deck-loading.—Mr. Warburton thought the investigation ought not to be confined to one class of ships. It was because we forced a trade in which old ships alone were used that such losses had been incurred.—The motion was agreed to.

FRIDAY, April 12.—Sir R. Peel read the amendment which he proposes to move on Lord J. Russell's motion next Monday: "Resolved, that on the 17th of March a motion was made in this House for the production of various documents connected with the state of Ireland, in respect to crime and outrage, including communications made to the Irish Government relating to offences connected with Ribandism; and all memorials, resolutions, and addresses, forwarded to the Irish Government by magistrates or other official persons, in respect to crime and outrages committed in Ireland, and the answers thereto. That the period included within the Returns so called for extends from the commencement of the year 1835 to the present time, and that the motion made for the production of them was assented to by this House, no opposition having been offered on the part of Her Majesty's Government. That on the 21st day of March, the House of Lords appointed a select committee 'to inquire into the state of Ireland since the year 1835, in respect to crime and outrage, which have rendered life and property insecure in that part of the empire.' That in consequence of the appointment of such committee by the House of Lords, it has been proposed, that this House should resolve, 'That it is the opinion of this House that it is expedient to persevere in those principles which have guided the Executive Government of Ireland of late years, and which have tended to the effectual administration of the law and the general improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.' That it appears to this House that the appointment of a committee by the House of Lords, under the circumstances, and for the purpose above mentioned, does not justify Her Majesty's Ministers in calling on this House, without previous inquiry, or even the production of the information which this House has required, to make a declaration of opinion with respect to one branch of the public policy of the Executive Government, still less a declaration of opinion which is neither explicit as to the principles which it professes to approve, nor definite as to the period to which it refers; and that it is not fitting that this House should adopt a proceeding which has the appearance of calling in question the undoubted right of the House of Lords to inquire into the state of Ireland, in respect to crime and outrage, more especially when the exercise of that right by the House of Lords does not interfere with any previous proceeding of the House of Commons, nor with the progress of any legislative measure assented to by the House of Commons, or at present under its consideration."—Mr. Disraeli also gave notice of an amendment, to the effect that further reform was necessary.

Seizure of the Pilot in the Express packet.—Lord Palmerston said that he had a communication to make which he entertained no doubt would be highly satisfactory to that House;—it related to the seizure, by command of a French Naval Officer, of a Pilot who was on board the *Express* packet, in the Gulf of Mexico, and who at the time was engaged in piloting that vessel, she being a British ship. The statement of the officer had been received, and he (Lord P.) had likewise been in communication on the subject with Count Sebastiani. An explanation and apology had been offered, honourable to the Government by which it was given, and likewise to that by which it was to be received. The explanation had been given without any demand having been made by the British Government; it was therefore the more creditable to the French Government, and more acceptable to the British. Count Sebastiani said that he was ordered by the King, his master, to make known to the British Government the deep regret which His Majesty felt at the removal of a Mexican pilot from the *Express* packet, and he stated, that when Admiral Baudin directed that measure, he was not aware that the vessel belonged to the British Marine; it was therefore the result of a mistake, and in no degree arose from any want of respect for the English flag. The affair was sincerely deplored by the French Government, as well as by the Commandant of the French squadron, and the strictest instruction had been given for the most vigilant attention, in order to prevent a similar occurrence. Count Sebastiani added, that he trusted this explanation would be satisfactory to the British Government, and that nothing would disturb the union which both Governments had so much at heart to maintain between the two countries (hear, hear).

The following Returns have been moved for by Mr. Hume:—1. The number of corporal punishments inflicted in the Royal Navy in each of the years 1837 and 1838, both inclusive (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 371, of 1838).—2. An abstract of the number of men belonging to the Royal Marines who in 1838 have suffered corporal punishment or imprisonment; showing the nature of offences, in classes, and the number in each class; and showing the greatest number and the smallest number of lashes. Also the longest and shortest period of confinement awarded as punishment to each person, and the average period of confinement for each class of offence (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 584, of 1838). Also for an abstract of the number of soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery in Great Britain and Ireland, who, between the 1st day of January and the 31st day of December, 1838, have suffered corporal punishment or imprisonment, &c.—3. Similar returns respecting soldiers in Great Britain, as well as the Colonies.

It is understood that should Sir R. Peel's party come into place, there will be a general election. It is also reported that Sir James Graham is to be put forward as Speaker.

Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—The editors of the *National*, of the *Europe*, and of the *Echo Français*, were brought before the Court of Assizes, Paris, on Wednesday last, charged with preaching disobedience to the laws, and with exciting the soldiery to insubordination and revolt, in an article on "the Army," published originally in the *National*, and copied into the other papers. The jury, after deliberating for 20 minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Austria.—The old custom of washing the feet of twelve poor persons, in commemoration of Christ's washing the feet of the twelve Apostles, was performed on Good Friday by the Emperor and Empress. The former washed the feet of twelve men, and the latter of twelve women, each of whom had a purse containing thirty pieces of silver given them.

Portugal.—The Ministry have been beaten on the question of the amount of men to form the effective force of the army, and have tendered their resignations. No new Ministry has yet been formed, and there will be great difficulty in forming one, as no man possessed of any fame on financial matters likes to venture his reputation by taking the onerous place of Minister of Finance.

Russia.—Prince Paskewitsch is to leave Warsaw in May next for Teflis, to take the command of the Caucasian army. This measure is of the highest importance, and shows that the Emperor intends at last to realise his ambitious projects in the east. Several of the most distinguished Generals of the Russian army, and amongst others Prince Gortchakof, Kajsarof, and Davidof, have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness to set out for Georgia. Great preparations are making at St. Petersburgh for the return of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, and for the reception of the illustrious guests who are to be present at his marriage.

Several officers of the Army of the Caucasus have received the insignia of Military orders or sabres of honour, for their bravery in 1838 in repulsing the attack of the Lesghis on the fortress of the Nucha.

Turkey.—The refusal of the Porte to employ British Naval officers, is owing, no doubt, to Russian intrigue. England and Englishmen are decidedly unpopular. The rejected officers have not yet left Constantinople.

Mexico.—H.M.S. *Rosehorse*, which arrived at Plymouth on Sunday, brought intelligence of the settlement of the differences with France, which have ended as nearly as possible where they began, the French having accepted from the Mexicans the same terms as were offered before the bombardment of San Juan d'Ullon.

Literary Notices.

Charles Tyrrell; or, the Bitter Blood. A Novel, by G. P. R. James, Esq., Author of "Darnley," "De l'Orme," &c. Richard Bentley.

"The bitter blood!" Bitter, indeed, though not without the power of effecting great good, is the exposition here given of the frightful consequences which may arise from the indulgence of a bad temper. Mr. James is a thorough and an unsparing moral anatomist; the morbid parts of our metaphysical organisation are laid bare by his dissecting knife; and if a glance at their deformity do not improve the mind and conduct of rash men, why they are indeed, as Mercutio says, "past surgery." This great moral purpose is the aim of the present story, which is one of the most interesting in its incidents, in the masterly development of its characters, and in the skilful construction of its plot, of any that have yet proceeded from Mr. James's fruitful pen. Though the "bitter blood" has run copiously in the veins of the Tyrrell family for some generations, it seems to have reached its utmost intensity in those of Sir Francis Tyrrell, the most prominent personage of the story. The over-bearing violence of this man—his pertinacious cruelty—his withering taunts—his cold-blooded and determined opposition to the happiness of those around him, are demonstrated with almost frightful energy. The companion of his atrocities, a certain Mr. Driesen, presents another masterly exposition of character; this latter worthy is a professed sceptic—an habitual sneerer at all good—a supplanter, and a villain. These two make pretty work between them, leading to the alienation of the father's property from his son, and terminating in the murder of Sir Francis. A variety of singular circumstances, detailed in a manner that almost holds the reader's breath in suspense, tend to fix suspicion on the son as the assassin. We will not forestall the surprise of him who may trace this interesting story to its catastrophe, by even hinting at a solution of the mystery inherent in its pages; and we are the less inclined to do this, as we are certain that the book is destined for universal perusal. One word as to a matter respecting which we may be allowed to take a sort of professional cognizance. We allude to certain of the nautical characters who perform minor parts in the plot, these are not *vraisemblable*. Lieutenant Hargrave, and the seafaring men, Longly and Hailes, want that smack of the salt water about them which the public have been accustomed to in the delineations of Marryat and Glascock. It is true that a landsman cannot be expected to have this power, but then it is equally true he should not attempt it.

Life and Correspondence of M. G. Lewis, Author of "The Monk," &c. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

It always gives us pleasure to hail the appearance of works of this nature, the materials of which, coming home as they do to the business and bosom of all of us, offer a pleasant and piquant variety to the flood of romantic fiction, which forms so prominent a feature in the popular literature of our day. It is true, the life of a man of letters does not usually present that exciting variety of incident which springs from the more adventurous course of the soldier, the sailor, the traveller, and others; but its interest and attraction are of a more intellectual cast, and better bear and repay that study and reflection to which reading of this nature invites. "Monk" Lewis, whose memoirs are now before us, was a man so celebrated in his day, that it may cause some surprise that he should have remained till now without a biographer, to record the triumphs and explain the causes of the celebrity. The reason will probably be found in a circumstance which will not render his memoirs less worthy our attention, namely, that he was strangely and extravagantly over-rated during his life-time; for this circumstance naturally gives occasion to inquiries relative to the causes of such over-strained admiration, and thus developes sources of interest and curiosity which might otherwise have remained unopened. It is clear, from the work now before us, that Lewis's celebrity was anything but of his own seeking; that his "greatness" was "thrust upon him," and that it took its origin from the evil rather than the good qualities which he possessed;—nay, that it never would have existed at all, had it not been for the accidental circumstance of his commencing his literary career at an age when most other literary aspirants are scarcely commencing their studies. His only celebrated work, "The Monk," was written and published before he was twenty years of age; and no sooner was it given to the world, than an outcry was raised against it, which was as salutary as it was unexpected to its author, for it induced him quietly to expunge from his work all that was deemed open to censure long before the questionable matter had reached the great body of the reading world; and thenceforth his book bore an interdict which set all the world upon seeking in it that which nobody could find. That Lewis himself was wholly unconscious of any mischief in what he gave to the world is evident from the character in which these volumes present him, namely, that of a prudent, sensible, moral, and even religious man; an affectionate son and brother, a generous and firm friend, a kind master, an agreeable companion, and a judicious and right-thinking man in all the relations of life. It is the chief merit of these pages that they allow the subject of them to develope his own character (unconsciously) in his numerous letters to his dearest relatives and friends; and that such letters can scarcely fail to offer much matter for pleasant reading will readily be imagined, when it is borne in mind that Lewis was the intimate associate of almost all the celebrated men of his day, political as well as literary, and not a few of the most celebrated women.

His biographer, who is evidently a lady, has executed her somewhat delicate and difficult task very creditably, and the book will be found full of entertaining matter, pleasantly and judiciously set forth. We extract some impromptus written after dinner.

Lord Erskine to Lewis, on returning his pencil:—

"Your pencil I send you, with thanks for the loan;
Yet writing for fame now and then,
My wants I must still be content to bemoan,
Unless I could borrow—your *pen*!"

Lord E. having indulged in a not very complimentary comparison at the expense of the ladies, was thus answered by Lewis:—

"Lord Erskine, at women presuming to rail,
Says, wives are tin canisters tied to one's tail;
While fair Lady Anne, as the subject he carries on,
Feels hurt at his lordship's degrading comparison.
Yet wherefore is grieving? Considered aright,
A canister's useful, and polish'd, and bright;
And should dirt its original purity hide,
That's the fault of the *puppy* to whom it is tied!"

Lord Erskine rejoined:—

"When smitten with love from the eyes of the fair,
If marriage should not be your lot,
A ball from a pistol will end your despair—
It's safer than *canister-shot*."

SERIAL PARTS.

Froissart's Chronicles of England, France, Spain, &c. W. Smith.—Five additional parts of this new edition have been issued, making altogether fourteen, and we believe that two more will complete the work. Of the many cheap publications, and of all the reprints, this to us is the most welcome. It is carefully got up: the paper, type, and illustrations, are excellent. There should not be a regimental library without a copy.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines. Longman and Co.—The tenth part completes a very valuable volume of great research, and in which every matter in connection with the Arts and Manufactures is scientifically, and at the same time most clearly, treated upon. We know of no work, in fact, of more practical utility to the manufacturer than this publication, for, although confined to one volume, it contains all the information, carefully condensed, that could be gathered from the best encyclopædias. The diagrams are well selected and numerous.

Outlines of Celebrated Works from the best Masters of Ancient and Modern Sculpture. By Charles Mutton.—Parts 10, 11, and 12, of this artistical work, which we have already highly praised, contain, among others, "The Happy Mother," a beautiful group by Westmacott;

the "Ajax" of Canova; and the "Mercury" of Thorwaldsen. No publication could be better adapted to accomplish its object.

Ackermann's Sporting Gallery, No. I.—The Night-Riders of Nacton.—A series of four coloured plates, from drawings by Henry Alken, showing the rise, progress, and downfalling of "The First Steeple chase on Record." The "Sporting Review," a very clever publication, for January last, contained an "authentic account," by Sidney Cowper, who was an eye-witness, of a celebrated chase undertaken at night by some officers of cavalry quartered at Ipswich in December, 1803, and when, to "see each other better," and to remain "unknown to vulgar eyes," they wore night-shirts over their uniforms, with cotton night-caps on their heads. The plates are inimitably executed, indeed it would be impossible to pourtray the "choice spirits" and their noble steeds with greater force and truth. Even to this day we are told that some good wives will repeat, with many a holy hope and charitable tear, the well-known legend of "The Phantom Riders of Nacton."

The steam of their steeds,
Like a mist from the meads,
Veiled the moon in a curtain of cloud;
And the stars so bright,
Shuddered in light,
As the unhallowed troop, in their shadowy shroud,
Galloping, whooping, and yelling aloud,
Fast, and untiring, and furious in flight,
Rolled on like the hail-storm, and vanished in night.

H.B.—Nos. 581 to 584. The first is the studio of an artist; H. B. (Henry Brougham) painting a bad likeness of Lord Ebrington, and boasting to his colour-grinder, Lord Lyndhurst, who calls it too flattering, that he does not think him so bad a subject. A finished sketch of O'Connell, with a long serpent-tail, is lying in the corner. 582 is entitled "A Leaf out of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' with slight variations," and represents that amusing scene where the manager of the theatre takes leave of Nicholas and Smike at the door of the coach-office in the public market. The late farewell to Lord Normanby, by O'Connell and Co. at Dublin, suggests this characteristic parody. The part of Old Crummles is admirably acted by O'Connell, who is hugging Lord Normanby, whilst Lord Morpeth is suffering, an equal embrace from Morgan O'Connell. Lord Ebrington is deeply affected at the sight, and the mob are shouting around. 583 is "Dentatus." Lord Normanby in conflict with a host of assailants, including Lords Roden, Charleville, Wellington, &c. Brougham on an eminence behind hurling a rock upon his devoted head; Lord Glenelg, disabled on the ground, holds up a broken sword in impotent and pointless anger. 584 is Carlo w setting Bruen at the top of the "pole,"—a laughable graphic pun on the recent election. Hume and O'Connell are hounding on the dog of the latter, Gisborne, against Bruen (represented as Bruin at the top of a pole). The whole are extremely clever and characteristic.

THE LATE CAPTAIN E. P. BRENTON, R.N.

This respected officer, who died suddenly * on Sunday evening last at his house in Upper York Street, Portman Square, was second son of the late Rear-Adm. Brenton, and brother to Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., &c., Lieut. Governor of Greenwich Hospital, &c. Born, July 19, 1774. He entered the Navy, in Nov. 1788, as a Midship man, on board the *Crown*, 64, bearing the broad pendant of the Hon. W. Cornwallis, with whom he sailed for India in Feb 1789. He continued on the East India station until Dec. 1791, at which period the *Crown* was ordered home, under the command of Capt. R. M. Sutton—Commodore Cornwallis having previously shifted his broad pendant to the *Minerva* frigate. Shortly after the *Crown's* arrival in England (May 1792), Mr Brenton was placed by the late Sir P. Affleck, then a Lord of the Admiralty, on board the *Bellona*, 74, Capt. G. Wilson. In Aug. 1794, he joined the *Queen Charlotte*, bearing the flag of Earl Howe, from which ship he was promoted into the *Venus* frigate, at the commencement of 1795, and was in the expedition of that year to Quiberon Bay.

In 1796, Lieut. Brenton removed with Captain Halsted in the *Phœnix*, 36, and assisted in the capture of a Dutch frigate.—Shortly after, he left the *Phœnix*, in consequence of some disagreement with his Commander, to whom he had been known ever since his first embarkation on board the *Crown*, of which ship Captain Halsted was then First Lieut. He next served as fourth of the *Agamemnon*, 64, on the North Sea station, and was on board that ship at the mutiny in 1797.

Lieut. Brenton was subsequently appointed first of the *Raven* sloop, commanded by the late Captain John W. T. Dixon, with whom he continued until that vessel was wrecked in the Fibe, Feb. 4, 1798. We next find him joining the *Agincourt*, 64, at the request of Capt. John Bligh, in which ship he served, under the flags of Vice-Adm. Waldegrave and Sir C. M. Pole, on the Newfoundland station, for a period of three years. In 1801, Lieut. Brenton was again applied for by Capt. Bligh, and accordingly appointed to the *Theseus*, 74, then fitting for the flag of Lord Radstock, who had recently been nominated Com.-in Chief in India, but whose appointment was cancelled in consequence of the preliminaries of peace being signed on 1st October, same year. By one of the articles of the treaty the French were to be permitted to send a large force to reconquer the Island of St. Domingo. To watch this formidable armament, the scene of whose operations was within sight of Jamaica, it became absolutely necessary to send a fleet of ships to the West Indies, besides those already on the station. This service lasted until July. Lieut B. was at this time third Lieut. of the *Theseus*, commanded by Capt. Bligh; from this ship he was appointed Commander of the *Lark* sloop of war, and he returned to England in Aug. 1802.

During the short peace, Capt. Brenton sent to the Admiralty the model of a gun-boat, sharp at both ends, and carrying her gun on a slide, which might at pleasure be lowered into the boat's bottom as ballast, or raised to fight, either advancing or retreating. This boat, simple in her design, was approved of by Earl St. Vincent, but justly condemned by many as being very clumsy, the builder having made a mistake in her scantling.

At the renewal of hostilities, Captain B. was appointed to the *Merlin*, an old collier, fitted as a sloop of war, and mounting 16 guns between decks—in which vessel he was frequently engaged with the enemy's flotilla and land batteries in the neighbourhood of Havre. On 27th Oct. 1803, he drove on shore, and directed the destruction of a French privateer of two guns and thirty men. In Dec. following, Captain Brenton was sent by Capt. R. D. Oliver to destroy the *Shannon*, 36, which frigate had run on shore under the strong batteries of Tatihou Island, near La Hogue, from whence the enemy were about to remove her, as she had sustained but little damage. This service was effectively performed. The *Merlin* formed part of the squadron, under Capt. Oliver, at the bombardment of Havre, July 23, and Aug. 1st, 1804. In Jan. following, Capt Brenton was appointed to the *Amaranthe*, a fine new brig, mounting 18 guns, with a complement of 120 men; and from that period until his promotion to Post rank, he was very actively and successfully employed on the North Sea and Leeward Islands stations. His services in the destruction of three national French vessels, on the 13th of December, 1808, were particularly noticed in the despatches. He also assisted at the capture of many vessels bound to the relief of Martinique, but was defrauded of most of his prize-money through the roguery of the agents employed to conduct his affairs. During the subsequent operations against Martinique, he served on shore with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, under the orders of Commodore Cockburn. After the reduction of that valuable colony, Capt. Brenton was appointed to the *Belleisle*, 74, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Cockburn, who, having the Captain General and all his Staff on board, proceeded to Europe, agreeably to the terms of the capitulation.

On his arrival at Spithead, Capt. Brenton found himself posted for his gallant conduct in the affair of 13th Dec. 1808, and that his commission was dated back to that day. In 1809, the Government determined to send out the Marquess Wellesley, as Ambassador to the Supreme Junta of Seville. His Lordship embarked at Portsmouth, on board the *Donegal*, Capt. E. P. Brenton (acting for Capt. Malcolm), and sailed on 24th July. The *Donegal* returned home with the Marquess in Nov. following; and Capt. Brenton, being then superseded, remained on half-pay till Apr. 1810, when he obtained an appointment to the *Cygnet*, 22. In Sept. following, he was appointed to the *Spartan* frigate, as a mark of attention to his brother, whose severe wounds prevented him from continuing in active service. After cruising for some time on the French coast, Captain B. was sent to reinforce the squadron under V.-Adm. Sawyer, on the Halifax station, where he was very actively employed for upwards of two years. The following American privateers were captured by the *Spartan* in July 1812:—*Active*, schooner, of 2 guns and 20 men; *Actress*, sloop, 4 guns and 53 men; *Intention*, schooner, 1 gun, 3 swivels, and 29 men. Early in the following month, her boats assisted at the capture and destruction of six other armed vessels, in the Bay of Fundy, viz.:—*Morning Star*, 1 gun, 4 swivels, and 40 men; *Polly*, of similar force; *Madison*, *Olive*, and *Spence*—each mounting 2 guns; and *Commodore Barry*, a rev. cutter, pierced for 10, but only mounting 6 guns. Among numerous other prizes taken by Capt. Brenton, but condemned as droits of Admiralty, were the *Melanthe*, a beautiful ship, from Valparaiso, with a cargo of hides and copper; and a brig laden with merino wool, opium, and wines; each having on board several thousands of dollars. The *Spartan*, being found defective, was paid off about September, 1813.

Capt. Brenton's next appointment was, April 11, 1815, to the *Royal Sovereign*, a first-rate, fitting for the flag of Rear-Admiral Hallowell, which ship he fully equipped in the short space of 18 days, part of his crew at the same time employed rigging and completing the stores of a brig, whose Commander was thanked by the Admiralty for his diligence, although the active exertions of Capt. Brenton and his 1st Lieut were not even acknowledged. On the 31st of the following month, Capt. B. was removed to the *Tonnant*, 80—the command of which ship he resigned in Nov. 1815. His "Naval History" has been so long before the public as to render any remark of ours upon that work superfluous.

Capt. Brenton was well known to the public as the founder of the Children's Friend Society, and the warm advocate of several charitable institutions. His life was spent in the duties of active benevolence; indeed, within the range of a very extensive acquaintance, we could not fix on a more kind or humane man.—He married, Mar. 29, 1803, a daughter of the late Gen. Thos. Cox.

* About seven in the evening he complained of a pain in the abdomen, and went up to his chamber, where he expired in twenty minutes after. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "natural death" returned.

CAPTAIN SLEIGH'S PLAN.—(*Continued from p. 223.*)

Other grievances exist, although not so fraught with injurious consequences to the nation, shipowner, and seaman, yet in a considerable measure tend to render the latter dissatisfied by means of the apparently partial dictation of those peculiar edicts under which he serves—weaning his attachment at the same time from his country. Those laws of a minor character in their effect have already been represented in general terms, and at least require that justice be equalised. Previous to further suggestions on the principal object of this treatise, it will be prudent to refer to some of those sections before alluded to. We now revert to one which, although inadmissible, requires to be mutual in its restraint, 5 & 6 W. IV. s. 6. This law does not allow the mariner, on any pretext whatever, to retract from his agreement, once subscribed to, or the stipulation for the probable length of time the voyage may occupy. Now, as there cannot be any possible opinion formed, bordering on accuracy, of the length of time the voyage may take, dependent as it is, not only on those circumstances over which man holds no control, but also on the private interest or caprice of the shipowner, it is irrational not to allow the mariner an appeal in this instance also, and to prevent his stating those causes which may induce him most plausibly to refuse to proceed on the service he engaged for. This case might justly be referred to the decision of a tribunal, and not summarily condemned, and punished as this law at present directs. Should the seaman adduce sufficient reason to the satisfaction of the above Court, provided he finds an immediate substitute, equity ought to be extended to him; if, on the contrary, his object arise from no just reason, a forfeiture of privilege should be awarded, according to the importance that may be attached to such a violation of his contract.

While examining the section in question, we are unable to perceive any restriction imposed on the shipowner. If, from private circumstances, the articles be broken on his part, or he should not choose to prosecute the voyage *, the seaman in this latter case frequently suffers more inconvenience and embarrassment, comparatively, than his employer. The usual advance pay, of which he may receive a portion, is sunk in the equipment, for a long or even a short voyage, and perhaps otherwise involved, to those specious impostors already spoken of, who never cease to tantalise him while there remains the least portion of finances to be extracted. He is, therefore, thrown again on the streets, a helpless prey to the evils enumerated. Ought not, on the common and broad principles of equity, the shipowner be required to provide another ship for the seaman, or pay him an equivalent to the length of time which it may be conjectured that the voyage would have probably occupied? Even in the following ratio it would guard against wrong, and place him above the probability of inevitable want.—If the voyage were supposed to take three months in accomplishing, six weeks' pay; if six months, eight weeks' pay; if twelve months, ten weeks' pay; and if eighteen months or upward, twelve weeks' pay; to be awarded on all cases dependent on circumstances, provided they do not involve wreck or loss of vessel, which would duly be considered by the dispensers of these arrangements. If all contracts be considered mutually binding, why not the same law be extended to this one also—a measure at once so just, and which will eventually prove beneficial to the nation? Under these feelings they are proposed as emanating from sentiments of ardent zeal. Having in a foregoing part of this work alluded to the incompetency of numbers of Masters in the trading marine, and the frequent loss of life and valuable property, it now becomes a duty to regard with astonishment and regret the errors of such ignorance and mal-arrangement pitifully visited on the mariner by 5 & 6 W. IV., s. 17. Thus, should a ship be lost after a long and toilsome voyage, even on the shores of England, he forfeits all his hard-earned pay, should there not be a sufficient portion of the wreck or freight saved to liquidate the debt of wages. Doubtless it will be urged that this peculiar law is in order to compel the mariner to perform his duty with greater zeal, and oblige him to exert his veriest power in the time of need and danger. True! our mariner can boast of viewing unmoved almost every description of peril; but it is only natural to conclude that motives of self-preservation, guided by discipline, independent of this decree, would alone be found inducement enough for the utmost energy on such occasions. But an irreconcilable contradiction, even to the former view of the intention, upon which this enactment is based, can be found in 5 & 6 W. IV., s. 46. It expresses, that should a mariner join Her Majesty's service from a trading vessel, he becomes only conditionally entitled to his arrears of pay. Thus, if the ship has earned no freight up to the time of the seaman's quitting her, he is obliged to take a bill, payable by the owners; providing always that the ship shall arrive safe in Great Britain: but, in the event of any casualty, the seaman, who patriotically volunteers to the service of the country, forfeits his hard-earned pay, should the vessel be lost in which he formerly had served. Thus, is it proved, that the motive of inspiring assiduity is not applicable to the former section 17.

To guard against these evils, a discriminating justice ought to condemn the negligent by forfeiture of pay, or otherwise punish, but not to withhold the already due wages of toil from the deserving. In this instance the nautical tribunal would be empowered to award pay to the meritorious, while all, or a portion of that which may be coming to the dilatory or undeserving, should be handed over to certain funds hereafter described for the general benefit of mariners; as the returns of the shipowner are immense, he may calculate the risk as a matter of profit and loss, and not be peculiarly embarrassed by the latter, the underwriter being more frequently the sufferer. Does not the seaman undergo a tenfold proportionable loss and endurance of misfortune on these occasions? Those who have seen the wreck, where

"No pomp of battle swells the exalted strain,
Nor gleaming arms ring dreadful on the plain;
But o'er the scene, while pale remembrance weeps,
Fate, with fell triumph, rides upon the deeps.
Here hostile elements tumultuous rise,
And lawless floods rebel against the skies,
Till hope expires, and peril and dismay
Wave their black ensigns on the watery way."

* The author recently commanded a Company's steam-ship destined for the West Indies, and to remain on that station for an undefined period, with a view of conveying the mails. A change took place after the vessel had left the port of London: she put back, and the Company deemed it expedient to dissolve. The mariners, although provided for several years' service, were dismissed without ceremony or remuneration for the *loss*, except their earned pay. But a passenger, who was going out to join Sir Lionel Smith at Jamaica, obliged the Directors to keep their stipulation with him; he was supported while delayed in London, and had a passage found for him to the West Indies. Here are placed in opposite scales, justice and injustice.

will answer in the affirmative. Again would the seaman perceive the justice arising from a minute investigation of those circumstances to which he is subservient, and learn to appreciate the wise interference of his country's jurisdiction, emanating as it would from a union of the naval and civil laws, and administered by officers experienced in every bearing of his case, and capable of deciding in it with equity.

The want of proper regard paid to the health of the trading mariner, and the hardship of his being obliged to defray the expense of medical advice if removed on shore and not lodged in a public hospital, has already been remarked. The repeated attacks of disease, consequent on his laborious vocation in pestilential climates, which he is subject to, ought to be taken into consideration, and section 18 of 5 & 6 Wm. IV., which directs every ship to be provided with medicine, and the *surgical* and medical advice, in the event of receiving injury on board, should be more comprehensive, and not limit the responsibility of the shipowner to *defray the expense only* till the mariner shall have arrived "in any port of the United Kingdom." If by that time it happens that he has not recovered, the result is, that he must provide for it at his own expense; in addition to which, this section of the law only compels the shipowner to defray surgical or medical advice, &c. &c., alone, "*in default of not having a proper stock of medicines on board*," which indeed in all cases is studiously avoided. This grievance frequently gives rise to a most nefarious understanding between the shipowner*, master, and resident doctor, in foreign and unhealthy climates.—*To be Continued.*

A PLAN BY PHILO-PALINURUS

For bettering the condition of Men-of-War Seamen when out of Employ providing for them when past Service, keeping a supply of Seamen at the large Naval Ports, for Fitting-out and Manning Ships, and avoiding Impressment; all capable of being effected by a comparative small increase of Expenditure, if any.

By establishing a Naval Depot at each of the great Naval ports, and in the River Thames if required, a three-decked ship to be a rendezvous and asylum for Naval seamen when out of employ, or such as wish to enter the Navy, to be there provided with a sleeping-berth and mess-place; with breakfast and supper, until active employ be found, and for all Government work done by them on board the depot, but not depot duty, to be paid one half of the rate paid by Government for like work; slops, and a limited rate of extra provisions, to be supplied them at a small remunerating rate above the contract price. Thus every able-bodied man-of-war's man, from 15 to 45 years of age, may have constant employ and a home, either on board an active ship or in depot. The principle is alike applicable to the merchant service. The wounded and hurt refuging at Greenwich Hospital, the casual sick being sent to the port hospital. Service pensions to be granted after 45 years of age, as follows, independent of pensions for wounds and hurts. Servitude time commencing from 15 years old.

Rate of Servitude Pensions.								£	s.	d.
3	Years & under	5,	Pension per Day,	1d.	per Annum			1	10	5
5	-	8	—	3	--			4	11	2
8	—	10	—	5	—			7	12	1
10	—	13	—	7	--			10	12	11
13	—	15	-	9	--			13	13	9
15	—	18	—	11	—			16	14	7
18	-	20	—	13	—			19	15	5
20	-	23	—	15	—			22	16	3
23	—	25	—	17	—			25	17	1
25	—	28	—	19	—			28	17	11
28	—	30	—	21	—			31	18	9
30	—	33	—	23	—			34	19	7
33	—	35	—	25	—			38	0	5
35	—	38	—	27	—			41	0	3
38	—	40	—	29	—			44	2	1

The depot regulations, fitting up, and work capable of being done on board

Government.—Admiralty, head control by their superintendent Flag-officer at the port. The managing detail committee, resident on board, in whom all depot regulating power to be vested under known established rules. Five intelligent and well-behaved petty officers, above five years so rated, with full provisions, and 2s. 6d. per day whilst so serving; three to be nominated by the Admiral, two by the seamen: one of each nomination to go out annually.

The Fitting-up the Depot.—Holds and orlop-deck as sleeping berth; part of lower deck the same; the rest of that deck as a mess-place; middle and part of main deck as work places, the rest of the main deck for galley and washing place.

Work capable of being done on board the Depot.—Fitting small rigging; spinning spun-yarn; twisting foxes; platting sinnet, gaskets, points, and robands; making mats; small sails, cots, hammocks, tarpaulines, bags, hammock-cloths, boom-cloths, sponge, caps, &c.; wads, picking oakum; joiners', coopers', smiths' (light work). For such work depot men to be paid at one-half the rate paid to shore workmen; all harbour duty and fitting-out ships full-pay. Manning ships to be done by volunteering, or by drafting by lot.

Funds.—1st. A deduction of one penny per day from all Naval seamen's wages. 2nd. Government to cover the amount annually. 3rd. One-half of one-third net part of all prizes.—(See plan of prize-money. 4th. One-eighth net part of all droits of Admiralty. 5th. The net produce of all waifs, flotsam, jetsam, and lagan. 6th. The just proportion of the funds of Greenwich Hospital; as this plan would relieve that institution from the maintenance of all seamen but the wounded and hurt. 7th. Net produce of old stores, and vessels sold out of the service. 8th. Seamen's unclaimed prize-money.

Charge and Management of Funds.—Trustees and Directors, three Flag-officers.

* The author knew a doctor who went to Jamaica, his principal object being an arrangement which subsisted between him and a shipowner in London, who guaranteed the medical man practice on the seamen of his vessels trading to Kingston; the masters of the vessels received instructions, and the doctor sailed for the West Indies. It is unnecessary to state the nature of those plans proceeded on in the case.

East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday last a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Major-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B., Chairman, and Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P., Deputy-Chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

A ballot was afterwards taken for the election of six Directors in the room of Mr. P. Vans Agnew, C.B.; Major-Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.; Messrs. G. Lyall, J. P. Muspratt, M. T. Smith, and W. Wigram; who go out by rotation. At 6 o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen upon Mr. Josias Du Pré Alexander, Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, the Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Mr. J. G. Ravenshaw, and Sir H. Willock, K.L.S.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. G. Fleming, one of the officers of the Indian Navy engaged in the survey, on the 15th Dec., at the Rest House, Colombo, of fever, contracted a few days previously at Cochin.—*Colombo Observer*, Dec. 17.

Col. Whish, who at present commands the Horse Artillery, will succeed to the Commandantship of Artillery, which, we believe, will be vacated, by the promotion of the present incumbent to the rank of Major-General. This will give the command of the Horse Artillery to Lieut.-Col. Gowan, the late Civil Commissioner in Kumaoon, an officer who had been removed from his civil appointment by orders from the Court of Directors. We believe the posting of Lieut.-Col. Gowan to the Horse Artillery was the act of Sir Henry Fane, who, we understand, made no reference whatever to the Commandant of Artillery.—*Englishman*, Jan. 3.

The Bangalore and Trichinopoly Batta Question.—It is with infinite regret that we announce the refusal of the Court of Directors to grant full batta to their officers at Bangalore and Trichinopoly, as solicited in certain memorials from those stations, and supported by the strong recommendation of the Madras Government. The grounds of the refusal we have not yet learned, for although by the Quartermaster-General's measurement, Bangalore and Trichinopoly are rather under 200 miles distance from Madras, and consequently not entitled to be considered full batta stations; yet, as they are laid down in the Post-office table as 295 and 200 miles respectively, and as for such distance the Government actually charge postage to the very officers from whom they withhold full batta, on the plea that the distance is under 200 miles.—*Madras U. S. Gazette*, Jan. 1.

We hear from Ferozepore that the greatest vexation had been experienced by irregularity of the Dawk arrangements. We are assured, on the authority of eye-witnesses at Ferozepore, that some hundreds of letters were found lying about in several public offices awaiting the claimants, and many more were taken out of the hands of the chuprassees, bearers and troopers, wandering about the camp in search of the owners.—*Englishman*, Dec. 24.

The authorities have decided that an augmentation of Assistant-Surgeons to the present list is indispensable, and, in consequence, a proportionate augmentation of the list of full Surgeons will be made.

BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G.O., Dec. 21, 1838—Mr. W. Travers to be Dep. Coll. of Cuttack, v. Mr. F. J. Morris. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to be Special Dep. Coll. of Bhagulpore and Monghyr. Mr. Plowden will continue to act as Mag. and Coll. of Sylhet until further orders. Mr. J. S. Torrens to be Sp. Dep. Coll. in the 24 Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, v. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden. Mr. H. Atherton to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in East Burdwan, v. Mr J. S. Torrens. Mr. Atherton will continue to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Beerbhoom until further orders. Mr. C. Cardew to off. until further orders as Civ. and Sess. Judge of Tipperah, in the room of Mr. J. Shaw, on leave of absence.

Military Department.—Removals and Postings—G.O., Dec. 4, 1838—Cornet J. Munro, who was brought on eff. strength in G.G.O., 12th ult., is posted to 10th L.C. at Mutra. Ens. H. B. Lumsden is removed from 19th to 59th N.I., at his own request. Ens. H. G. Burmester is posted to 48th N.I., proceeding on service with the Army of the Indus. Ens. G. D. Bonar to 49th N.I., at Neemuch. Ens. F. P. Layard to 19th N.I., under orders of march from Cuttack to Dinapore. Ens. E. J. Rickards to 6th N.I., under orders of march from Cuttack to Dinapore. Ens. E. C. Scott to 74th N.I., at Nusseerabad. Lieut.-Col. J. Anderson (on furl.) is removed from 39th to 34th N.I., at Agra. Lt.-Col. J Stuart (Dep. Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Mil. Dep.), from 34th to 39th N.I.

Returned to Duty.—G.O., Dec. 24, 1838—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty on this Estab., without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon. Court of Directors:—Lt.-Col. Thos. Oliver, 12th N.I.—date of arrival at Fort William, 20 Dec. 1838. Maj. Wm. Ewart, 54th N.I.—do. 15th do. Capt. Jas. Croudace, 11th N.I.—do. 17th do. First Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. S. Pillans, Art.—do. 20th do. Lieut. Samuel Smith, 9th L.C.—do. 19th do. Lieut. the Honble. R. V. Powys, 12th N.I.—do. 19th do. Surg J. N. Rind, Inv. Est.—do. 17th do. Assist.-Surg. S. M. Griffith, Med. Dep.—do. 15th do Assist.-Surg. Alex. Chalmers, Med. Dep.—do. 18th do.

Furloughs.—G.O., Dec. 11, 1838.—8th L.C.—Surg. W. Jackson, from 5th Dec. to 5th April, 1839, to visit the Presid. on med. cert. 59th N.I.—Lieut. S. R. Wallace, from 4th Nov. to 6th Mar. 1839, in extension, to proceed to the Presid. on med. cert., prep. to applying for furl.

SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, April 8th—Hartley, *Fenson*, from Van Diemen's Land, Nov 8. Malcolm, *Sim*, from Singapore, Nov. 26. Sterling, *Bennett*, from Mauritius, Dec. 29. Warrior, *Brown*, from Mauritius, Dec. 27. 9th—Plantagenet, *Dowell*, from Bengal, Dec. 17—Cape, Feb. 9.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Plantagenet—Lady Colquhoun, Mrs. Alex. Colvin, Mrs. W. H. Graham, Misses Jane and Margaret Graham, Mrs. H. Wollaston, Mrs. and Miss H. Baker, Mrs. Capt. Best, Mrs. Stewart, Alex. Colvin, Esq., B. J. Colvin, Esq., N B. Edmonstone, Esq., W. Innes, Esq., Capt. W. H. Graham, Eng., D. Jas. Innes, 43d N.I., Capt W. S Bury, Madras L.C.

Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 15—Lord William Bentinck, *Crow*, from Portsmouth, and sailed 8th for Sydney. Roberts, *Elder*, from do., and sailed do. for Calcutta 5th—George Canning, *Winn*, from Bombay, 9th—Seringapatam, *Denny*, from Bengal.

Ships Spoken.—Jan 13th—Lord Lowther, *Yates*, London to Madras, Lat. 5. S, Lon. 25. W.

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR.

(*Continued from page 231.*)

PROPOSED FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF OFFICERS IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your obliging insertion of the notice I sent to you last week, calling a meeting on St. George's Day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing a memorial to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, on the subject of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, demands my best thanks.

The able remarks, and the ready willingness evinced by yourself, and the Editor of the *U. S. Gazette*, to advance in every possible manner a proposition so materially affecting the interests of the two services, must and will be duly appreciated by the members of them both. It is most gratifying to witness, on subjects of pure philanthropy, public men like yourselves casting aside every minor feeling, and cordially uniting to carry out the one great object in view—the alleviation of misery to the fatherless Children and Widows. And fortunate it is, indeed, for the services, that men so gifted and so disposed, have at their control the powerful engine of the Press to advance the interest or combat the oppressions which both Army and Navy are sometimes subjected to. A Retired Officer.

BARRACKS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—I was extremely glad to see that the member for Kildare, some days ago, brought before the notice of the public the disgraceful state of the barracks in the kingdom, and I hope that the notice of the gallant member will be taken as an earnest of the general indignation of the Army at the way in which they are treated by the Ordnance Department in respect to quarters;—officers, Sir, are put in places to reside where a private gentleman would not think of putting his valet.

It appears, Sir, as if every possible way was taken to degrade the officer in his own eyes, as well as in those of the public, in the way they are lodged. The system, Sir, is bad throughout. In the first place, when a barrack is built or purchased, the allotting it out is entrusted to an Engineer officer, who has no fellow-feeling with the rest of the Army, never being put into barracks themselves, and in fact (unless when any good thing is going) affect to consider themselves not soldiers, but merely as scientific employés of Government. The consequence is, that every dog-hole of a place is considered good enough in their eyes for an officer of the Line. This breeds dissension in the service and I will venture to say, from long experience in all parts of the British dominions, that the ill blood which formerly prevailed between the Army and Navy (now so happily extinguished) was trifling compared to the bad feeling which now exists on the part of the Army generally towards the Engineer Department (the pet service), arising from the total want of consideration and proper feeling on the part of the latter in all which regards the allotment of barracks. The barracks being allotted by the Engineer, they are handed over to the custody of a Barrack-Master, who, from their conduct, an ill-natured person would say, appear to have received orders from the Board to render everything as uncomfortable as possible to the occupants,—you are put into one room, unless you are a Field Officer, with a table and two chairs—such as they are. In many barracks married officers are not allowed a kitchen, as the Master-General considers a dinner to a married officer quite a superfluous thing. When you have a little place as a kitchen, four walls is all that is thought necessary, there is a total absence of all the conveniences for cooking; two or three iron bars thrown across are called a grate,—it is just large enough to put a kettle on;—as to being able to roast a joint, that is a thing which never entered the heads of the Hon. Board of Ordnance. If you put a bit of board up as a shelf, or drive a few nails in the wall to hang your utensils on, then you have a long list of barrack damages to pay. If an officer, having a feeling of delicacy towards his wife, chooses to take her into lodgings, rather than expose her to the discomforts of a barrack, here again the Ordnance appear to be determined to make it as hard as possible to him, and immediately take away his allowance of coal and candles. This is not generous treatment, Sir, towards the defenders of the country—men who spend four-fifths of their lives abroad in the most pes-

tiferous climates to secure the colonies which were won by their valour, and from the possession of which the wealth and power of Britain is to be ascribed; and I am convinced that the country would not think that it was too much to ask that their officers should be at least decently lodged. I have arrived, after long service, to the rank of Captain, and I am convinced that the footman of the Master General of the Ordnance, in the palace which is given to his master, is much better accommodated than I am!

There is a general opinion throughout the service, that it is the policy of Government to drive all officers from the Army who are not wealthy. Certainly it would appear, from the way in which the promotion is given, that this idea is just. Nine-tenths of the General Officers on the List are Guardsmen, from the circumstance of Officers of the Guards having but three steps to arrive at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while the Line have five—and this without taking into consideration the climates in which the latter have to serve in. Our Government have not only adopted the rule of the French Government of 1789, making it imperative that every officer should have noble blood; but they certainly act as if they were desirous, for none but the Aristocracy can hope for the higher ranks of the Army.

But to return to the subject from which I have digressed, *i. e.*, the quartering of Officers. It is a bad plan to make officers so entirely dependent on the Barrack Master for their comfort; there should be a certain degree of responsibility attached to the Commanding Officer in barracks, and a small annual sum allowed to be expended, under his direction, for the comfort of the men and officers. Under the present plan, the Barrack-Master actually, in a great degree, commands the garrison, inasmuch as he has it in his power to render a whole corps uncomfortable. They have house-rent allowed for themselves, and they know not how other officers are treated so that they have no trouble, and they know also, in common with the rest of the Army, that the Board of Ordnance support their own officers through thick and thin. I will just merely add, that when the late Duke of Kent commanded in Halifax, he was so much distressed at a married officer living in *one room*, that he gave an order that every *married officer, of whatever rank*, should be allowed two rooms; and I do hope that the present Master-General, himself a married man, will follow so good an example, and give an order that *married* officers should have *two rooms* as a right, not depending on the caprice of a Barrack Master.

Pray, pardon this long letter; you have been ever so zealous and able an advocate for the service, that I even use to solicit your attention to the above. SENEX.

[We have noticed this communication in our leading columns.—ED.]

RIFLE REGIMENTS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—As unfeignedly willing, as bound, to respect *Arthur's* superior talents, and truly extensive experience, immutable attachment to my "cloth" (since colours we riflemen have not) alone could reconcile a painful determination—that of measuring a few charges, and patching as many balls, although not to be used against *him*, certainly to blaze them away at his argument, under large as (in your No. 322) they do, the utility of Rifle Regiments! Your space being as valuable to yourself and the public, as, just now, my time is to one employing it in preparations whereby, and *demonstratively*, to maintain, with the authorities, the to *gymnastic and other Stadium exercises* now *favourable impression*, which our united tribunes have *so successfully* brought about, I have to crave that my gallant (let me hope only pro. tem.) opponent will not misconstrue into disrespect my unceremoniously "tinkering" away, to *disprove* that rifle-shots are "too much for play, and too little for earnest," if fired by persons whose deference, like mine, reminds them that they *must* make *many* and *stinging* hits by humble "26's to the pound," to put his "long 18" *hors de combat;* but as dry powder, a clean rifle, well greased patch, and nimble hair trigger, ably serve the ambitious, I'll trust to them, and to your true record of my shots. Crack! No. 1. There's a close hit, and if infantry generally had *more* of target *play*, even at *one fourth* of my present range, the enemy might pronounce its fire as more in "earnest." No. 2. Bull's-eye at 250 yards! If *this* is useless "play," the riding and fencing schools are *equally so*. No. 3. Crack. I have favoured that terrible "sabreur" with a hole through his "triangular target" to peep through, in order to dodge a dozen or more bullets I'll take care to indole through his target, as he plies his shin-bones over the 300 yards now between us, in order *to bring me within range of his pistol.* Nos. 4 and 5. Both through his triangular shield, scuffles his feather-edged carcase on still, and shouts, forsooth, but *n'importe!* If even his *charm* should treat him to a "necklace," so as to expose me to his "sword," I shall say to him, Monsieur le "Sabreur" *concevée, ce qu'il doit avoir oublié*, that *I, too, wear a sword*, one not likely to be satisfied with "keeping off" assailants. No. 6. Accept that "vacancy" in your ranks; and should you flatter yourself that you are secure from "a charge of pikes," because your pistol-shots will "make vacancies" (at 25 yards, *your* longest range, and provided you do *not aim* at what you *wish to hit*), let me assume, or, instead, convince you, that, *before* you can hope to use your pistol thus, the vacancies from rifle-shots will be all on *your* side, at least to be saluted from the muzzles of *our* pistols, for, according to Stadium hints, riflemen need no longer fear cavalry or other charges, even in plains, having (as suggested by De B. in No. 312, at the bottom of folio 22,) *life pistols* ALL, *and a* third rank *armed with pikes or lances*, apparently *oublié* by the Chief des Sabreurs. Called in, and formed into hollow squares, and crossing a plain in echelon of squares, to recover broken or covered ground, we are waited upon, and most insinuatingly, by dashing cavalry. No. 7 crack, with entrude now, for who *can* toss a host of smokers, as fond of a "pipe" as of their meerschaums? and we are too well bred to refuse them a "pipe," a thankless office; for, although eagerly offered, even at the points of our pikes, the sneezing of their horses and of the riders too, shows that our cephalic is not to their taste, nor are the bolusses which our rifles know full well how to dose them with. No. 8, and crack the last, brings down a General, in conformity with new rules, as unfolded to General Sir Thomas Picton*. Let not the dread of *such* skill which causes riflemen to be so much *en mauvaise odeur* with general officers! a fact which confirms my belief that *Arthur* belongs to that (by me nevertheless) respected class. Right he is when he says that rifle volunteer corps may "prove *highly* MISCHIEVOUS," but to say so immediately after declaring that they "could *do* NOTHING *against invaders*," can only be matched by saying that a riflemen is an awkward shot, because, instead of hitting the target, he always hits the bull's-eye! *He can* do what he likes, *and by using him* PROPERLY, you may make sure that he will equally attend to *your* liking! As this letter has been "play" throughout, I beg to state that I hope soon to bring up my reserve "in earnest;" and which, always having been kept in ignorance how to ground arms, and, although ever ready to skirmish, nevertheless so anxious to receive *Arthur's* inspection, in open order, and with presented rifles and lances; an honour equally due to your services and kindness, from, Sir, your obliged humble servant, DE BERESFORD.

Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, April 2d, 1839.

ROYAL MARINES,

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—On the conclusion of the labours of the Naval and Military Commission, the heads of departments will have the pleasing task of carrying out the several measures recommended. Let me, therefore, bring to the notice of the Board of Admiralty, *ere any move* consequent on the Report occurs,—First, the equity of adopting a system in the Marines corresponding with that now acted on in both Navy and Army, viz., the holding full-pay staff appointments for a period of *five years* only; a regulation which might with equal fairness be extended to the Commandants, whereby the very few good things the corps has would embrace a greater range of distribution; for, composed as it is of so many officers, it cannot surely be altogether fair that these offices of comparative emolument and ease should be held in continuity for periods (not unfrequent either) of from 8 & 9, to 18 and 20 years; by which, too, "these elect of fortune" pass perhaps four-fifths of their time at home, while others are risking their health, on a pittance of pay, amid the vicissitudes ever attendant on foreign service. Secondly,—Amend that "*exclusive*" system of not giving commissions to *any* but the sons of officers. Let there be, as heretofore, and as is the case in all other regiments, a mixture of civilians. The present plan may be, and I dare say is, kindly meant by Lord Minto, but rely on it that the true old adage of "variety is charming" will apply equally to this subject as others. Moreover, I would assuredly recommend "purchasing the *first* commission, and at the regulation price of the Fusiliers;" making exceptions, however, in favour of the families of officers who have lost their lives in the service, or whose health has been greatly impaired in it, or whose gallantry or length of active services entitle them to consideration; in fact, to all whose fair share of duties constitute a just and consequently a prior claim. Thirdly—Establish "forthwith" an intermediate grade of non-commissioned officer (similar to the Bombardier of Artillery) at an increased rate of pay of twopence per diem over that of a private, which would be the means of inciting an additional stimulus to the well-behaved soldier, and in 1st and 2nd rates, or the senior Sergeant, a sea-rating as Sergeant-Major, with the same pay as Master-at-Arms; for what officer, let me ask, who has been much embarked, but too truly knows the disadvantages attending the present paucity of non-commissioned officers? Fourthly—The existing mode of awarding "good-service medals," with their accompanying premiums, requires amendment. Instead of presenting these to men ONLY ON THEIR DISCHARGE at the expiration of 21 years, I would unquestionably give them the option at least of remaining four or five years longer, when they, being then most probably not more than 42 or 43 years of age, thus proudly displaying the medal at their breast, would, by their presence in the ranks, become a visible example to others for imitation. Perhaps, too (since, alas! alas! the cry of expense is always hurled as an objection to such matters), the prospectively reducing the amount of gratuity to four, six, and ten pounds respectively would be attended with this ultimate good, that so MANY MORE MEN than are at present allowed would reap the advantage of attaining this highly-prized honourable distinction, with its solid concomitant, "increased rate of pension." Lastly—The purchase of a soldier's discharge is obtained too cheaply, viz., 20*l.* Now, if you take into account the bounty, subsistence, expenses of enlistment, pay, clothing, wear and tear of arms and accoutrements, barracks, &c., and the trouble and general charges attendant on his training, but small indeed is the balance in favour of the Queen; for often, very often, does it occur that ere six months have transpired from the date of his attestation that he buys his discharge, and thus is all the trial of patience, all the trouble of "making a soldier," entirely thrown away, as on an average it will take full that time ere he is fully fit to take his general duty. I would, therefore, most certainly recommend that henceforth *twenty five* pounds be the sum required for discharge; and further, that no discharge be granted *under a service of three years*, for a less sum than *thirty pounds*;—medical or particular cases, &c., of course excepted. FINIS.

* See *N. and M. G.*, No. 291, folio 542.

THE BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM (THE DRILL.)

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—I should not trouble you with these lines, was I not desirous, before I leave old England, to offer one or two observations in reply to your correspondent named *Chevron*. It appears to me that as his remarks are so general, many of your readers will imagine that the course he so strongly reprobates is universal. Now, Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that in the regiment to which I have the honour to belong, that so far from ever witnessing anything approaching even to "*bullyism*," "*mimicry*," or "*coarse abuse*," in the drill-yard, I have always seen the greatest patience, and I may almost even say kindness, but at the same time firmness, on the part of all our Drill Instructors: and further, that it is more than any of us dare do, to bully or mimic any of our recruits. A considerable part of my time is passed in the drill-yard, and I have always considered it one of my chief duties, whilst instructing the uninitiated, to keep him in good humour with himself, and I have always found the advantage; when at the same time *I will have done*, and *done correctly*, whatever I order, of conveying my instruction in such a tone, but accompanied with a firmness, that is sure to be duly attended to. You must, Sir, be aware how very dull *some* men are, but with us I have always observed the greatest patience and forbearance exhibited towards them. Never having been on duty at Chatham, I am ignorant of the manner in which they do things there, but I wish to assure *Chevron* that all drill-yards are not like Chatham. FRANK CHEVRONS.

THE WEARING OF MEDALS.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

SIR,—Observing in your valuable Paper complaints by the War Army Officers at not having received medals, &c., brought to my mind a conversation I had some time ago with a friend—an old Coast Guard officer and a Lieut. R.N. He has at various periods received the silver and gold medals of the Royal Humane Institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck, three handsome pieces of plate, and other honorary testimonials, none of which he either shows or speaks of; and upon my demanding the reason, he said that he feared it would carry with it an appearance of ostentation, as they were not permitted to wear such medals, nor were such either noticed by the Admiralty or in the Navy List. Is this, Sir, as it ought to be? Certainly not; and from the more than friendly manner with which you have ever advocated the cause of those ill-used officers, I look forward with confidence to your taking the foregoing into your consideration, particularly as their services upon those occasions are voluntary, and at all times attended with appalling danger, and requiring true courage and strength of nerve; whereas in going into battle one cannot but do as others do, however much we might incline to skulk out of it. It would be a satisfaction to them to have a notation in the Navy List before their names, and I think also that the present Commission should be cognisant of such services. I should also state, that my friend has a large family, who would be reduced to beggary were anything to happen to their parent; and he has told me, that when putting off repeatedly from the beach, the thoughts of his family were agonising in the extreme to him. D. *Glasgow, April 4.*

Sir Walter Scott, for the whole of his writings, now compressed in eighty volumes, received not less than 250,000*l.*

The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 13, 12 o'clock.

Consols, 92¾ ⅞.	3½ Reduced, 98⅞ ⅞.
Reduced 91⅛ ⅞.	New 3½, 99⅞ 100

Consols for Account, 92⅞ ⅞.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Taylor, Albion-wharf, Maiden lane, King's-cross, stone-merchant—J. H. Butterworth, Leadenhall-market, victualler.

BANKRUPTS—W. Tapp, Nelson-sq., Blackfriars-road, victualler—R. Feild, Plummers-row, Whitechapel, varnish-manufacturer—J. Jackson, Upper Ranelagh-st., Pimlico, scrivener—S. Clark, Oxford-st., licensed victualler—J. Tow, Harcourt-st., New-road, and Crawford-mews, Bryanstone-sq., Bath-manufacturer—R. Kennan and S. Jones, Liverpool, wholesale clothiers—T. Pearson, jun., Liverpool, smith—W. Gucst, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer—C. Willmott, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, innkeeper—T. Coates, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn-merchant—T. Owston, York, merchant—J. Varley, Tatham, Lancashire, meal-dealer—J. Bird, Maryport, Cumberland, druggist.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—J. Anderson, Edinburgh, bookseller.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS—J. Southall, Eardisland, Herefordshire, licensed victualler and blacksmith—J. Lock, Bury St. Edmunds, miller and corn-dealer.

BANKRUPTS—W. Lenny and G. Tyrrell, Alderson, Horsely-down, ale merchants—G. Thorburn, St. Mary Axe, corn-factor—M. Jackson, Liverpool, victualler—J. Shann, Liverpool, hotel-keeper—G. Peach, Northampton, woolstapler—E. Hayward, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, draper—T. L. Parker, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, coal merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION—T. Lane, of Pilrig-place, Edinburgh, merchant.

BIRTHS.

In Manchester square, on 8th inst., the lady of Commander Newton, R.N., of a daughter—At Aberdeen, the lady of Lieut. S. Wilkinson, of a son—At Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Capt. B. Forster, of a son—At Saltwood, near Hythe, 30th March, the lady of the Rev. O. Hollingworth, and daughter of Commander John James Hough, R.N., of a son—At Roebuck Park, the lady of Lieut. Col. H. Hall, C.B., of a daughter—At Leamington, the lady of Major Johnstone, 42d Highlanders, of a son—At Egham Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Salwey, M.P., of a daughter—The lady of C. H. Hatchell, Esq., late Capt. 75th regt., of a son—At Reading, the lady of Capt. J. A. Murray, R.N., of a daughter—At Lucca, the lady of Assist.-Surgeon Kynoch, 64th regt., of a son—At Jamaica, the lady of Major N. Palmer, 56th regt., of a son—At Bruxelles, the lady of Capt. J. N. Campbell, R.N., of a daughter—At St. John's Wood, the lady of B. A. Seymour, Esq., 19th regiment, of a daughter—At Gillingham, the lady of Capt. Fry, 53d regt., of a son—Near Worcester, the lady of Capt. W. S. Morrison, of a son—In Lower Grosvenor-street, the lady of Capt. Sotheby, R.N., of a daughter—At Chatemont Fort, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Hunt, Royal Artillery, of a daughter—In Pembroke street, Dublin, the lady of Captain T. G. Peacocke, of a son—At Glenfield, near Leicester, the lady of W. Thompson, Esq., late of Lancier Guards, of a son—In Canada, the lady of Capt. Graitan, 18th, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

6th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, Capt. Lethbridge, Rl. Artillery, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late T. Cadell, Esq., of Upper Charlotte-street—March 26, at Barnstaple, John Hiern, Esq., Lieut. 36th regiment, to Hilliard, daughter of the late E. A. Butcher, Esq.—At Old Alresford, Lieut. Norman, of Crewkerne, to Miss Brown, of the former place—3d inst., J. Bellis, Esq., third son of the late Lieut. Colonel F. W. Bellis to Katherine, only daughter of John Nason, of Newtown, Cork, Esq.—At Kingston, Mr. D. Cunningham, R.N., to Mrs. Ross, widow of the late Mr. Ross, of Petica—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. R. Noble, Esq., of Rowness, to Marie Louisa, daughter of the late Captain Merriman—At Cheltenham, Captain Emery, of Banwell, Somerset, to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Parsons, Vicar of Wellington—9th inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, the Rev. F. B. Square, B.D., to Maria Love Robertson, youngest [illegible] of the late Captain T. Robertson, R.N.—9th inst., at St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. H. O. Cox, M.A., to Caroline F[illegible], youngest daughter of General Sir Hilgrove Turner—At Newbridge, the Rev. C. R. Harrison, to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late R. Pilkington, Esq., Captain 81st regiment—Lieut. Lionel C. W. H. Fitzgerald, 2d West India Regt., eldest son of Col. E. T. Fitzgerald, of Furlo Park, Mayo, to Sarah, daughter of the Hon. P. Brown, President of the Council of the Bahama Islands—At Colombo, 19th Dec., Captain Skinner, Ceylon Rifle Regt., Acting Surveyor-Gen. of Ceylon, to Miss Borrell, daughter of Col. Burrell, H.M.'s 18th—Lieut. T. Graves, of the *Benedi*, to Miss F. S. Bayley, daughter of Major C. A. Bayley—At Mallow, Capt. W. A. Devaynes, 25th regiment, to Julia, second daughter of F. Evans, Esq.—At St. Clement, H. Mansel, Esq., 6th Dragoons, to Caroline, daughter of the late H. John, Esq., of Truro—At Toronto, Upper Canada, M. M'Donoch, Esq., to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Cunningham, late of 39th regt.—At Annaduff, T. R. Gildea, Esq., to Ann, daughter of C. Vigoone, Esq., and niece of Adm. Sir J. Rowley—At Pembroke 10th inst., W. H. Williams, Esq., R.N., of H.M.'s steam-packet *Pigmy*, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Pretty, Esq., Poole, Dorsetshire—10th inst., at Dover, Capt. W. J. Cross, only son of Colonel Cross, C.B., to Mary, only daughter of L. Legge, Esq., late Captain in the Scots Greys.

DEATHS.

Mr. John Martin, in charge of the Coast Guard station, Scrapsgate, near Sheerness—At Sierra Leone, Miss Chrighton, she was about to be married, in a few days, to Lieut. Travers, of the African Corps—At Chatham, Emelia Amelia, eldest daughter of Leicester V. Smith, Esq., Rl. Engineers—6th inst., suddenly, in York-street, Gloucester-place, Captain Pelham Brenton, C.B., R. Navy. (See Memoir)—At Southsea, Mrs. Clements, widow of Capt. Clements, R.M.—30th ult., at 102, Albany-street, Regent's Park, Mrs. Charlotte Clarke, youngest daughter of the late Major-Gen. William Brooks, H.E.I.C.S.—At Woodland Villa, Bathwick hill, in her 13th year, Isabella, eldest daughter of Capt. Walcott, R.N.—At Ditchling, Ann Martha, wife of Captain Joseph Corficid, of the Company's service, and daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. Poole—At Clifton, L. P. Madden, Esq., half-pay Rl. Marines—Near Truro, on 4th inst., G. R. Dennny, youngest son of Captain Hiatt, R.N., aged 24 years—Rylaria Jann, wife of Captain R. Edgar Campbell, 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers—At Athlone, aged 17 years, R. Grant, youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Smith, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Western District—In Amiens-street, Kivas, second son of Lieutenant K. Tully, R.N.—At Saltash, Capt. W. Pontes, many years of the 40th regt., aged 65—At Dover, Lieut. W. Beckett, R.N. (1813), Coast-Guard Service—In Galway, Roaetta, widow of the late Captain Evan Evans—W. Harold, son of Capt. Daunt, of Cork—At Toulouse, Eliza Kate, daughter of Capt. Edward Brisbane, late of 59th regt.—At sea, on her passage from Penang to Malacca, Sophia, wife of Lieutenant H. Stevenson, 19th N.I.—At Jamaica, Lieut. C. Hodgson, 8th regt.—At Cheltenham, Lady Elizabeth, relict of the late General the Hon. W. Fitzroy—At Southampton, Christian, wife of Lieut.-Col. Fisher, late of 62d regiment—At Heathfield, Sussex, Major George Fuller, late of the E.I.C. Bengal Artillery, aged 82—7th inst., Duncan Weir, Esq., R.N., of Pope's Hall, near Linham, Kent, in his 85th year—19th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel W. Franklin, of the Bengal Military Establishment, aged 76—Suddenly, on 6th inst., at Underwood, near Plymouth, Commander P. Williams, R.N. (1811), aged 73—6th inst., at Plymouth, Lieut. J. P. Perydell, Rl. Marines, aged 51. In a state of frenzy, he threw himself out of window, and was killed on the spot.

Advertisements.

MISS GEARY and MISS ELIZABETH GEARY beg to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the termination of their Morning Concert Engagements at the Egyptian Hall, where they were honoured with universal applause, and received the highest praises from the leading journals of the past week; they have consequently additional time to give LESSONS, the former on the Harp, Pianoforte, and Guitar—the latter the Piano and Singing. Miss Geary and Miss Elizabeth Geary attend the musical Reunions and Soirées of the Nobility and Gentry.—61, St. James's-street, Pall-mall.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment! Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, No. 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand; Kelly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin; and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

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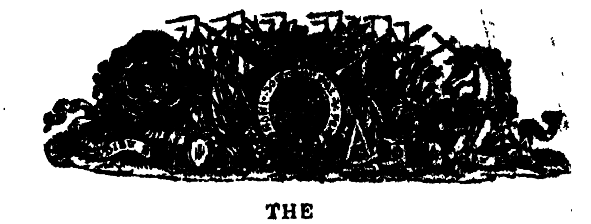

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FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The new Ship OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, WM. TOLLER, H.C.S. (late of the *Mountstuart Elphinstone*), Commander, to Sail 20th May, lying in the East India Docks.

For MADRAS.—The CARNATIC, 700 Tons, E. VOSS, Commander, to Sail 10th August.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The MADAGASCAR, 1000 Tons, W. H. WALKER, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

For CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The EARL OF HARDWICKE, 1000 Tons, A. HENNING, R.N., Commander, to Sail 25th July.

The SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, W. F. HOPKINS, Commander, to Sail 5th June.

For BOMBAY.—The MALABAR, 700 Tons, R. POLLOCK, Commander, to Sail 5th July.

The accommodations for Passengers of these fine frigate built ships are very superior, and each ship will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to F. GREEN and Co., 64, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Leave the ...

	Capt.	Sub.	Serj.	R. & F.
72d Foot	1	1	2	99
75th „	1	2	2	100

Staff Assist.-Surg. Doctor Forrest.

It is believed in military circles that the regiments serving in the North American command will be increased to 800 rank and file, and that one skeleton company of each regiment will remain at home, for the purpose of recruiting, the whole of such companies being brigaded together either at Cork or Plymouth.

The five corps reported to have been sent by Sir J. Colborne from Canada across the snow, by land, to the disputed territory in Maine, are the 2d Batt. Royals, 11th, 71st, and 73d.

There has been a Court of Inquiry held during the week at the Office of the Board of General Officers, Whitehall, on the Paymaster of a regiment stationed in Canada, to investigate certain allegations preferred by his Commanding Officer, concerning bills and other pecuniary transactions. The Court consisted of Colonel Brown, Rifle Brigade, President; Lieut.-Colonel B. Drummond, Fusilier Guards, and Lieut.-Colonel Vandeleur, 10th Hussars. Mr. Anderson, of the War-Office, attended in support of the allegations, and Mr. Elliott acted as Secretary. The report has not yet transpired.

The propriety of forming an African Corps of all deserters, on their identity being proved by satisfactory evidence before a Board of three of the senior Officers of the corps they belong to, instead of bringing them to a Court-martial as at present (which is never indeed more than a ...

Will Sail from Gravesend on the 15th of June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The fine new frigate-built Ship PLANTAGENET, Burthen 1,000 Tons, JOHN DOMETT, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail from Gravesend on the 20th June,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine frigate-built Ship LONDON, Burthen per Register 650 Tons, HENRY SHUTTLEWORTH, H.C.S., Commander; will lie in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate st. Within; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Will positively leave Gravesend in June,

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Bombay-built ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1355 tons, ALFRED CHAPMAN, H.C.S. (late of the *Broxbournebury*), Commander; lying in the East India Import Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. MANGLES, PRICE, and Co., 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street; or to Captain A. CHAPMAN, 15, Birchin-lane.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail early in July, the fine armed passenger Ship WILLIAM MONEY, 1000 Tons, Captain HENRY BOURCHIER.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. D. E. and A. ACRAMAN, Bristol; to Messrs. BRIGGS, THURBURN, ACRAMAN, and Co., Crosby-square; or to Mr. T. W. GREEN, and TOMLIN and MANN, 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

HODGSONS' EAST INDIA PALE ALE. E. ABBOTT and Co., Wapping, are exclusively supplied by Messrs. Hodgsons and Abbott, of Bow Brewery, with this long-celebrated Beer, for home consumption; orders for which, in 18-gallon casks or bottles, immediately attended to. Export orders executed.—City Office, 98, Gracechurch-street.

FOR PLANS AND PARTICULARS of the undermentioned VESSELS, apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.—

For MADRAS, MINERVA, 1000 Tons, IRELAND, May 5.
For BENGAL, HEREFORDSHIRE, 1400 Tons, CHAPMAN, June 4.
For BENGAL, PLANTAGENET, 880 Tons, DOMETT, June 15.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, OWEN GLENDOWER, 1000 Tons, MARTIN, May 30.
For MADRAS and BENGAL, SERINGAPATAM, 1000 Tons, HOPKINS, June 5.
For BOMBAY, CHILDE HAROLD, 500 Tons, WILLIS, May 10.

OVERLAND DESPATCH.—The next Mail for India will be despatched on Saturday, May 11, *via* Falmouth.

Information on this and other Overland Routes to India, with Letters of Credit to the various Continental Cities, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and India, may be obtained of Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN, and MATTHEWS, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

PATENT BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, &c.

WINFIELD & SIMMS, 26, New Bond-street, the Patentees, and for many years Manufacturers to the Trade, beg respectfully to call the attention of Gentlemen in the Army, and those about joining, to their NEW PATENT BEDSTEAD, which is the only plan that will remain firm for any length of time, a fact well-known to Gentlemen who have tried them, and have experienced the instability of others.—Every description of Portable Furniture, Bedding, &c. at full 40 per cent. under Houses pretending to this particular Branch, who, from want of experience, supply many articles that will prove to be useless. ELEGANT HOUSE BEDSTEADS, and for Servants, from 38s.

Noblemen and Gentlemen can have a Pattern Book of Bedsteads, with Estimates, forwarded to them in the country if required. R. N. HAYES, Agent.

An excellent large Marquee for Sale, cheap.

TO MILITARY OFFICERS.—The New PATENT MILITARY BED is now ready for the inspection of those Gentlemen who are about to join their Regiments at home, or on service. The Patentee having had much experience as a Camp Equipage Maker, during the whole of the Peninsular War to the present time, respectfully submits to their notice an extensive and superior assortment of Portable MILITARY FURNITURE, in single and double Beds, Chest of Drawers, the cases of which form convenient cupboards; Canteens fitted up to dine and breakfast from two to six persons; Chairs, &c. Also his improved water-proof PORTMANTEAU, with every other necessary for the equipment of an Officer, to be had on reasonable terms at J. T. THOMPSON'S, Travelling Equipage Maker, by appointment, to Her Majesty, 116, Long Acre.

TO OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

H. & G. FLETCHER, Military Tailors Outfitters, 128, New Bond-street, continue to supply Outfits, either partial or complete, at a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent., for cash, under the usual credit charges. Fashionable Clothing, of the best description, as under:—Coloured Dress Coats, 3*l.* 6*s.*; or Blue or Black Dress Coats, 3*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* Coloured Frocks, 4*l.* 5*s*; Blue or Black Frocks, 4*l.* 18*s.* Vests from 18*s.* 6*d.* Trousers from 21*s.*

THE NEW VICTORIA CLOTH, being waterproof, not confining the perspiration, but possessing great warmth, flexibility, and beauty, is admirably adapted for the New Taglioni Coats, Great Coats, Frocks, &c., particularly for Officers Undress Blue Frocks at this season of the year, and is to be obtained at 128, New Bond-street.—*Copy the Address.*

OUTFITS, CABIN FURNITURE, &c.—Officers proceeding to India, Sydney, &c., will, on application at Messrs. ALEXANDER and KERR'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Leadenhall-street, be provided with every necessary article of good quality, and suitable for the Indian Climate, at very moderate prices. Descriptive Lists, with prices, may be had on application.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, SUCCESSOR to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of the Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c., &c.

Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing-Rooms supplied with every article required.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

T. SHOTTER, 108, JERMYN-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON. ARMY CLOTHIER, CAP, and ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, GOLD LACEMAN, &c. &c.

Continues to supply Officers of the Army and Navy with their Appointments, upon such terms as cannot fail to insure the future patronage and recommendation of those who may favour him with a trial.

T. S. respectfully solicits an inspection, where will be found always, on view, DRESS CAPS, FORAGE CAPS, EPAULETTES, of all ranks, SASHES, BELTS, SWORDS, &c. &c. &c.

The WHOLE of the FIRST STYLE and QUALITY.

N.B.—Officers exchanging from one Regiment to another, their old Appointments taken in Exchange.

EAST INDIA CADETS and OTHERS COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

Printed List of Prices may be had as above.

TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS, DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS, AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

G. WALKER, Military Tailor and Robe-maker, No. 33, St. James's street, London, has the honour to make known to the Nobility, Deputy-Lieutenants, and Members of Parliament, that they can be supplied with the NEW UNIFORM and all the Appointments, also Court Dresses, Plain Clothes, Parliamentary Robes, and Liveries, on moderate terms, Court Equipments for a Civilian, M.P., or a Sheriff, 16 guineas; ditto, Deputy-Lieutenant, 20 guineas; ditto, King's Household Dress, or Diplomatic, 45 guineas; ditto, Full Dress, 110 guineas, Major-General's Uniform, including the embroidery, 20 guineas; Admiral's Uniform, 12 guineas; Captain of the Navy, 8 guineas; Lieutenant of the Navy, 7 guineas; Regulation Uniform for the Army, including gold lace, 9 guineas.

MILITARY, NAVAL, and GENERAL EQUIPMENT ESTABLISHMENT.—THOMAS HUGHES & Co., 203, Regent-street, corner of Conduit-street.—Shirts, hosiery, under-clothing, gloves, bandanas, and stocks. In the tailoring department: complete suits for foreign and home service, dressing gowns, cloaks, pilot coats, jean and drill jackets and trousers, shooting coats, and hunting drawers; sheets, towels, table-linen, sea bedding, and cabin furniture; ladies' outfits, dressing gowns, and under clothing. A separate entrance and exclusive female attendance. Country Orders attended to.

TO FLUTE PLAYERS.—EIGHT-KEYED COCOA FLUTES, with Patent Head, Double Springs, Plates to the Lower Keys, the Keys, Tips, Sliding-Tube, &c., of the best Silver, price only 5*l.* 5*s.*; with German Silver Keys, &c., 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* These instruments are made of the best materials, finished with the greatest care, and warranted perfect in tune.

Manufactured by H. FENTUM, Professor of the Flute, at 6, Surrey-street, Strand (private house, near St. Clement's Church).

N.B.—A trial allowed. Flutes repaired and exchanged. The Flute taught on moderate terms.

SHEFFIELD PLATED DISH COVERS, plain and shaped, with rich silver mountings, handles, and shields for engraving armorial bearings, &c., are now submitted to inspection at JOHN COWIE'S SHOW ROOM, 11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square, warranted of Sheffield Manufacture, as J. C. can certify, from his experience of twenty-four years in the trade, that no plated articles can be relied on but those manufactured at Sheffield. Sheffield has for centuries been celebrated for the manufacture of Plated Goods and Cutlery. Soup and Sauce Tureens, and every other requisite to complete the table service.

11, Holles-street, Cavendish-square (opposite Bull's Library).

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY GENTLEMEN IN PARTICULAR

THE NEW CODRINGTON FROCKS are especially adapted, and will prove a valuable acquisition. The merits of the process by which they are rendered WATERPROOF, as also of the garment itself, are now too well known and appreciated to need description or recommendation. This invention, which renders ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING waterproof, WITHOUT IMPEDING THE ESCAPE OF PERSPIRATION, was first publicly introduced by W. BERDOE, who, after trying all the others, believes the process of the "British Waterproofing Company" is the best.—A great variety of Waterproof Articles, suitable for all climates, seasons, and purposes, kept by WALTER BERDOE, Tailor, 69, Cornhill.

TOWER OF LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that arrangements have been made for the Admission of the Public to view the Armouries at the Tower of London at a reduced price of SIXPENCE each Person, from the 1st of May next, retaining in other respects the existing Regulations.

By Order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Pall mall, 12th April, 1839.

Military Intelligence.

FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 15.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Lieut. Robert M. Laffan to be First Lieut.

Erratum in the Gazette of the 29th March last—For Frederick Haultain, Gent., read Frederick William Haultain Gent., to be Second Lieut. in the Rl. Reg. of Artillery.

Rl. Westmorland Reg. of Militia—James Spedding, Jun., Esq., to be Capt., v. Robert Richardson, deceased.

Dorset Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Samuel Pictor to be Lieut.

FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Queen's Own Rl. Staffordshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Henry Wm George Lord Paget to be Capt., v. Lord Vernon, resigned—March 26.

Gloucester Reg. of Yeomanry Cavalry—Chas. Richard John Sawyer, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Hughes, resigned—Wm. Henry Fletcher, Gent., to be Regimental Surg., v. Carden, resigned—April 1.

CAVALRY.

3d Drag. Guards—Under Col. G. Maunsell, have arrived at Piershill.

7th Drag. Gds.—Mr. H. Jennings and Mr. H. Pragnell, Purveyors of the Mess to this corps and the 1st Batt. Royals, at Edinburgh, have been entertained at dinner by a number of the tradesmen of that capital, who presented to each a silver claret jug, as testimony of their upright and fair conduct, while doing business for the Mess of their regiments.

15th Hussars—were inspected by Colonel Warre at Chatham on Friday last, who expressed himself highly gratified at their appearance. The regiment will embark for Madras in the middle of May.

On Sunday morning the Barrack-room Orderly Serjeant of the 15th, at Chatham, put an end to his existence, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol; he had been in the reg. 27 years, and has left a wife and three children.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st Batt.—On Thursday evening, about nine o'clock, considerable alarm was caused in the Tower by the sudden report of fire-arms. The following particulars have been sent us:—About the hour above named Corporal Furnival was on duty at the Spur-gate or western entrance of the fortress, and it was his business to prevent any soldier passing out unless regimentally dressed, and also to prevent any of the men confined to their barracks from passing the barrier. While Furnival was engaged in the above duty, private Mitchell presented himself and attempted to pass out. He was instantly recognised by the Corporal and turned back. As he went away he muttered something, which was not distinctly heard by Furnival. Mitchell immediately returned to his quarters, and, unobserved, loaded his musket, with which he returned to the Spur-guard, and approaching the Corporal raised the piece, and deliberately fired at him; but fortunately the ball did not take effect, as it passed between his arm and his hip, slightly grazing the tail of his coat. The villain was instantly secured by the guard, and placed in irons. Yesterday he was taken before the Commanding Officer, where, after a short examination, he was conducted back to prison, there to await the orders of the Com.-in-Chief.

5th Depot—The detachment from Shannon Bridge to Galway, 13th to 17th April (withdrawn for the present, the premises being in very bad repair).

7th Fusiliers—Two cos. from Dublin to Kilkenny, 16th to 20th April. 2 cos., F. O., and about 80 r. and f., from Dublin to Carlow, 15th to 17th.

10th—Two cos. from Limerick to Dublin, 16th to 24th April. 2 cos. and head-qrs. do. do. 20th to 29th. The short stay of this corps in Limerick has been distinguished by all the best characteristics of the man and the soldier, in their intercourse with the inhabitants.

12th Depot—Will probably go to Portsmouth, as Chatham is too crowded to receive them.

19th—Two cos. from Kilkenny to Dublin, 16th to 20th April. 2 cos. and head-qrs., do. do., 17th to 22d. Remaining 2 cos., do. do., 20th to 25th. The F. O. and 2 comps. from Carlow to Dublin, 17th to 19th.

23d—Embarked at Halifax for Annapolis on the 12th ult., for which purpose 50 sleighs were volunteered.

23d Depot—Two cos. from Armagh to Castlebar, 16th to 20th April.

27th—Lieut. Smith proceeded last week, in the *Isabella* freight-ship from Cork for the Cape of Good Hope.

32d Depot—5 officers and 103 men are at Cork, to embark for Canada.

34th Depot—2 officers and 62 men are in readiness to embark at Cork, to join the service cos.

36th Depot—2 officers and 62 men are at Cork for embarkation, to join the service companies.

37th Depot—Three of the draft that went out in the *Pique* died from exposure to cold and severity of the climate after landing; 4 officers and 103 men are in readiness at Cork to embark, to join the service companies.

38th—An issue of damp bed linen to this corps at Enniskillen, originated the Court of Inquiry there against the Barrack-Master, Mr. Budd.

40th—For the operations of this corps at Karachee, see Navy and East India Intelligence.

41st—Lieut. Harnett, Acting Garrison-Adjutant, Chatham, has obtained leave to 4th July. 300 men for Bombay embark on Monday at Gravesend in the ship *Bombay*, under the command of Capt. Cochrane, of this regt.

42d—1 comp., 2 off., 2 Serj., 1 Drummer, and 40 r. and f., from Dublin to Tipperary, 15th to 24th April. 3 cos. and F. O., from Dublin to Limerick, 15th to 23d. At the Dublin garrison steeple chase, Ashbourne course, on Wednesday se'nnight, Ens. Johnstone's Rover won the stakes of 5*l.* each, 100*l.* added, Capt. Croker's (17th Lancers) Legacy, running second.

48th Depot—Lieut. John Massy has returned from Gibraltar, and is appointed Acting-Adjutant. A detachment, under the command of Capt. Riky and Ens. Warburton, relieved the detachment of 32d depot, at Mitchelstown, on 10th inst.

52d—Capt. French is coming home on six months' leave.

53d Depot—Under Major Philip Hill, will shortly march for Dublin, to embark for England, on being relieved by the 75th depot.

61st Depot—Captain Jones is on leave.

65th Depot—2 officers and 62 men are in readiness at Cork to embark for Canada.

66th Depot—2 officers and 42 men will embark at Cork for the service companies.

69th—The *Crocodile* arrived at Shelburne on the 8th, for the purpose of conveying to St. John the detachment of the 69th regiment, which had been landed there from the disabled transport *Elizabeth*. The whole regt. will proceed to the frontier on their arrival from St. John, and will be followed by other troops from Halifax. The 69th has its full complement of 600 men, having been recently strengthened by a large draft from England, and appears to be a fine body of men.—*Yarmouth Herald*, 18th March.

71st Depot—3 officers and 62 men embark at Cork for Canada.

72d Depot—Capt. Robinson and Ens. Perceval embarked, with the draft for the Cape of Good Hope; the vessel sailed on the 11th inst.

73d Depot—2 officers and 41 men embarked at Cork for the service companies.

74th—Capt. Yates arrived from the West Indies on leave, for the benefit of his health.

75th Depot—2 cos. from Boyle to Newbridge, 17th to 26th April. Remaining 2 cos. and head-qrs., do. do., 20th to 30th. Capt. England, Lieut. Carruthers, and Ens. Goodwyn embarked with the draft on board the *Isabella*, which vessel sailed on the 11th inst.

77th Depot—Will only remain in Ireland until opportunity offers to embark at Belfast for Carlisle.

78th—will probably move from Glasgow to Edinburgh, instead of Dublin.

87th—Two cos. from Castlebar to Boyle, 16th to 19th Apr.

89th Depot—The recruiting party at Omagh is ordered to Limerick.

90th Depot—Ens. Owen is on leave to 30th of this month.

92d Depot—Lieut. Mackenzie undertook, for a bet of 20*l.*, to walk a mile, run a mile, and ride a mile, successively, in 20½ minutes, which he did on Tuesday se'nnight at Bor, in true sporting style, winning easy, and having nearly two minutes to spare.

93d Depot—2 officers and 41 men are in readiness to embark at Cork for Canada.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—The Master-Gen. of the Ordnance has been pleased to approve of Surg. Halahan, M.D., relieving Surg. Whitelaw from the charge of the Ordnance Medical Department at Island Bridge. The non-comm. officers and gunners on the Lower Shannon, have been relieved by a detachment from Dublin. Capt. Dickenson's comp. has left Duncannon Fort for Dublin.

To the officers we named last week to be employed at Deal on the ranging of the guns, we have to add Lieuts. Tytler and Spencer. Major Moor's battery, made up to 50 horses, will also be engaged on that duty.

G. O., April 8, 1839.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has transmitted to the Master General the following copy of a letter, addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the troops in Jamaica, conveying the pleasure of Her Majesty in the case of Assist.-Surgeon William Kelly, of the Ordnance Medical Department.

A. DICKSON, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Horse Guards, 26th March, 1839.

SIR,—With reference to the General Commanding-in-Chief's letter of the 30th Jan. last, communicating Her Majesty's pleasure upon the proceedings of the General Court-Martial, held at Kingston Barracks, Jamaica, in Nov. 1838, for the trial of Assist.-Surg. W. Kelly, of the Ordnance Medical Department, who was sentenced to be dismissed Her Majesty's service, I am directed to acquaint you, that, in consideration of the recommendation of the Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, in Mr. Kelly's behalf, his former services and qualifications for the duties of his profession, his Lordship has again submitted the case to the Queen, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to extend her pardon to Mr. Kelly, and to recommend that he should be restored to the functions of her commission. The General Commanding-in-Chief desires, therefore, that Her Majesty's gracious pleasure may be made known to the troops under your command in the same public manner as was the finding and sentence of the Court-Martial before which Mr. Kelly was tried. I have, &c. FITZROY SOMERSET.

Lieut.-General Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K.C.B.

G.O., April 8, 1839.—The Master-General has been pleased to approve of the following transfer, viz.—Second Lieut. H. B. Campbell, from Major Moor's company, 3d batt., to Major Herron's company, 9th batt. J. E. JONES, Lt.-Col. A.A.G.

G.O., April 16, 1839—With reference to the returns of men of the Royal Artillery, who have established their claims to good-conduct pay, and of men entitled to wear badges of distinction for good conduct, which was transmitted to the Master-General and Board on the 1st of January last, it is now notified to the regiment that the several claims have been approved of, by letter dated 25th Jan. 1839 (M. 22). The Master-General and Board desire the officers commanding troops, companies and detachments, to quote the Board's Order of 25th Jan., 1839 (M. 22), in the Pay List, against the name of every man for whom a charge may be made for good-conduct pay, and that the same authority be stated for the expenses incurred for the badges of distinction worn by the men.—*Vide Item 13 of the Instructions.* The duplicate returns, No. 2, will be given back to Commanding Officers at head quarters, who will immediately forward them to the Commanding Officers of Artillery at the Stations where the men are serving, in order that the regulations for rewarding meritorious conduct may be brought into operation with the least possible delay. J. E. JONES, Lt.-Col. A.A.G.

The Duke of Wellington, Earl of Minto, Viscount Howick, Viscount Melville, Lord Hill, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Thomas Hardy, Sir Charles Adam, and other members of the Naval and Military Commission, had a meeting on Tuesday at the Treasury. The Commissioners sat two hours. The evidence taken was that of Sir Robert Kennedy on the affairs of the Commissariat.

pear it will be made good, &c.
A trial is earnestly solicited of those about to furnish, as the criterion by which the merits and decided advantages of chasing at this Establishment can be estimated. The fund this Society provide for its members in sickness, old age, burial; they, therefore, sincerely hope that their humble e vours will meet with public patronage. Estimates given, orders punctually attended to, and lists of prices may be from which the following is an extract:—Mahogany loun chairs, covered with leather, with spring seats, 45*s.* each; hogany chairs, in horse-hair seating, 14*s.* 9*d.*; Trafalgar, 71*s.* 6*d.*; ditto mahogany sofas, 90*s.*; mahogany Pemb tables, 21*s.*, mahogany four-post bedsteads, 60*s.*; tent 20*s.*; furniture for ditto, 20*s.*, japanned chairs, 2*s.* each; seat ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.*; japanned stands and dressing tables, 6*s.* japanned drawers, 31*s.* each, mahogany ditto, 14*s.*, feathe and mattresses, warranted free from dust or smell, or the returned; solid rosewood chairs, stuffed with horse-hair 25*s.* each; ditto couches, 6*l.* 10*s.*; ditto loo-tables, from 4 mahogany ditto, 70*s.*, fancy chairs, 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Windo tains and bed furnitures made from the newest designs, a niture cleaned and remade, portable and solid furniture cabins, yachts, and steam boats, elegantly fitted
ED. LAVER, Secre
71, Leadenhall-street.

J. DELCROIX AND CO., Perfume
Her Majesty Queen Victoria, &c. &c.
No. 158, NEW BOND STREET (opposite Stevens's Hot
The great superiority of J. Delcroix and Co.'s Perfum been so incontrovertibly established by the distinguished age of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the Queen Downa various Members of the Royal Family, and by the Nobi Gentry generally, as to render it unnecessary for J. Delcr Co. to do more than enumerate their leading articles, viz
BOUQUET DE LA REINE VICTORIA, a new perfu
pared expressly for her Majesty
THE LATE MAJESTY GEORGE IV'S PERFUME

There are now 18,000 English regulars in North America, 3,000 of whom are in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The militia of New Brunswick compose several regiments, but their organisation is very defective, and they would find it difficult to raise 3,000 men. Sir John Harvey says he can bring 8,000 men into the field; in that case he must withdraw some of the troops from Canada.—*Boston Courier*, Feb. 26.

There is some idea of annexing the duties of Paymaster to the second Majors, or senior Captains, and of subjecting their accounts, at short periods, to the supervision of District Paymasters, preparatory to their inspection at the War-Office.—*Limerick Chronicle.* Fudge!—The present system of the finance arrangements of the Army works well, and no change is probable.—ED. *N. & M. G.*

Large drafts for Bengal and Madras will embark in the course of May next. About 1,500 recruits are now at Chatham ready for embarkation.

In our last we gave the augmentation of the regiments in India, without being able to particularise the increase. We now publish the detail:—9 companies in India, viz. 1 Serj.-Major; 1 Quartermaster-Serj.; 1 Paymaster-Serj.; 1 Armourer-Serj.; 1 Schoolmaster-Serj.; 1 Orderly-room Clerk; 9 Colour-Serj.; 36 Serj.; 45 Corporals; 1 Drum-Major; 17 Drummers and Fifers, 926 Privates. 1 company as a depot, viz., 1 Colour-Serj.; 3 Serj; 5 Corporals; 1 Drummer; 0 *Privates*; 74 Supernumeraries.

A fire broke out in Chatham on Thursday morning last at a very early hour, and which would probably have burned down a whole street, but for the unparalleled exer-

tions of the garrison of Chatham. To the soldiers alone can praise be attributed, for the inhabitants gave themselves very little concern, appearing almost to enjoy the scene, while even those whose houses were in danger seemed quite indifferent, knowing how amply ensured their property was if destroyed. We, as the soldier's friend, ask, is it fair that the soldier should be a severe sufferer on these occasions? Yet such is the fact. Scarcely one soldier at a fire returns to his quarters without an injury to his clothing varying from 1s. to 5s. All this and more he suffers on these occasions, while civilians look on, and will neither work an engine nor carry the water. The Commandant, Colonel Warre, thanked the officers and men for their exertions, but the Insurance Offices should also remunerate the soldiers for their losses.

The total rank and file in Ireland for this month is, Artillery, 829; Cavalry, 1,464; Infantry, 15,790.

Lieut.-General Sir John Keane, it is said, taking warning by the interminable affairs of the Deccan and Burtpore, has caused an immediate distribution of prize-money to be made among his army, to their no small satisfaction.

The following drafts are held in readiness for embarkation at Cork:—

For Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

	Officers.	Men.
36th Foot	2	62
37th "	4	103
Total	6	165

For Canada

	Officers.	Men.
32d Foot	5	103
34th "	2	62
68th "	2	63
66th "	2	42
71st "	4	62
73d "	2	41
93d "	2	41
Total	18	413

The *Isabella* freight-ship, having on board drafts, as under, sailed from Cove on the 11th inst., for the Cape of Good Hope:—

	Capt.	Sub	Sergt.	R. & F.
72d Foot	1	1	2	99
78th "	1	2	2	100

Staff Assist.-Surg. Doctor Forrest.

It is believed in military circles that the regiments serving in the North American command will be increased to 1,000 rank and file, and that one skeleton company of each regiment will remain at home, for the purpose of recruiting, the whole of such companies being brigaded together either in Cork or Plymouth.

The five corps reported to have been sent by Sir J. Colborne from Canada across the snow, by land, to the disputed territory in Maine, are the 2d Batt. Royals, 11th, 15th, 71st, and 73d.

There has been a Court of Inquiry held during the week at the Office of the Board of General Officers, Whitehall, on the Paymaster of a regiment stationed in Canada, to investigate certain allegations preferred by his Commanding Officer, concerning bills and other pecuniary transactions. The Court consisted of Colonel Brown, Rifle Brigade, President; Lieut.-Colonel B. Drummond, Fusilier Guards, and Lieut.-Colonel Vandeleur, 10th Hussars. Mr. Anderson, of the War-Office, attended in support of the allegations, and Mr. Elliott acted as Secretary. The report has not yet transpired.

The propriety of forming an African Corps of all deserters, on their identity being proved by satisfactory evidence before a Board of three of the senior Officers of the corps they belong to, instead of bringing them to a Court-Martial as at present (which is never, indeed, more than a Court of Record as to the fact of desertion, and which, moreover, by its sentence of transportation, subjects the country to the expence of a transit beyond the seas, and deprives the Army of the man's services besides), is now under the Secretary of War's consideration, and it is thought that he will bring the subject before Parliament previous to the passing of the next mutiny act.

Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—The Honourable Charles Elphinstone Fleeming to be Commander-in Chief at Portsmouth.

Captains—Alex Milne, acting, to *Crocodile*. R. L. Warren, acting, Flag Captain to Commodore Douglas. Alexander Ellice (1841) to *Britannia*.

Commanders—Hon. R. Gore, acting, to *Serpent*. J. B. P. Hay, acting, to *Snake*. Geo. Hathorn (1837) to *Benbow*.

Lieutenants—P. Hast (1826), acting, to *Charybdis*. F. Holland, acting, to *Pickle*. — Miller, acting, to *Hornet*. J. W. Morgan (1833), Colin W. Lindsay (1837), and W. F. Read (1838), to *Curaçao*. H. Hawkins (1838) to *Blenheim*. W. Hugh Dobbie (1837), from *Excellent*, to *Blenheim*. J. Currie Bynoe (1837) to *Druid*. J. Bird (1827), W. C. Wood (1838), to *Terror*. H. O. Nolloth (1828) to *Belleisle*. — Charlewood (1839), from *Excellent*, to *Benbow*. — Davis (1838), from *Excellent*, to *Belleisle*. Lawford Miles (1825), Robert L. Atkinson (1837), Walter Need (1838), to *Belleisle*. Chas. H. Baker (1838) to *Druid*. C. Binstead (1824), W. Tringham (1826), N. F. Edwards (1827), to *Britannia*.

Masters—Jonas Coaker (1833) to *Druid*. R. Elliott, Second Master, to *Curaçao*. C. Pope to *Belleisle*.

Second Master—Ralph Campbell to *Blenheim*. John S. Colman to *Belleisle*.

Mate—A. M. Sharp to *Niagara*. A. J. Smith (from H.M.'s surveying vessel *Mastiff*) to *Terror*. — Hancock, from *Excellent*, to *Druid*. — Forbes, from *Excellent*, to *Winchester*. — Gardner, from *Excellent*, to *Curaçao*.

Midshipman—Lacy to *Britannia*.

Volunteers—F. Fraser and Honble. Auckland A. Cockrane to *Benbow*.

Surgeons—A. Muirhead, M.D. (1838), to *Curaçao*. P. Logan (1811) to *Benbow*. Alex. S. Allen, M.D. (1828), to *Belleisle*. J. Davies, M.D. (1815), to *Druid*. T. Miller (1809) to *Britannia*.

Assistant-Surgeons—Fitzwilliam Mansell, M.D. (Assist.-Surgeon Greenwich Hospital), to *Blenheim*. Messrs. Burn and Yeoman to Greenwich Hospital, v. McCrea and Dr. Mansell, M.D., to active service afloat. Robt. W. Martin and Stephen E. Sandys to *Belleisle*.

Pursers—A. H. Gilbert (1831) to *Curaçoa*. — Hallett to *Terror*. John Cole (1798) to *Belleisle*. E. O'Maley (1802) to *Britannia*.

Naval Instructor and Schoolmaster—James Moncur to *Belleisle*.

Clerks—James F. Phillips to *Benbow*. — Aldridge to be acting Purser of *Satellite*, vice Simpson, appointed to act as Agent Victualler at Jamaica, during the leave of absence of Mr. Bryan.

Royal Marines—Sec. Lieut. P. Onslow to be First Lieut., vice First Lieut. Pegus, resigned.

MOVEMENTS OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

CONWAY, 28, Capt. C. R. D. Bethune (1830), sailed from Madras, for Rangoon, Jan. 30.

HERALD, 28, Capt. J. Nias (1833), arrived at Madras, from Plymouth, 5th, and sailed for New South Wales, 11th Feb.

HERMES, st. ves., Lt. Com. W. S. Blount (1834), arrived at Gibralta, from Malta, and proceeded on her return March 29.

SERPENT, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), arrived at Havannah, from Vera Cruz, Feb. 28.

WELLESLEY, 74, Capt. T. Maitland (1837), sailed from Bombay, for the Indus, expecting to save the engines of the SEMIRAMIS, Feb. 24.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE PACKET LIST.

s. sailed—*d.* due—*r.* returned.

FALMOUTH STATION.

Portugal, Spain, Gibralter, and Mediterranean.

TAGUS, Symons, s. Apr. 8, d. Apr. 28.
LIVERPOOL, Lewis, r. Mar. 31.
BIZARRANZA, M'Cloud, s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 21.
INGRIA, Middleton, s. Mar. 25, d. Apr. 14, r. Apr. 15.
ROYAL TAR, Brooks, s. Apr. 15, d. May 5.
CITY OF LONDONDERRY, r. Mar. 23.

Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.

HMS SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Jan. 4, d. May 24.
HMS OROSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Feb. 9, d. June 29.
HMS ALERT, Jennings (1813), s. Mar. 8, d. July 26.
HMS PENGUIN, Luce, s. Apr. 5, d. Aug. 23.

America.

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe, s. Feb. 9, d. April 13.
HMS LINNET, Downey (1813), s. Mar. 9, d. May 11.
HMS TYRIAN, s. Apr. 6, d. June 8.

Jamaica and Leeward Islands.

HMS MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 3, d. April 23.
HMS SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 3, d. May 26.
HMS EXPRESS, Croke, s. April 3, d. June 26.
HMS PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 19.
HMS LAPWING, Coghlan (1814), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9.
HMS DAISY, Lory, s. Apr. 17, d. July 16.

Mexico.

HMS SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. April 22
HMS SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. May 28.
HMS REINDEER, Dickens (1815), s. Feb. 19, d. June 23.
HMS STAR, Smith (1821), s. Mar. 17, d. July 21.
HMS LYRA, Forrester (1825), Apr. 17, d. Aug. 21.

In Port.

HMS SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), r. Mar. 18.
HMS MAGNET, Griffith (1828), r. Mar. 26.
HMS PETEREL, Crooke (1811), r. Mar. 30.
HMS PIGEON, James (1821), r. Mar. 30.
HMS HOPE, Reese (1812), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 11, r. April 3.
HMS RANGER, Turner (c. 1825) s. Dec. 7, d. April 26, r. Apr. 6.

The next Mails for Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, will be made up here on the 27th inst., and for Egypt and India on the 11th May.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Rear-Admirals Sir C. Bullen, Kt., and Sir S. Warren, Kt., Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order, in the room of Sir T. Rodd and of Sir George Eyre, deceased. Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Navy, viz. Capt. Sir T. J. Cochrane, Kt., Capt. S. H. Inglefield, Capt. W. Bowles, and Capt. Hyde Parker, to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order, in the room of Sir C. Bullen and Sir S. Warren, appointed Knights Commanders; and of Captains Sir W. Elliott and E. P. Brenton, deceased.

PORTSMOUTH, April 19.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Orders were received on Saturday by the Admiral Superintendent of the Dock-yard, to prepare the *Royal Frederick* for launching by the middle of May, and also to change the name to the *Queen*. The *Royal Sovereign*, 110, to be built in this yard, is to be called the *Royal Frederick*. The *Powerful* was inspected, and her crew mustered, on Tuesday, by Adm. Sir Philip Durham, who was pleased to express his approbation of their state of discipline, and the general appearance of the ship: she is nearly 100 short, and is ordered to Plymouth to endeavour to complete. *Childers* was commissioned on Tuesday by Commander E. P. Halsted. *Benbow* is rigging in dock: a few sheets of her copper require replacing—her party of Marines embarked on Tuesday, and yesterday she mustered 220 people on her books. *Dublin* was taken in dock on Tuesday, and is to be repaired and got ready for commission. *Blonde* and *Clio* are masted, in the basin, and waiting officers and men: no one is yet appointed to either. *Ætna, Waterwitch, Curlew*, and *Snipe*, are in harbour, ready to go to Spithead, but have not any orders; the first and last were paid this day. *Hydra* steam-frigate is a few men short: she could proceed on service immediately, if required; but probably will not leave the port until next week. *Britannia* was paid off yesterday; but Adm. Sir P. Durham's flag was flying on board all this day: it is expected they are waiting the arrival of Adm. Fleeming from London before his flag can go up; the latter Admiral's officers have joined, and Lieut. Binstead has commissioned the ship. *Pantaloon* is in the harbour, ready for sea. *Pelican* arrived from the Coast of Africa this afternoon: she left Sierra Leone on the 13th March, and is quite healthy. Ships in Port—*Powerful* and *Pelican* at Spithead; *Britannia, Victory, Excellent, Benbow, Royal George* yt., *Hydra, Childers, Waterwitch, Snipe, Curlew, Ætna, Pantaloon, Messenger* steamer; *Emerald*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, April 18.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—April 12th—*Stirling Castle*, 74, was taken out of dock, having had her few defects made good. *Belleisle*, 72, and *Druid*, 44, were commissioned this day; the former by Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, and the latter by Lt. G. Goldsmith, for Capt. Lord H. J. S. Churchill; *Belleisle* is to have a complement of 510, and *Druid* 290 men; both ships have been taken into dock and had their copper scrubbed, and since masted. Arrived the *Rochester* lighter from Woolwich with stores; and the *Devon* lighter sailed with stores for Lord John Hay's squadron, coast of Spain. Sixteen blacksmiths' apprentices were this day entered in the Dock-yard. 13th—Sailed *Stakesby* transport for Deptford. 16th—*Racehorse*, 18, Com. Henry W. Cranford, was hauled on the graving slip to have her bottom examined, having been on shore in the River St. Lawrence; on inspecting her, it was found that only a small portion of copper had been damaged, which has been replaced; her other defects are trifling, and she will be soon ready again for sea. 17th—Sailed *Gorgon* steam-frigate for Sheerness, having the *Tortoise* coal depot under her charge; also sailed the *Goodwill* lighter, with stores for Sheerness and Chatham. 18th—Sailed *Swale*, tender to the *Astræa*, with stores for the packets at Falmouth. Thirty-four shipwrights' apprentices were this day entered in the Dock-yard. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide, San Josef, Belleisle, Druid, Racehorse*, and *Alonzo* transport.

DEPTFORD, 17th April.—Sailed *Vigilant* freight-ship for Cape of Good Hope, calling at Portsmouth to take on board the *Melville's* lower-deck guns and carriages, and the *Morning Star* to West India Docks, to take in stores for the Cape and Trincomalee. Remain—*Asia* for Bermuda, and *Cambrian* for Ascension; *Hero, Navarino*, and *Cornwall* emigrant ships for Australia; *Parkfield* and *Blenheim*, fitting for convicts. The *Hero* sailed for Leith to embark emigrants. The Deptford Dock-gates are rapidly repairing.

About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the usual hour at which the mail leaves Liverpool for Dublin, a dreadful accident befel Her Majesty's steamer *Urgent*, Master J. Emerson, which was appointed to convey the mail-bags of that day, by the bursting of both her boilers, by which nine men were very severely scalded, though, we are happy to say, none of them dangerously, with the exception of one whose life is despaired of, and whose name is Peter Hughes. At the time the explosion took place, the passengers and mail-bags were on board, and the vessel on the eve of departure; fortunately, however, the passengers were all on the quarter-deck, and escaped without injury, a great portion of the steam escaping through the funnel. The whole of the nine persons scalded belonged to the vessel, and were all below in the engine-room at the time. The cause of the accident is at present unknown, and it is the more unaccountable from the fact that the steam had not been stopped from escaping more than a few moments when the explosion took place.

In the Admiralty Court, on Tuesday, Lieut. Wylde, and the officers and men of the Guard Service on the Coast of Northumberland, recovered 60*l.* from the owners of the *Lapwing* for salvage services rendered to her while on a voyage from Sunderland to London, heavily laden with coals. The greatest contradiction existed in this case as to matters of fact, but it was evident that the vessel was in great danger, and the Master was unacquainted with the locality. Through the instrumentality of Lieut. Wylde and the men of the Coast Guard, the Master altered his course, and got safe into port. The conduct of Lieut. Wylde was entitled to the highest praise.

Q. E. D. is in some respects mistaken. We should not have inserted the minutes of Lieut. Somerville's evidence before the Military Commission, had he not himself *previously* published it, and sent to us and to other papers printed copies. If there is any blame in the matter, it must rest with the Lieutenant. We are perfectly well aware that, until the Report is issued, the evidence before the Commission is considered "secret and confidential."

The Admiralty have issued an order that seamen shall be supplied with tobacco at the reduced price of 1*s.* per lb.

At the Naval College, on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen qualified for Chaplain and Schoolmaster.—Rev. J. Jenkins, late *Barham*—Naval Instructor, Mr. J. Moncur.